Acute Asthma and Action Plan

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CELEBRITIES WITH ASTHMA

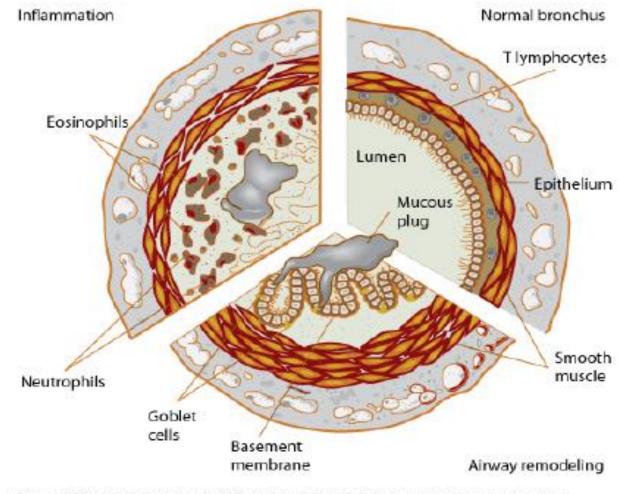








Pathophysiology



Source: DiPiro JT, Talbert RL, Yee GC, Matzke GR, Wells BG, Posey LM: Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach, 8th Edition: www.accesspharmacy.com





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Definition and terminology



- A flare-up or exacerbation is an acute or sub-acute worsening of symptoms and lung function compared with the patient's usual status
- Terminology
 - 'Flare-up' is the preferred term for discussion with patients
 - 'Exacerbation' is a difficult term for patients
 - 'Attack' has highly variable meanings for patients and clinicians
 - 'Episode' does not convey clinical urgency
- Consider management of worsening asthma as a continuum
 - Self-management with a written asthma action plan
 - Management in primary care
 - Management in the emergency department and hospital
 - Follow-up after any exacerbation

Written asthma action plans



- All patients should have a written asthma action plan
 - The aim is to show the patient how to recognize and respond to worsening asthma
 - It should be individualized for the patient's medications, level of asthma control and health literacy
 - Based on symptoms and/or PEF (children: only symptoms)
- The action plan should include:
 - The patient's usual asthma medications
 - When/how to increase reliever and controller or start OCS
 - How to access medical care if symptoms fail to respond
- Why?
 - When combined with self-monitoring and regular medical review, action plans are highly effective in reducing asthma mortality and morbidity

Written asthma action plans



Effective asthma self-management education requires:

- Self-monitoring of symptoms and/or lung function
- Written asthma action plan
- Regular medical review

All patients

Increase reliever

Early increase in controller as below

Review response

If PEF or FEV1 <60% best, or not improving after 48 hours

Continue reliever

Continue controller

Add prednisolone 40–50 mg/day

Contact doctor

LATE OR SEVERE

EARLY OR MILD

Case 1

7 years boy with dry cough post common cold from last day that Exacerbate with exercise and night wake up with cough. No HX of previous asthma

What to do?

Case 2

12 years girl known case of asthma on symbicort 160 that suddenly developed cough and dyspnea from yesterday and difficulty for exercise

What to do?

Rationale for change in recommendation about controller therapy in asthma action plans



For the last 10 years, most guidelines recommended treating worsening asthma with SABA alone until OCS were needed, but ...

- Most exacerbations are characterised by increased inflammation
- Most evidence for self-management involved doubling ICS dose
 - Outcomes were consistently better if the action plan prescribed both increased ICS, and OCS
- Lack of generalisability of placebo-controlled RCTs of doubling ICS
 - Participants were required to be highly adherent
 - Study inhalers were not started, on average, until symptoms and airflow limitation had been worsening for 4-5 days.
- Severe exacerbations are reduced by short-term treatment with
 - Quadrupled dose of ICS
 - Quadrupled dose of budesonide/formoterol
 - <u>Early</u> small increase in ICS/formoterol (maintenance & reliever regimen)
- Adherence by community patients is poor
 - Patients commonly take only 25-35% of prescribed controller dose
 - Patients often delay seeking care for fear of being given OCS



- GINA 2021 recommends that asthma in adults and adolescents should not be treated solely with short-acting b2-agonist (SABA), because of the risks of SABA-only treatment and SABA overuse, and evidence for benefit of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS).
- Large trials show that as-needed combination ICS, formoterol reduces severe exacerbations by more than 60% in mild asthma compared with SABA alone.



- Key changes in GINA 2021 include division of the treatment figure for adults and adolescents into two tracks.
 - Track 1 (preferred) has low-dose ICS-formoterol as the reliever at all steps: as needed only in Steps 1-2 (mild asthma), and with daily maintenance ICSformoterol (maintenance-and-reliever therapy, "MART") in Steps 3-5.
 - Track 2 (alternative) has as-needed SABA across all steps, plus regular ICS (Step 2) or ICS-long-acting b2agonist (Steps 3-5).

Recommendation against SABA-Only Treatment:



- Since 2019, GINA has recommended against SABA-only treatment of asthma in adults and adolescents after consideration of its risks and the evidence for a safer alternative.
- Instead, to reduce the risk of serious exacerbations and control symptoms, all adults and adolescents with asthma should receive ICS-containing treatment, either regularly or, in mild asthma, as needed to relieve symptoms.
- ICS is now also recommended for all children 6-11 years with asthma, either regularly or, in mild asthma, whenever SABA is taken for symptom relief.



- Regular use of SABA, even 2-4 times per day for 1-2 weeks, is associated with:
 - b2- receptor downregulation
 - loss of bronchodilator response,
 - increased airway hyperresponsiveness
 - increased airway inflammation.
- Importantly, from a cognitive and behavioral perspective, starting treatment with SABA alone trains the patient to regard it as their main asthma treatment, increasing the challenges for adherence with any subsequent advice to take ICS every day even when asymptomatic.

Massachusetts Asthma Action Plan

Name:			Date:	
Birth Date:	Doctor/Nurse Name:		Doctor/Nurse Phone #:	
Patient Goal:		Parent/Guardian Name & Phone #:		
Important! Avoid things that make your asthma worse:				

The colors of a traffic light will help you use your asthma medicine.



GREEN means Go Zone! Use controller medicine.

YELLOW means Caution Zone! Add quick-relief medicine.

RED means Danger Zone! Get help from a doctor.

Personal Best Peak Flow: _____

GO — You're doing well!	Use these daily controller medicines				
You have <i>all</i> of these:	Peak flow from	MEDICINE/ROUTE	HOW MUCH	HOW OFTEN/WHEN	
 Breathing is good No cough or wheeze 					
 Sleep through the night Can go to school and play 	to				

CAUTION — Slow Down!

