*Background & objectives:* Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases in childhood and the first causes of admission of children in the emergency room and hospitalization. Families, especially mothers, play a key role in improving the child with asthma, and high self-efficacy of mothers is associated with improved control of asthma symptoms. Therefore, main aim of this study was to determine the relationship between self-efficacy of mothers and asthma control in children referred to Bouali hospital in Ardebil.

Methods: This descriptive-correlational study was performed on all children with asthma (6-11 years old) referring to Ardabil Ardabil University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, a non-random and non-randomized sampling method. In a year 1397 was done. The instrument for data collection was a three-part questionnaire including demographic characteristics, asthma control questionnaire and maternal self-efficacy questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics and analytical statistics using spss18 software.

Results: The results of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between mothers' self-efficacy and asthma symptoms control ($p < 0.001$). The higher the self-efficacy of mothers, cusess the lower the symptoms and the best control of asthma. Also, there is a significant relationship between the high self-efficacy of mothers and their educational level, job, history and frequency of admission of their child and mothers education source . ($p < 0.001$

Conclusion: The findings of this study indicate the significant and positive effect of mothers' self-efficacy on the improvement and control of asthma symptoms. Therefore, emphasis that family-oriented education methods can help better controlling of asthma symptoms.

Key words: self-efficacy, asthma, mother, child