

## **ON-LINE DATA REPOSITORY**

### **SECTION 1**

#### **Passive smoking questionnaire**

1. Many people have different approaches to tobacco smoking in their homes. Which is the best description for your home?

- a) I never allow smoking in my home
- b) Smoking is allowed in certain rooms
- c) Smoking is allowed in all rooms
- d) Smokers are allowed to smoke outside the home (eg in the back yard)

2. Do you live in the same household with someone who smokes? YES/NO

3. If yes: How many people in your household smoke? \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship: \_\_\_\_\_

Cigarettes/day: \_\_\_\_\_/day

Relationship: \_\_\_\_\_

Cigarettes/day: \_\_\_\_\_/day

4. How many times per week do visitors smoke INSIDE your home?

<1    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    >7

Number of cigarettes smoked per visit (circle approximately)

1-5                6-10                11-15                16-20                >20

5. How many times per week do visitors smoke OUTSIDE your home?

<1    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    >7

Number of cigarettes smoked per visit (circle approximately)

1-5                6-10                11-15                16-20                >20

6. How much time do you spend in homes/public buildings/cars where other people smoke?

- a) Do not visit smoky places
- b) Hours per week INDOORS    1-5    6-10    11-15    16-20    >20

c) Hours/week in OUTDOORS 1-5 6-10 11-15 16-20 >20

7. How much smoke do you think you are exposed to in other homes/buildings/cars etc?

a) dense smoke

b) moderately smoky

c) slightly smoky

## SECTION 2

**National Asthma Council Severity Table[28]**

Symptoms/Indicators	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Wheeze, tightness cough, dyspnoea	Occasional e.g. with viral infection or exercise	Most days	Every day
Nocturnal symptoms	Absent	< Once/week	> Once/week
Asthma symptoms on wakening	Absent	< Once/week	> Once/week
Hospital admission or Emergency department attendance in past year	Absent	Usually not	Usually
Previous life-threatening attack	Absent	Usually not	May have a history
Bronchodilator use	< Twice/week	Most days	>3-4 day
FEV <sub>1</sub> (% predicted)	> 80%	60-80%	< 60%
Morning peak flow on waking	> 90% recent best	80-90% best	< 80% best

## **SECTION 3**

### **Clinical characteristics of severe and mild exacerbations**

#### **Severe exacerbations (Table 3A)**

35% of never smokers had a severe exacerbation during pregnancy, while 48% of ex-smokers and 52% of current smokers had at least one severe exacerbation during pregnancy ( $P=0.416$ , Chi squared test for independence). There were 10 severe exacerbation events in never smokers, 26 in ex-smokers and 23 in current smokers. More than 60% of severe exacerbation events were due to self-reported viral infections. There was no significant difference in the number of events per person in each group ( $P=0.247$ , Kruskal Wallis test). As expected, smokers had significantly higher ECO during exacerbation than never or ex-smokers ( $P=0.0002$ , Kruskal Wallis test and Dunn's multiple comparisons test).

#### **Mild exacerbations (Table 3B)**

46% of never smokers experienced only mild exacerbations during pregnancy, while 44% of ex-smokers and 30% of current smokers experienced only mild exacerbations ( $P=0.398$ , Chi square test for independence). There were 32 mild exacerbation events in never smokers, 34 in ex-smokers and 36 in current smokers. Less than half of the events were due to self-reported viral infections. There was no significant difference in the number of events per person in each group. As expected, FENO was significantly lower in current smokers compared to never and ex-smokers ( $P=0.005$ , Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn's multiple comparisons test). ECO was significantly higher in current smokers during mild exacerbation ( $P<0.0001$ , Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn's multiple comparisons test) and was increased by 4.5 ppm over the lowest value during mild exacerbations in current smokers. FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio and % predicted FEV<sub>1</sub> were significantly lower during mild exacerbation in ex-smokers compared to never smokers ( $P=0.003$  and  $P=0.033$  respectively, ANOVA and Tukey Kramer multiple comparisons test).