- You have *any* of these:
- First signs of a cold
- Cough
- Mild wheeze
- Tight chest
- Coughing, wheezing or trouble breathing at night

	Continue with green zone medicine and add:				
Peak flow from	MEDICINE/ROUTE	ном мисн	HOW OFTEN/WHEN		
in cini					
to					

CALL YOUR DOCTOR/NURSE: _____

DANGER — Get Help!	Take these medicines and call your doctor now.				
Your asthma is getting worse fast:	Peak flow from	MEDICINE/ROUTE	HOW MUCH	HOW OFTEN/WHEN	
 Medicine is not helping 					
 Breathing is hard and fast Nose opens wide 	to				
 Ribs show Can't talk well 					

GET HELP FROM A DOCTOR NOW! Do not be afraid of causing a fuss. Your doctor will want to see you right away. It's important! If you cannot contact your doctor, go directly to the emergency room and bring this form with you. DO NOT WAIT.

Make an appointment with your doctor/nurse within two days of an ER visit or hospitalization.

🚺 محرکهای آسم من

مصرف روزانه دارو به کاهش واکنش من به این محرکها کمک خواهد کرد. اجتناب از آن ها تا جای ممکن نیز تا جای ممکن کمک خواهد کرد.

🖌 چک آسم من

یهتر است حداقل سالی یک بار یک چک عادی از آسم داشته باشم. من موارد زیر را با خود خواهم برد:

- ، برنامه عملي خود را تا ببينم أيا نياز به به روز شدن دارد يا خير
- اسپری و اسپیسر خود را برای اطمینان از بهترین روش استفاده از آن ها
 - هر سوالي درباره بيماري أسم خود و اين كه چطور از عهده أن برآيم.

تاریخ بعدی چک بیماری آسم: ___/__

تماس با پرستار آسم/پژشک عمومی

تام: شمار د تلغن:

شماره تماس خارج از ساعت (از مطب پزشک عمومی خود بپرسید زمانی که به آنها دسترسی ندارید با چه کسی باید در تماس باشید)

قام:

شمار، تلفن:

از مرکز آسم انگلستان حمایت و توصیه های بیشتری دریافت کنید:

از طریق تماس با شماره تلفن 0300 222 0300، با یک پرستار متخصص آسم درباره مدیریت بر بیماری آسم خود صحبت کنید

ی و دانلود اطلاعات در آدرسیه ها ی و دانلود اطلاعات در آدرس: ت www.asthma.org.uk





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*Adams et al; Factors associated with hospital admissions and repeat emergency department visits for adults with asthma; Thorax 2000;55:566–573

این برنامه را اجرا کنید، ان را از دست ندهید!

بر نامه عملی شما یک ر اهنمای شخصی است که به شما بر ای تسلط بر بیماری آسم خود کمک می کند. ز مانی که شما این بر نامه ر ا با کمک پزشک عمومی یا پر ستار خود ایجاد کردید، به شما کمک می کند که در بهترین شر ایط ممکن باشید.

افرادی که از برنامه عملی خود استفاده می کنند تقریبا به اندازه چهار برابر کمتر بخاطر بیماری آسم خود به بیمارستان مراجعه می کنند.

بر نامه عملی شما تنها ز مانی به بهترین شکل به حفظ سلامتیتان کمک می کند که:

برنامه را جایی قرار دهید که یافتن آن برای شما یا خانواده تان آسان باشد ــ می توانید آن را روی یخچال، پشت در ورودی، یا میز کنار تختگان نصب کنید. سعی کنید یک عکس از آن گرفته و در تلفن موبایل یا تبلت خود نگهداری کنید.

بطور منظم آن را چک کلید – یانداشتی روی تقویم خود بگذارید، یا یک یادآور روی موبایل خود تنظیم کنید تا آن را ماهی یک بار بخوانید. چطور شما با داروی مصرفی روز آنه برای آسمتان کنار می آیید؟ آیا شما هیچ علام آسمی دارید؟ آیا شما از آنچه باید انجام دهید آگاه هستید؟

یک کپی آماده داشته باشید ـ یک عکس در تلفن خود یا بعنوان تصویر محافظ صفحه نمایش ذخیره کنید. یا یک بروشور در کیف، میز کار یا در داشبورد ماشینتان نگه دارید.

یک کپی یا عکس از برنامه عملی را به یک دوست یا یکی از اعضای نزدیک خانواده بدهید – از آنها بخواهید که آنرا بخوانند. با آنها در مورد علائم معمول آسم خود صحبت کنید تا بتوانند به شما کمک کنند که از شروع علائم اطلاع یایید. به آنها کمک کنید تا بدانند چه کاری را باید در مواقع اضطراری انجام دهند.

آن را در همه چلسات سلامت از چمله ملاقات با پژشک متخصص/ مراجعه به بخش های حوادث و اورژانس A&E همراه داشته باشید – از پزشک عمومی یا پرستار آسم خود بخواهید در صورت تغییر هر یک از توصیه های آن ها، این برنامه را برای شما به روز نمایند. اگر استفاده از دارو ها طبق تجویز پزشک برایتان مشکل است از آن ها بخواهید شما را راهنمایی کنند.

این یک راهنمای گام به گام است که برای تسلط بر بیماری آسم به شما کمک می کند



با کمک پزشک عمومی یا پرستار خود این قسمت را پر کنید



نام و تاريخ:



آیا دریارہ آسم موالی دارید؟ با پرستار ان تلقن کمک رسائی ما ئماس بگیرید **0300 222 5800** (9 صبح - 5 عصر ؛ دوشنیہ - جمعہ) www.asthma.org.uk



بهترین سرعت جریان تنفسی من به شرح زیر است:

اسپری پیشگیری کننده من (رنگ/نام را وارد کنید):

من باید اسپری پیشگیری کننده خود را هر روز حتی زمانیکه حال خویی دارم استفاده کنم

- من اسپری در صبح
- و اسپري در شب مصرف مي کنم.

اسپری مسکن من

(رنگ/نام را وارد کنید):

اسپری مسکن خود را فقط در صورت لزوم استفادہ می کنم

- من چنانچه هر یک از موارد زیر اتفاق افتاد، اسپری مسکن در روز مصرف می کنم:
 - 🔹 خس خس سینه دار م
 - احساسی تنگی در قضبه سینه می کنم
 - 🔹 تنفس بر اي من مشكل مي شود
 - ہ سرفہ می کنم.

