questionnaire (ACQ) scores of patients attending a specialist asthma clinic, as compared to objective parameters used for assessing disease severity.

**Methods** Measurements of IgE, Blood Eosinophils, FEV1%, FVC%, FEV1/FVC ratio, BMI and ACQ were recorded for patients attending an asthma clinic. BTS management step was also looked at.

**Results** 110 patients mean (SD) age 52 (17), BMI 31 (8), ACQ 2.7 (1.4), Step BTS 3.5, FEV1% 71 (22.6) FEV1/FVC 69 (15.2) were investigated. There was a strong correlation between ACQ and BMI ($r_0.244$, $p<0.05$) and BTS step ($r_0.411$, $p<0.05$) but not IgE or FEV1/FVC ratio. There was a weak correlation between ACQ and Blood Eosinophils ($r=-0.184$, $p<0.05$). There were significantly worse ACQ scores in those with BMI $\geq 30$ Kg/m$^2$ ($p<0.05$) and Blood Eosinophils or FEV1/FVC.

**Conclusion** Obesity appears to have a significant influence on ACQ scores as a measure of asthma control and needs to be taken into account when using this measure as an indication of severity, and formulating management plans with regards to patient care.