**Table 3A: Clinical features of severe asthma exacerbations**

	NEVER SMOKERS	EX-SMOKERS	CURRENT SMOKERS	P Value
Proportion of subjects with severe exacerbations	9 (35%)	13 (48%)	14 (52%)	ns
Total events	10	26	23	
Events/person	0 (0, 1)	0 (0, 1)	1 (0, 1)	ns
<i>Characteristics of first severe exacerbation</i>	N=9	N=13	N=14	
Gestational age at first event (weeks)	27 (19, 34)	20 (15, 30)	21 (17, 23)	ns
Unscheduled Dr Visits, n(%)	8 (89%)	9 (69%)	12 (86%)	ns
ED Presentations, n(%)	0	2 (15%)	1 (7%)	ns
Hospital Admissions, n(%)	1 (11%)	1 (8%)	1 (7%)	ns
OCS Use, n(%)	3 (33%)	3 (23%)	3 (21%)	ns
Triggered by Cold, n (%)	6 (67%)	8 (62%)	8 (57%)	ns
Triggered by non-adherence to ICS (%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	ns
	N=9	N=12	N=13	
ACQ6 at severe exacerbation	1.83 (1.67, 3.33)	2.33 (1.5, 3.08)	2.33 (1.83, 3.17)	ns
Increase in ACQ6 (exacerbation) compared to lowest ( $\Delta$ ACQ)	2 (1, 3)	1 (0.5, 2.5)	2 (1, 2)	ns
	N=6	N=8	N=9	
FENO at severe exacerbation (ppb)	16.9 (7.1, 20.5)	27.3 (16.7, 92.7)	12.3 (8.3, 18.2)	ns
Increase in FENO (exacerbation) compared to lowest ( $\Delta$ ppb)	3.5 (0, 8.3)	10.3 (2.8, 56.8)	1.7 (0, 5.8)	ns
	N=6	N=10	N=9	

ECO at severe exacerbation (ppm)	1 (1, 1)*	1 (1, 1)*	5 (3, 8)	0.0002
Increase in ECO (exacerbation) compared to lowest ( $\Delta$ ppm)			0 (0, 1)	
	N=7	N=10	N=12	
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC (%) at severe exacerbation	80.8 (73.6, 89.9)	80.6 (75.2, 84.5)	80.5 (74.2, 83.7)	ns
% predicted FEV <sub>1</sub> at severe exacerbation	93.3 (76.3, 101.6)	85.7 (77.8, 106.2)	88.6 (77.0, 99.9)	ns
% predicted FVC at severe exacerbation	90.9 (90.5, 100.3)	100.2 (82.2, 106.3)	94.1 (90.3, 99.2)	ns

Values are median (interquartile range) or n(%) of subjects in each group

\* Post hoc test significant p<0.017 vs Current smokers ;ns: not significant

**Table 3B: Clinical features of mild asthma exacerbations**

	NEVER SMOKERS	EX-SMOKERS	CURRENT SMOKERS	P Value
Proportion of subjects with mild exacerbations only	12 (46%)	12 (44%)	8 (30%)	ns
Total events	32	34	36	ns
Events/person	1 (0, 2)	1 (0, 2)	1 (0, 2)	ns
<i>Characteristics of first mild exacerbation</i>	N=19	N=20	N=19	
Gestational age at first event (weeks)	26 (19, 28)	20 (19, 33)	30 (19, 36)	ns
Increased symptoms, n(%)	14 (74%)	11 (55%)	11 (58%)	ns
Increased reliever use, n(%)	3 (16%)	4 (21%)	5 (26%)	ns
Increased preventer use, n(%)	2 (11%)	4 (20%)	3 (16%)	ns
Use of action plan, n(%)	0	0	0	ns
Triggered by Cold, n(%)	6 (32%)	6 (30%)	9 (47%)	ns
Triggered by non-adherence to ICS, n(%)	5 (26%)	2 (11%)	1 (5%)	ns
	N=19	N=19	N=19	
ACQ6 at mild exacerbation	1.17 (0.67, 2.0)	1.33 (0.83, 2.0)	1.83 (1.17, 2.17)	ns
Increase in ACQ6 (exacerbation) compared to lowest ( $\Delta$ ACQ)	1(1, 1)	1 (0, 2)	1 (0, 2.0)	ns
	N=11	N=7	N=11	
FENO at mild exacerbation (ppb)	24.8 (11.8, 44.2)*	16.6 (15.2, 31.7)	8.2 (6.8, 11.3)	0.007
Increase in FENO (exacerbation) compared to lowest ( $\Delta$ ppb)	14.3 (2.8, 16.7)*	2.4 (0, 8.4)	0 (0, 0.8)	0.017