سایر دارو هایی که روزانه برای آسم خود استفاده می کنم:

بنا بر این برنامه روزانه انتظار دارم که علائمی از آسم نداشته باشم. اگر هیچ علائمی نداشتم یا به اسپری مسکن خود برای حداقل 12 هفته نیازی نداشتم، باید به پزشک عمومی یا پرستار خود برای کاهش مقدار مصرف داروها درخواست بدهم.

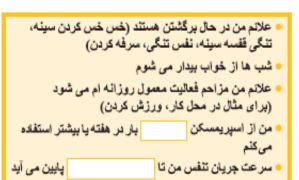


افرادی که دارای حساسیت هستند باید بسیار مراقبت باشند چون حملات می توانند بسیار شدید باشند.

وقتي حال من بدتر مي شود:







آنچه من می توانم برای غلبه بر آسم خود بی درنگ انجام دهم:

اگر از اسپری پیشگیری کننده ام استفاده نکرده ام، مجدا شروع به استفاده منظم از آن بکنم یا:

مقدار استفاده از اسپری پیشگیری کننده خود را تا اسپری و بار در یک روز افزایش دهم تا زمانی که علائم از بین برود و حداکثر سرعت جریان تنفس من به حالت نرمال برگردد از اسپری مسکن تا جایی که نیاز است استفاده کنیم (حداکثر بار هر چهار ساعت)

فوری! اگر تا 24 ساعت بهبود نیافتم ملاقات فوری با پزشک عمومی یا پرستار آسمم داشته باشم.

اگر به من قرص های پردنیزولون (قرص های استرویدی) برای مصرف در خانه داده شده است:

میلی گرم از قرص های پردنیزولون (که 5 میلی گرم است) را **فورا** بخورم و دوباره هر صبح به مدت روز یا تا زمانی که من کاملا بهتر شوم.

فوری! امروز با پزشک عمومی یا پرستار آسم خود تماس بگیرم و به آن ها بگویم که مصرف قرص های استروییدی را شروع کرده ام و برای ملاقات آن ها در 24 ساعت آینده قراری بگذارم.



مهم! این اطلاعات از حمله آسم برای افرادی که برنامه دارویی اسمارت (SMART) یا مارت (MART) دارند کاربرد ندارد. لطفا با پرستار آسم با پزشک عمومیتان صحبت کنید تا اطلاعات صحیح درباره حمله آسم را دریافت کنید.



بــــرنــامه درمانــــی آســــم Asthma Action plan

تاریخ مراجعه: تاریخ آخرین تزریق واکسن آنفلوانزا: نام و نامخانوادگی: مقدار ایدهآل پیکفلومتری:

این برنامه شامل سه مرحله است که با توجه به علائم و نشانههای آسم در هر مرحله شما می توانید درمان مناسب را بکار برید، بدیهی است محتوای این برنامه فقط برای شما طراحی شده است و قابل استفاده برای دیگران نمیباشد.

مر حله سبز (كم خطر): داروهاى كنترلى خود را طبق دستور زير استفاده نماييد. (اسبرىها حتماً با محفظه استفاده شود)

تاريخ تولد:

زمان مصرف	مقدار مصرف	نام دارو	نداشتن سرفه، خس خس سینه و تنگینفس انجام فعالیت روزانه و ورزش بدون محدودیت و سرفه
	هنگام ورزش از اسپری یم ساعت قبل از ورزش		خواب راحت، بدون سرفه و تنگینفس مصرف اسپری سالبوتامول ۲ بار یا کمتر در هفته مقدار پیک فلومتری بیشتر از

مرحله زرد (احتياط): داروهای کنترلی را ادامه دهيد و از داروهای برطرف کننده سريع علائم استفاده نماييد.

بروز سرفه، خ*س*خس سینه و تنگینفس شروع علائم سرماخوردگی

محدودیت فعالیت روزانه و تشدید سرفه و تنگی نفس هنگام ورزش و بازی

بیدار شدن از خواب به علت سرفه و تنگی نفس

مصرف اسپری سالبوتامول ۳ بار یا بیشتر در هفته مقدار پیک فلومتری بین و

۱. اسپری سالبوتامول پاف هر ۲۰ دقیقه ۳ بار طی یک ساعت
 - در صورت برطرفشدن علائم بعد از یک ساعت درمان مرحله سبز
 را ادامه دهید.

 – در صورتی که بعد از یک ساعت علائم برطرفنشد طبق دستور زیر عمل کنید:

۲. قرص پردنیزولون میلی گرمی طبق دستور زیر:

روز ۲	روز ج	روز ۵	روز ۴	روز ۳	دوز ۳	روز ۱	قرص پردنيزلون
							صبح
							شب

۳. اسپری سالبوتامول پاف هر ساعت به مدت روز – سایر داروها:

۴. مراجعه به اورژانس: در صورتی که علائم در طیسی.... ساعت برطرفنشد به اورژانس مراجعه شود.

مرحله قرمز (خطرناک):

داروهای کنترلی و داروهای برطرف کننده سریع علائم را استفاده نمایید و فوراً به اورژانس مراجعه نمایید.



چگونه عوامل محرک و تشدیدکننده آسم را کنترل کنیم؟

کرد و خاک:

- تشک، لحاف و بالشها را ترجیحاً داخل پوشش مخصوص و غیرقابل نفوذ به موادحساسیتزا و مایت (هیره) قرار دهید. در غیر این صورت توصیه می شود ملحفه ها، روبالشی و روتختی ها را هر هفته با آب داغ (بالای ۵۵ درجه) شستشو دهید.
- حتی المقدور از فرش در خانه و به خصوص اتاق خواب استفاده نشود و هفته ای ۱ یا ۲ بار خانه را با جاروبرقی تمیز کنید (بهتر است جاروبرقی دارای فیلتر خروجی و کیسه های چند لایه و ترجیحاً فیلتر HEPA باشد.
- از شلوغی و بهمریختگی خانه پرهیز شود و اسباببازی و عروسکها و وسایل تزیینی را از داخل اتاق خواب و بخصوص اطراف تخت خواب جمع آوری کنید.

سيکار:

اجازه ندهید در حضور شما سیگار بکشند و از حضور در مکانهایی که سیگار می کشند، اجتناب کنید زیرا دود سیگار سبب تشدید و شروع حمله
 آسم می شود و اگر سیگار می کشید با مشورت با پزشک سعی کنید هر چه سریعتر سیگار را ترک نمایید.

ميوانات خانكى:

- از نگهداری حیوانات خانگی پرزدار و خزدار (مثل سگ، گربه و انواع پرندگان و ...) در خانه اجتناب کنید.
- در صورت اصرار به نگهداری حیوانات بهتر است آنها را در اتاق خواب و محل استراحت نگه ندارید و از ورود آنها به رختخواب جلوگیری کنید.
 و بعد از دستزدن به حیوانات دست خود را بخوبی شستشو دهید.

