The current study assessed asthma-related quality of life (HRQoL) among Brazilian adults aged 18 years and older. Physicians diagnosed asthma in 4% of the sample (n=415), and the remaining 96% were not diagnosed. The study used data from the 2011 Brazil National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS; n=12,000), a cross-sectional, survey of adults aged 18+ in Brazil collected primarily through face-to-face interviews. The NHWS is representative in terms of age and gender, though the extent to which the asthma patients in the survey are representative of Brazilians with asthma is unknown. This analysis may underestimate the burden of asthma, as undiagnosed asthma patients were likely included in the control group.

An estimated 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, with the prevalence expected to increase as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles. Brazil is undergoing rapid economic growth and development, with high rates of asthma and obesity as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles.

This study used data from the 2011 Brazil National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS; n=12,000). The NHWS is a large, nationally-representative, cross-sectional survey of adults aged 18+ in Brazil collected primarily through face-to-face interviews. The NHWS is representative in terms of age and gender, though the extent to which the asthma patients in the survey are representative of Brazilians with asthma is unknown. This analysis may underestimate the burden of asthma, as undiagnosed asthma patients were likely included in the control group.

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by episodes of shortness of breath, wheezing, and coughing. An estimated 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, with the prevalence expected to increase as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles. Brazil is undergoing rapid economic growth and development, with high rates of asthma and obesity as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles.

Asthma is associated with significant HRQoL burden, even after adjusting for covariates. Notably, rates of obesity, smoking, and exercise did not differ according to asthma status. The current study assessed asthma-related quality of life (HRQoL) among Brazilian adults aged 18 years and older. Physicians diagnosed asthma in 4% of the sample (n=415), and the remaining 96% were not diagnosed. The study used data from the 2011 Brazil National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS; n=12,000), a cross-sectional, survey of adults aged 18+ in Brazil collected primarily through face-to-face interviews. The NHWS is representative in terms of age and gender, though the extent to which the asthma patients in the survey are representative of Brazilians with asthma is unknown. This analysis may underestimate the burden of asthma, as undiagnosed asthma patients were likely included in the control group.

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by episodes of shortness of breath, wheezing, and coughing. An estimated 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, with the prevalence expected to increase as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles. Brazil is undergoing rapid economic growth and development, with high rates of asthma and obesity as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles.

Asthma is associated with significant HRQoL burden, even after adjusting for covariates. Notably, rates of obesity, smoking, and exercise did not differ according to asthma status. The current study assessed asthma-related quality of life (HRQoL) among Brazilian adults aged 18 years and older. Physicians diagnosed asthma in 4% of the sample (n=415), and the remaining 96% were not diagnosed. The study used data from the 2011 Brazil National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS; n=12,000), a cross-sectional, survey of adults aged 18+ in Brazil collected primarily through face-to-face interviews. The NHWS is representative in terms of age and gender, though the extent to which the asthma patients in the survey are representative of Brazilians with asthma is unknown. This analysis may underestimate the burden of asthma, as undiagnosed asthma patients were likely included in the control group.

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by episodes of shortness of breath, wheezing, and coughing. An estimated 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, with the prevalence expected to increase as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles. Brazil is undergoing rapid economic growth and development, with high rates of asthma and obesity as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles.

Asthma is associated with significant HRQoL burden, even after adjusting for covariates. Notably, rates of obesity, smoking, and exercise did not differ according to asthma status. The current study assessed asthma-related quality of life (HRQoL) among Brazilian adults aged 18 years and older. Physicians diagnosed asthma in 4% of the sample (n=415), and the remaining 96% were not diagnosed. The study used data from the 2011 Brazil National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS; n=12,000), a cross-sectional, survey of adults aged 18+ in Brazil collected primarily through face-to-face interviews. The NHWS is representative in terms of age and gender, though the extent to which the asthma patients in the survey are representative of Brazilians with asthma is unknown. This analysis may underestimate the burden of asthma, as undiagnosed asthma patients were likely included in the control group.

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by episodes of shortness of breath, wheezing, and coughing. An estimated 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, with the prevalence expected to increase as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles. Brazil is undergoing rapid economic growth and development, with high rates of asthma and obesity as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles.

Asthma is associated with significant HRQoL burden, even after adjusting for covariates. Notably, rates of obesity, smoking, and exercise did not differ according to asthma status. The current study assessed asthma-related quality of life (HRQoL) among Brazilian adults aged 18 years and older. Physicians diagnosed asthma in 4% of the sample (n=415), and the remaining 96% were not diagnosed. The study used data from the 2011 Brazil National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS; n=12,000), a cross-sectional, survey of adults aged 18+ in Brazil collected primarily through face-to-face interviews. The NHWS is representative in terms of age and gender, though the extent to which the asthma patients in the survey are representative of Brazilians with asthma is unknown. This analysis may underestimate the burden of asthma, as undiagnosed asthma patients were likely included in the control group.

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by episodes of shortness of breath, wheezing, and coughing. An estimated 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, with the prevalence expected to increase as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles. Brazil is undergoing rapid economic growth and development, with high rates of asthma and obesity as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles.

Asthma is associated with significant HRQoL burden, even after adjusting for covariates. Notably, rates of obesity, smoking, and exercise did not differ according to asthma status. The current study assessed asthma-related quality of life (HRQoL) among Brazilian adults aged 18 years and older. Physicians diagnosed asthma in 4% of the sample (n=415), and the remaining 96% were not diagnosed. The study used data from the 2011 Brazil National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS; n=12,000), a cross-sectional, survey of adults aged 18+ in Brazil collected primarily through face-to-face interviews. The NHWS is representative in terms of age and gender, though the extent to which the asthma patients in the survey are representative of Brazilians with asthma is unknown. This analysis may underestimate the burden of asthma, as undiagnosed asthma patients were likely included in the control group.

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by episodes of shortness of breath, wheezing, and coughing. An estimated 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, with the prevalence expected to increase as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles. Brazil is undergoing rapid economic growth and development, with high rates of asthma and obesity as developing countries continue to urbanize and adopt western lifestyles.

Asthma is associated with significant HRQoL burden, even after adjusting for covariates. Notably, rates of obesity, smoking, and exercise did not differ according to asthma status. The current study assessed asthma-related quality of life (HRQoL) among Brazilian adults aged 18 years and older. Physicians diagnosed asthma in 4% of the sample (n=415), and the remaining 96% were not diagnosed. The study used data from the 2011 Brazil National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS; n=12,000), a cross-sectional, survey of adults aged 18+ in Brazil collected primarily through face-to-face interviews. The NHWS is representative in terms of age and gender, though the extent to which the asthma patients in the survey are representative of Brazilians with asthma is unknown. This analysis may underestimate the burden of asthma, as undiagnosed asthma patients were likely included in the control group.