	N=11	N=8	N=9	
ECO at mild exacerbation (ppm)	1 (1, 2)*	1 (1, 1.5)*	14 (8, 20)	0.0003
Increase in ECO (exacerbation) compared to lowest ( $\Delta$ ppm)			4 (1, 5)	
	N=11	N=9	N=11	
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC (%) at mild exacerbation	84.8 (79.3, 90.0)	78.0 (75.8, 84.7)	82.9 (76.6, 86.1)	ns
% predicted FEV <sub>1</sub> at mild exacerbation	96.0 (90.7, 103.7)	86.8 (79.1, 98.5)	90.2 (83.1, 103.4)	ns
% predicted FVC at mild exacerbation	98.6 (95.7, 105.2)	90.6 (88.1, 113.3)	102.8 (84.8, 105.5)	ns

Values are median (interquartile range) or n(%) of subjects in each group

\* post hoc test significant p<0.017 vs Current smokers; ns: not significant

**Table 3C: Asthma medication use during pregnancy and asthma self management skills.**

	NEVER SMOKERS	EX-SMOKERS	CURRENT SMOKERS	P value
<b>Medication use during pregnancy</b>	N=26	N=27	N=27	
1st Trimester ICS (ug/day)	0 (0, 1000)	0 (0, 378)	0 (0, 1000)	ns
2nd Trimester ICS (ug/day)	416 (0, 962)	426 (0, 1000)	123 (0, 1445)	ns
3rd Trimester ICS (ug/day)	652 (0, 1143)	407 (0, 1202)	86 (0, 1225)	ns
No ICS use in 1st Trimester (%)	14 (54%)	15 (56%)	20 (74%)	ns
No ICS use at delivery (%)	9 (35%)	13 (48%)	17 (63%)	ns
<b>Medication use during exacerbation</b>	N=14	N=15	N=17	
Beta agonist use (times in last week)	14 (8, 14)	14 (3, 21)	21 (6, 28)	ns
ICS Dose (ug/day) in past week	1300 (0, 2000)	0 (0, 1000)	0 (0, 1500)	ns
% Missed Doses	0 (0, 28.5)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 7.1)	ns
Nil ICS at exacerbation (% of subjects)	4 (33%)	8 (61.5%)	12 (66.7%)	ns
<b>Self management skills at exacerbation</b>	N=12	N=11	N=14	
Optimal inhaler technique	6 (50%)	7 (64%)	5 (36%)	ns
Optimal spacer technique	4 (537%)	4 (33%)	5 (33%)	ns
Optimal peak flow technique	6 (60%)	10 (84%)	7 (54%)	
Optimal medications knowledge	6 (54%)	5 (39%)	4 (24%)	ns
Use of action plan	5 (63%)	6 (67%)	7 (70%)	ns

Values are median (interquartile range) or n(%) of subjects in each group

**Table 3D. Poisson regression model for severe exacerbations**

N=40	Co-efficient (95% CI)	P value
Ever smoked vs never smoked	0.93(0.38, 1.48)	0.001
Age (years)	-0.0002 (-0.04, 0.04)	0.992
Married	-0.32 (-0.85, 0.21)	0.239
Body mass index	0.07 (0.04, 0.10)	<0.0001
Constant	-2.31 (-3.79, -0.83)	0.002

**Table 3E. Regression model for asthma control (ACQ6) during exacerbations**

N=64	Coefficient (95%CI)	P value
Current smoker vs never smoker	0.17 (0.01, 0.34)	0.04
Ex-smoker vs never smoker	0.03 (-0.17, 0.23)	0.78
Moderate vs mild asthma	0.19 (0.05, 0.33)	0.01
Severe vs mild asthma	0.43 (0.22, 0.64)	<0.01
ICS use	0.12 (0.01, 0.24)	0.04
Constant	1.01 (0.84, 1.18)	<0.01