سوست:

- موادغذایی را در ظروف در بسته نگه دارید و هر گز موادغذایی و زبالهها را در فضای باز نگذارید.
 - منافذ نشت آب، آببندی شود و سوراخها و ترکها را مسدود نمایید.
- از مواد حشره کش و سوسک کش استفاده شود، بهتر است این مواد به صورت جامد، ژل و خمیری باشند. در صورت استفاده از اسپریهای حشره کش مواظب باشید تا هنگامی که بوی حشره کش از بین نرفته است داخل اتاق نشوید.

کیکها و قارچهای داخل خانه:

- مایتها و قارچها در مکانهای با رطوبت بالا زندگی می کنند بنابراین میزان رطوبت اتاق را بین ۳۰ تا ۵۰ درصد نگه دارید.
 - هنگام آشپزی و یا حمام کردن از هواکش استفاده شود و پنجرهها را باز نمایید.
- سطوح پوشیده از کپکها را با برس و موادشوینده و آب داغ بشویید (مثل دیوار حمام، دستشویی و ...) و منافذ نشت آب، لوله، شیرآلات و سینک ظرفشویی را بخوبی آببندی نمایید تا از نشت و تجمع آب جلوگیری شود.

کرده کیامان و قارع مای غارج از غانه:

- در فصل گرده افشانی و هنگامی که میزان گرده گیاهان و قارچها در محیط باز زیاد است، مثلاً اوایل صبح و هنگام غروب ترجیحاً در خانه بمانید و پنجرهها را بسته نگه دارید.
 - در صورت امکان بهتر است بجای استفاده از پنکه و کولر از دستگاه تهویه مطبوع استفاده شود.

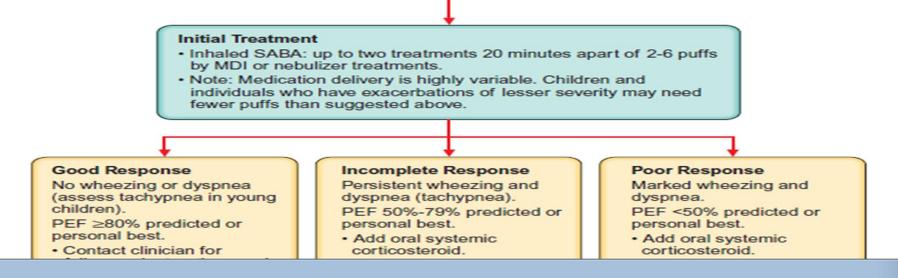
بوهای ممرک و اسپریها و آلودکی هوا و سایر موارد:

- از برخورد با بوهای تند، محرک مثل خوشبو کنندههای هوا، بخورها، عطر، ادکلن و انواع اسپریهای قوی و محرک اجتناب کنید
 - حتی الامکان از شومینه و بخاری های نفتی و گازی جهت گرمایش خانه استفاده نشود.
 - از تماس با موادشوینده، پاککننده و سفیدکننده که گازهای محرک تولید می کنند، اجتناب ورزید.
 - در اوج آلودگی هوا از خانه بیرون نروید و پنجرهها را بسته نگه دارید.
- اگر هوای سرد باعث تشدید مشکلات تنفسی شما می شود سعی نمایید به جای دهان از بینی خود تنفس کنید و صورت خود را با شال گردن بیمشانید.

Home Management of asthma exacerbation

Assess Severity

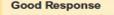
- Patients at high risk for a fatal attack require immediate medical attention after initial treatment.
- Symptoms and signs suggestive of a more serious exacerbation such as marked breathlessness, inability to speak more than short phrases, use of accessory muscles, or drowsiness should result in initial treatment while immediately consulting with a clinician.
- Less severe signs and symptoms can be treated initially with assessment of response to therapy and further steps as listed below.
- If available, measure PEF. Values of 50%-79% predicted or personal best indicate the need for quick-relief mediation. Depending on the response to treatment, contact with a clinician may also be indicated. Values below 50% indicate the need for immediate medical care.



Home Management of asthma exacerbation



- Inhaled SABA: up to two treatments 20 minutes apart of 2-6 puffs by MDI or nebulizer treatments.
- Note: Medication delivery is highly variable. Children and individuals who have exacerbations of lesser severity may need fewer puffs than suggested above.



No wheezing or dyspnea (assess tachypnea in young children). PEF ≥80% predicted or personal best.

- Contact clinician for follow-up instructions and further management.
- May continue inhaled SABA every 3-4 hours for 24-48 hours.
- Consider short course of oral systemic corticosteroids.

Incomplete Response

Persistent wheezing and dyspnea (tachypnea). PEF 50%-79% predicted or personal best.

- Add oral systemic corticosteroid.
- · Continue inhaled SABA.
- Contact clinician urgently (this day) for further instruction.

Poor Response

Marked wheezing and dyspnea. PEF <50% predicted or personal best.

- Add oral systemic corticosteroid.
- Repeat inhaled SABA immediately.
- If distress is severe and non-responsive to initial treatment:
- -Call your doctor AND -PROCEED TO ED; -Consider calling 9-1-1
- (ambulance transport).

Figure 56-1 Management of asthma exacerbations: Home treatment. ED, Emergency department; MDI, metered-dose inhaler; PEF, peak expiratory flow; SABA, short-acting β_2 -agonist (quick-relief inhaler). (From National Asthma Education and Prevention Program. Expert panel report 3: quidelines for the diagnosis and management of asthma. Full report 2007. Washington D.C.: US Government Printing Office; 2007.)

Case 2

12 years girl known case of asthma on symbicort 160 spray that suddenly developed cough and dyspnea from yesterday and difficulty for exercise

After 12 hours at home with Quadrupled dose of MT spray still have cough and dyspnea but at all feel better; so decide to go to emergency unit.

What to do in primary care? What is attack staging?

	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	SUBSET: RESPIRATORY ARREST
SYMPTOMS	to reaction to an and			
Breathlessness	While walking	While at rest (infant-softer, shorter cry, difficulty feeding)	While at rest (infant	
	Can lie down	Prefers sitting	Sits upright	
Talks in	Sentences	Phrases	Words	
Alertness	May be agitated	Usually agitated	Usually agitated	Drowsy or confused
SIGNS		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Respiratory rate [†]	Increased	Increased	Often >30 breaths/min	
Use of accessory muscles; suprasternal retractions	Usually not	Commonly	Usually	Paradoxical thoracoabdominal movement
Wheeze	Moderate; often only end-expiratory	Loud; throughout exhalation	Usually loud; throughout inhalation and exhalation	Absence of wheeze
Pulse rate (beats/min) [‡]	<100	100-120	>120	Bradycardia
Pulsus paradoxus	Absent <10 mm Hg	May be present 10-25 mm Hg	Often present >25 mm Hg (adult) 20-40 mm Hg (child)	Absence suggests respiratory muscle fatigue
FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT			Le to this tig (crist)	
Peak expiratory flow (value predicted or personal best)	≥70%	Approx. 40-69% or response lasts <2 hr	<40%	<25% [§]
Pao ₂ (breathing air) and/or	Normal (test not usually necessary)	≥60 mm Hg (test not usually necessary)	<60 mm Hg; possible cyanosis	
Pco ₂	<42 mm Hg (test not usually necessary)	<42 mm Hg (test not usually necessary)	≥42 mm Hg; possible respiratory failure	
Sao ₂ (breathing air) at sea level	>95% (test not usually necessary)	90-95% (test not usually necessary)	<90%	
	Hypercapnia (hypoventilation) develop	os more readily in young children than in	n adults and adolescents	

"Notes:

. The presence of several parameters, but not necessarily all, indicates the general classification of the exacerbation.

· Many of these parameters have not been systematically studied, especially as they correlate with each other. Thus, they serve only as general guides.

. The emotional impact of asthma symptoms on the patient and family is variable but must be recognized and addressed and can affect approaches to treatment and follow-up.

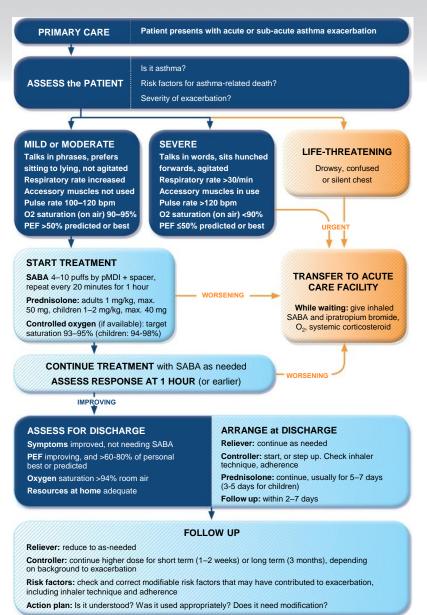
Normal breathing rates in awake children by age: <2 mo, <60 breaths/min; 2-12 mo, <50 breaths/min; 1-5 yr, <40 breaths/min; 6-8 yr, <30 breaths/min.

Normal pulse rates in children by age: 2-12 mo, <160 beats/min; 1-2 yr, <120 beats/min; 2-8 yr, <110 beats/min.

⁵Peak expiratory flow testing may not be needed in very severe attacks.

Modified from EPR-3. Expert panel report 3: guidelines for the diagnosis and management of asthma, NIH Publication No. 07-4051, Bethesda, MA, 2007, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; National Asthma Education and Prevention Program, www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/asthma/asthgdin.htm.

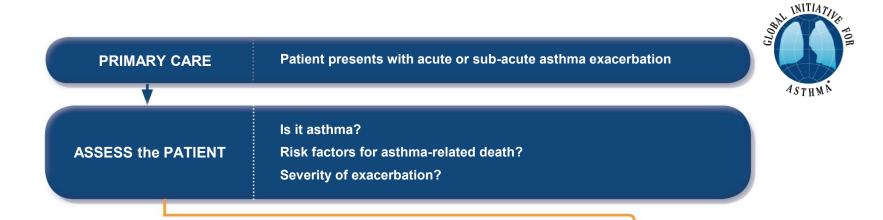
Managing exacerbations in primary care

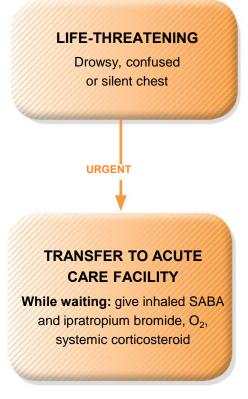


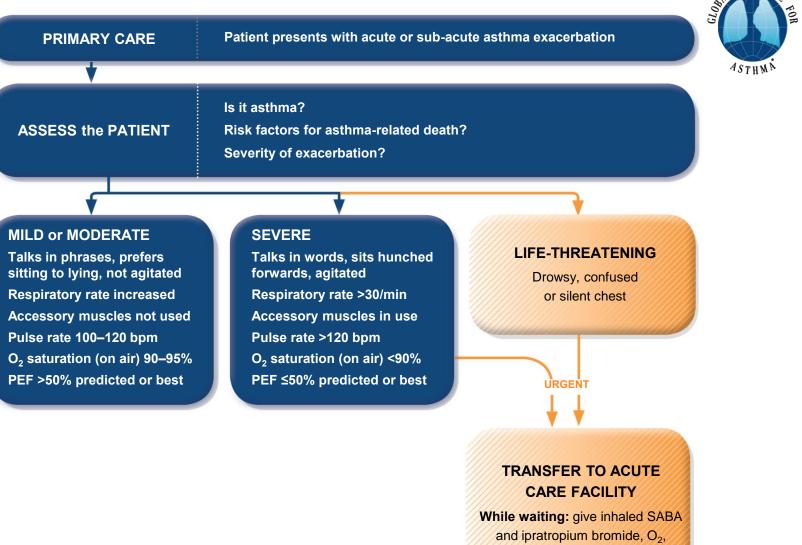


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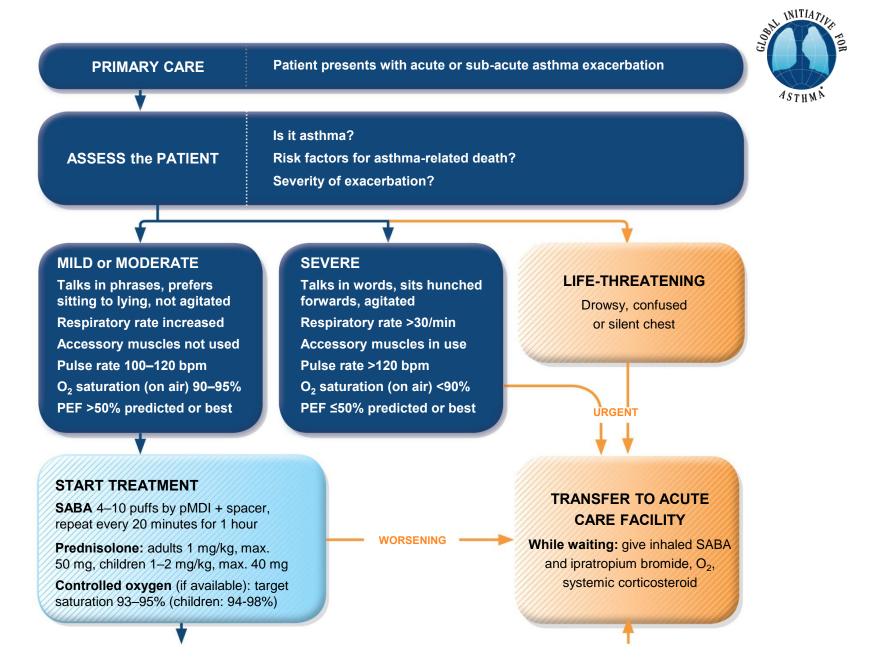






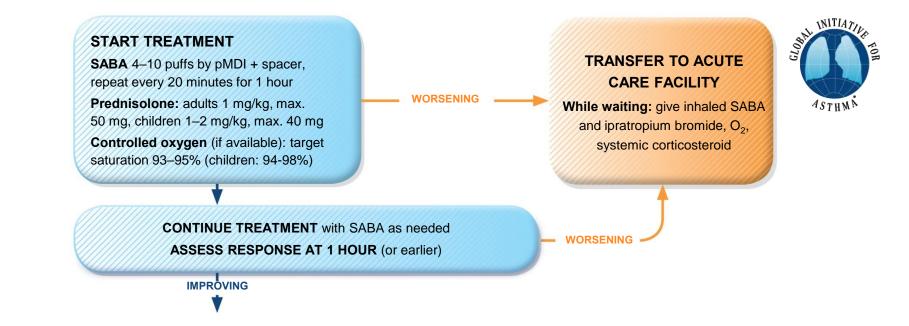
systemic corticosteroid

INITIAT,



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START TREATMENT

SABA 4–10 puffs by pMDI + spacer, repeat every 20 minutes for 1 hour

Prednisolone: adults 1 mg/kg, max. 50 mg, children 1–2 mg/kg, max. 40 mg

Controlled oxygen (if available): target saturation 93–95% (children: 94-98%)

WORSENING

TRANSFER TO ACUTE



While waiting: give inhaled SABA and ipratropium bromide, O₂, systemic corticosteroid

CONTINUE TREATMENT with SABA as needed ASSESS RESPONSE AT 1 HOUR (or earlier)

IMPROVING

ASSESS FOR DISCHARGE

Symptoms improved, not needing SABA PEF improving, and >60-80% of personal best or predicted Oxygen saturation >94% room air Resources at home adequate

ARRANGE at DISCHARGE

Reliever: continue as needed Controller: start, or step up. Check inhaler technique, adherence Prednisolone: continue, usually for 5–7 days (3-5 days for children)

WORSENING

Follow up: within 2-7 days

START TREATMENT

SABA 4–10 puffs by pMDI + spacer, repeat every 20 minutes for 1 hour

Prednisolone: adults 1 mg/kg, max. 50 mg, children 1–2 mg/kg, max. 40 mg

Controlled oxygen (if available): target saturation 93–95% (children: 94-98%)

WORSENING

TRANSFER TO ACUTE



While waiting: give inhaled SABA and ipratropium bromide, O₂, systemic corticosteroid

CONTINUE TREATMENT with SABA as needed **ASSESS RESPONSE AT 1 HOUR** (or earlier)

IMPROVING

ASSESS FOR DISCHARGE

Symptoms improved, not needing SABA PEF improving, and >60-80% of personal best or predicted Oxygen saturation >94% room air

Resources at home adequate

ARRANGE at DISCHARGE

Reliever: continue as needed Controller: start, or step up. Check inhaler technique, adherence

WORSENING

Prednisolone: continue, usually for 5–7 days (3-5 days for children)

Follow up: within 2–7 days

FOLLOW UP

Reliever: reduce to as-needed

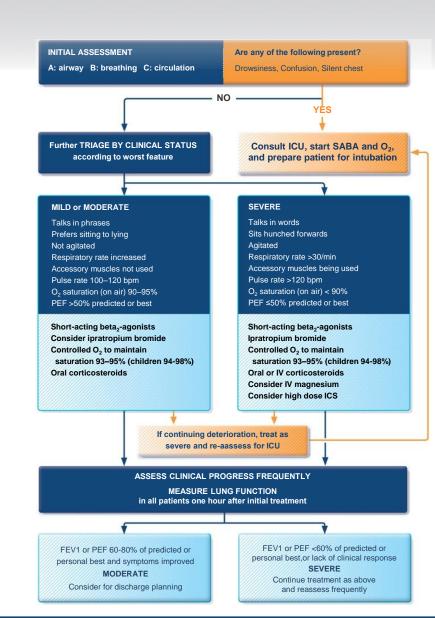
Controller: continue higher dose for short term (1–2 weeks) or long term (3 months), depending on background to exacerbation

Risk factors: check and correct modifiable risk factors that may have contributed to exacerbation, including inhaler technique and adherence

Action plan: Is it understood? Was it used appropriately? Does it need modification?

Managing exacerbations in acute care settings

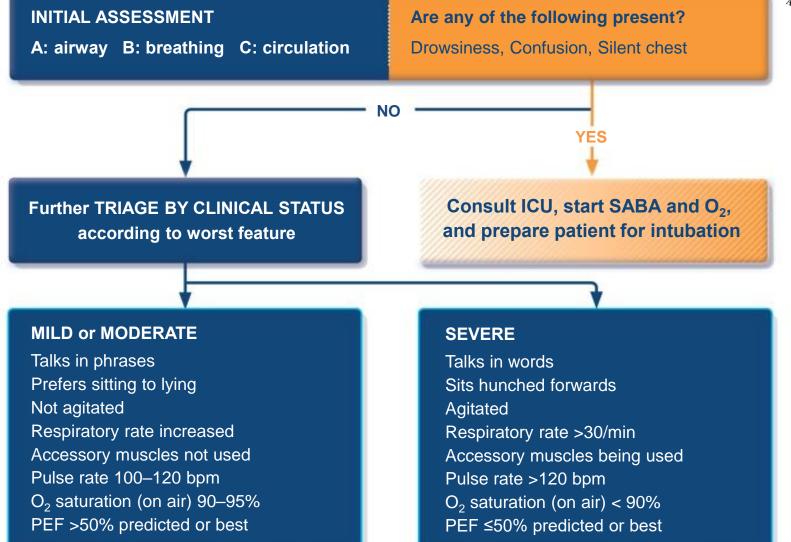




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MILD or MODERATE

Talks in phrases Prefers sitting to lying Not agitated Respiratory rate increased Accessory muscles not used Pulse rate 100–120 bpm O_2 saturation (on air) 90–95% PEF >50% predicted or best

Short-acting beta₂-agonists Consider ipratropium bromide Controlled O₂ to maintain saturation 93–95% (children 94-98%) Oral corticosteroids

SEVERE

Talks in words Sits hunched forwards Agitated Respiratory rate >30/min Accessory muscles being used Pulse rate >120 bpm O_2 saturation (on air) < 90% PEF \leq 50% predicted or best

Short-acting beta₂-agonists Ipratropium bromide Controlled O₂ to maintain saturation 93–95% (children 94-98%) Oral or IV corticosteroids Consider IV magnesium Consider high dose ICS Short-acting beta₂-agonists Consider ipratropium bromide Controlled O₂ to maintain saturation 93–95% (children 94-98%) Oral corticosteroids Short-acting beta₂-agonists Ipratropium bromide Controlled O₂ to maintain saturation 93–95% (children 94-98%) Oral or IV corticosteroids Consider IV magnesium Consider high dose ICS

If continuing deterioration, treat as severe and re-assess for ICU

ASSESS CLINICAL PROGRESS FREQUENTLY

MEASURE LUNG FUNCTION in all patients one hour after initial treatment

FEV₁ or PEF 60-80% of predicted or personal best and symptoms improved

MODERATE

Consider for discharge planning

FEV₁ or PEF <60% of predicted or personal best,or lack of clinical response

SEVERE

Continue treatment as above and reassess frequently WITLAT

ASTHMP

Follow-up after an exacerbation



- Follow up all patients regularly after an exacerbation, until symptoms and lung function return to normal
 - Patients are at increased risk during recovery from an exacerbation
- The opportunity
 - Exacerbations often represent failures in chronic asthma care, and they provide opportunities to review the patient's asthma management
- At follow-up visit(s), check:
 - The patient's understanding of the cause of the flare-up
 - Modifiable risk factors, e.g. smoking
 - Adherence with medications, and understanding of their purpose
 - Inhaler technique skills
 - Written asthma action plan

Dosages of Drugs for Asthma Exacerbations

	DOSAGES		
Medications	Children*	Adults	Comments
INHALED SHORT-ACT ALBUTEROL	ING β ₂ -AGONISTS		
Nebulizer solution (0.63 mg/3 mL, 1.25 mg/3 mL, 2.5 mg/3 mL, 5.0 mg/mL)	0.15 mg/kg (minimum dose, 2.5 mg) every 20 min for 3 doses, then 0.15-0.3 mg/kg up to 10 mg every 1-4 h as needed, or 0.5 mg/kg/h by continuous nebulization	2.5-5 mg every 20 min for 3 doses, then 2.5-10 mg every 1-4 h as needed, or 10-15 mg/h continuously	Only selective β ₂ -agonists are recommended. For optimal delivery, dilute aerosols to minimur of 3 mL at gas flow of 6-8 L/min. Use large-volume nebulizers for continuous administration; may mix with ipratropium nebulizer solution
MDI (90 μg/puff)	4-8 puffs every 20 min for 3 doses, then every 1-4 h inhalation maneuver as needed; use VHC; add mask for children <4 yr	4-8 puffs every 20 min up to 4 h, then every 1-4 h as needed	In mild-to-moderate exacerbations, MDI plus VHC is as effective as nebulized therapy with appropriate administration technique and coaching by trained personnel.
BITOLTEROL			
Nebulizer solution (2 mg/mL)	See albuterol dose; thought to be half as potent as albuterol on mg basis	See albuterol dose	Has not been studied in severe asthma exacerbations; do not mix with other drugs
MDI (370 μg/puff)	See albuterol MDI dose	See albuterol MDI dose	Has not been studied in severe asthma exacerbations
LEVALBUTEROL (R-ALI	BUTEROL)		
Nebulizer solution (0.63 mg/3 mL, 1.25 mg/0.5 mL, 1.25 mg/3 mL)	0.075 mg/kg (minimum dose, 1.25 mg) every 20 min for 3 doses, then 0.075-0.15 mg/kg up to 5 mg every 1-4 h as needed	1.25-2.5 mg every 20 min for 3 doses, then 1.25-5 mg every 1-4 h as needed	Levalbuterol administered in one half (mg) of the albuterol dose provides comparable efficacy and safety; has not been evaluated by continuous nebulization
MDI (45 µg/puff)	See albuterol MDI dose	See albuterol MDI dose	TO SAIL OF

Dosages of Drugs for Asthma Exacerbations

Epinephrine 1:1000 (1 mg/mL) Terbutaline (1 mg/mL)	0.01 mg/kg up to 0.3-0.5 mg every 20 min for 3 doses SQ 0.01 mg/kg every 20 min for 3 doses SQ, then every 2-6 h as needed	0.3-0.5 mg every 20 min for 3 doses SQ 0.25 mg every 20 min for 3 doses SQ	No proven advantage of systemic therapy over aerosol No proven advantage of systemic therapy over aerosol
ANTICHOLINERGICS			
Nebulizer solution (0.25 mg/mL)	0.25-0.5 mg every 20 min for 3 doses, then as needed	0.5 mg every 20 min for 3 doses, then as needed	May mix in same nebulizer with albuterol; should not be used as first-line therapy; should be added to SABA therapy for severe exacerbations; addition of ipratropium not shown to provide further benefit after patient is hospitalized
MDI (18 μg/puff)	4-8 puffs every 20 min as needed up to 3 h	8 puffs every 20 min as needed up to 3 h	Should use with VHC and face mask for children <4 yr; studies have examined ipratropium bromide MDI for up to 3 h
IPRATROPIUM WITH ALBU	JTEROL		
Nebulizer solution (each 3-mL vial contains 0.5 mg ipratropium bromide and 2.5 mg albuterol)	1.5 mL every 20 min for 3 doses, then as needed	3 mL every 20 min for 3 doses, then as needed	May be used for up to 3 h in initial management of severe exacerbations; addition of ipratropium to albuterol not shown to provide further benefit after patient is hospitalized
MDI (each puff contains 18 μg ipratropium bromide and 90 μg of albuterol)	4-8 puffs every 20 min as needed up to 3 h	8 puffs every 20 min as needed up to 3 h	Should use with VHC and face mask for children <4 yr

Dosages of Drugs for Asthma Exacerbations

TABLE 56-1 Dosages of Drugs for Asthma Exacerbations—cont'd						
	DOSAGES					
Medications	Children*	Adults	Comments			
SYSTEMIC CORTICOSTE Prednisone Methylprednisolone Prednisolone	ROIDS [†] 1 mg/kg in 2 divided doses (maximum, 60 mg/day) until PEF is 70% of predicted or personal best	40-80 mg/day in 1 or 2 divided doses until PEF reaches 70% of predicted or personal best	For outpatient burst, use 40-60 mg in single dose or 2 divided doses for total of 5-10 days in adults (children: 1-2 mg/kg/day maximum, 60 mg/day for 3-10 days)			

From National Asthma Education and Prevention Program. Expert panel report 3: guidelines for the diagnosis and management of asthma. Full report 2007. Washington D.C.: US Government Printing Office; 2007.

ED, Emergency department; ICs, inhaled corticosteroids; MDI, metered-dose inhaler; PEF, peak expiratory flow; SABA, short-acting β₂-agonists; VHC, valved holding chamber.

*Children ≤12 years of age.

[†]Dosages and comments apply to all three corticosteroids. There is no known advantage for higher doses of corticosteroids in severe asthma exacerbations, nor is there any advantage for intravenous administration over oral therapy if gastrointestinal transit time or absorption is not impaired. The total course of systemic corticosteroids for an asthma exacerbation requiring an ED visit or hospitalization may be 3 to 10 days. For corticosteroid courses of less than 1 week, there is no need to taper the dose. For slightly longer courses (e.g., up to 10 days), there probably is no need to taper, especially if patients are concurrently taking ICs. The ICs can be started at any point in the treatment of an asthma exacerbation.

Nebulizer pulmicort?

Magnesium Sulfate

This agent has immediate bronchodilator effects

and mild anti-inflammatory effects.

- magnesium is safe and effective in patients with severe exacerbations.
- guidelines recommend consideration of intravenous MgSO4 in patients who have life-threatening exacerbations

 and in those whose exacerbations remains in the severe category after 1 hour of intensive conventional therapy.

The recommended dose of magnesium sulfate is

2 gr given intravenously over 20 minutes in adults

And 25 to 100 mg/kg in children (total maximum dose of 2 g)

Name:	was seen by Dr.	on//
 Asthma attacks like this on Even when your feel well, y 	ealthcare provider as soon as you	
Your follow-up appointme	ntwithis on	// Tel:
YOUR MEDICINE FOR THIS	S ASTHMA ATTACK IS:	
	Amount	Doses per day, for # days
Medication	Amount	Doses per day, for # days
Medication Prednisone/prednisolone (oral corticosteroid)	Amount	a day for days Take the entire prescription, even when you start to feel better.

Inhaled corticosteroid	Medication	Amount	Doses per day
	Inhaled corticosteroid		

YOUR QUICK-RELIEF MEDICINE WHEN YOU HAVE SYMPTOMS IS:

Medication	Amount	Number of doses per day
Inhaled albuterol		

YOUR QUICK-RELIEF MEDICINE WHEN YOU HAVE SYMPTOMS IS:

Medication	Amount	Number of doses per day
Inhaled albuterol		

ASK YOURSELF 2 TO 3 TIMES PER DAY, EVERY DAY, FOR AT LEAST 1 WEEK:

'How good is my asthma compared to when I left the hospital?'

If you feel much better: • Take your daily long-term control medicine.	If you feel better, but still need your quick- relief inhaler often: • Take your daily long- term control medicine. • See your doctor as soon as possible.	If you feel about the same: • Use your quick-relief inhaler. • Take your daily long-term control medicine. • See your doctor as soon as possible – don't delay.	 If you feel worse: Use your quick-relief inhaler. Take your daily long-term control medicine. Immediately go to the emergency department or call 9–1–1. 	
YOUR ASTHMA IS UNDER CONTROL WHEN YOU:				
 Can be active daily and sleep through the night. 	(2) Need fewer than 4 doses of quick-relief medicine in a week.	③ Are free of shortness of breath, wheeze, and cough.	(4) Achieve an acceptable 'peak flow' (discuss with your healthcare provider).	

Figure 56-3 Form for the emergency department's asthma discharge plan. (From Camargo CA Jr, Emond SD, Boulet L, et al. Emergency department asthma discharge plan. Developed at "Asthma education in the adult emergency department: a multidisciplinary consensus conference," New York Academy of Medicine, New York, April 1-5, 2001. Boston: Massachusetts General Hospital; 2001.)

Other changes in GINA 2021



- Acute asthma
 - References to 'high flow oxygen' have been corrected to 'high concentration oxygen'
- Role of trained lay health workers in asthma education has been emphasized
 - Improved outcomes compared with usual care including increased symptom-free days, reduced healthcare utilization, improved adherence, inhaler technique, symptom control and quality of life
- Factors contributing to development of asthma
 - Obesity may be a risk factor for developing asthma (Deng et al, Pediatr Obes 2019), but not vice versa (Xu et al, Int J Epidemiol 2019)
 - 13% of global asthma incidence in children may be attributable to traffic-related air pollution (Achakulwisut et al, Lancet Plan Health 2019)

COVID-19 and asthma



- Advise patients with asthma to continue taking their prescribed asthma medications, particularly *inhaled corticosteroids* (ICS), and oral corticosteroids (OCS) if prescribed
 - Asthma medications should be continued as usual. Stopping ICS often leads to potentially dangerous worsening of asthma
 - For patients with severe asthma: continue biologic therapy, and do not suddenly stop OCS if prescribed
- Make sure that all patients have a *written asthma action plan* with instructions about:
 - Increasing controller and reliever medication when asthma worsens
 - Taking a short course of OCS for severe asthma exacerbations
 - When to seek medical help
- Avoid nebulizers where possible
 - Nebulizers increase the risk of disseminating virus to other patients AND to health care professionals
 - Pressurized metered dose inhaler via a spacer is the preferred treatment during severe exacerbations, with a mouthpiece or tightly fitting face mask if required

Adverse effects with montelukast



- FDA boxed warning in March 2020 about risk of serious neuropsychiatric events, including suicidality, with montelukast
 - Includes suicidality in adults and adolescents
 - Nightmares and behavioral problems in children
- Before prescribing montelukast, health professionals should consider its benefits and risks, and patients should be counselled about the risk of neuropsychiatric events

FDA requires Boxed Warning about serious mental health side effects for asthma and allergy drug montelukast (Singulair); advises restricting use for allergic rhinitis

Risks may include suicidal thoughts or actions

Thank you for your patience