

# Asthma Advice Sheet

Name of Child ..... Age ..... Date/Time advice given .....

## Further advice/ Follow up

.....  
.....  
.....

Name of Professional ..... Signature of Professional .....

## How is your child?



Red

- Drowsy
- Has severe wheeze
- Unable to speak in sentences
- Unable to take fluids and is getting tired
- Is unable to respond with loss in consciousness
- Breathless, with heaving of the chest

**You need urgent help**  
**Call 999** – you need help immediately. If you have a blue inhaler use it now, 1 puff per minute via spacer until the ambulance arrives



Amber

- Wheezing and breathless
- Not responding to usual reliever treatment

**You need to contact a doctor or nurse today**  
Please ring your GP surgery or **call NHS 111**



Green

- Required to use their reliever regularly throughout the day for cough or wheeze but is not breathing quickly
- Able to continue day to day activities
- Change in peak flow meter readings

**You need to see a doctor or nurse to discuss your child's asthma**  
Please ring your GP for a non-urgent appointment

## Some Useful Contact Details



### GP Surgery

Call .....

### NHS 111

**Dial 111**  
Available 24 hr/7 days a week

### GP Out of Hours Service Appointment booked via NHS 111 service

**Dial 111**  
Available 24 hr/7 days a week

For online advice: NHS Choices [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk) (available 24 hours – 7 days a week)

If you need language support or translation please inform the member of staff to whom you are speaking. For more copies of this document, please contact your GP.

# Asthma Advice Sheet

## Reducing Plan for the use of Reliever (Blue Inhaler)

Severity	
Mild	Moderate
<b>Reliever Salbutamol (Blue) Inhaler Dose for Next Four Days:</b>	
Day 1 - 2-4 puffs, 6-hourly	Day 1 - 4-6 puffs, 4-hourly
Day 2 - As required	Day 2 - 4-6 puffs, 6-hourly
Day 3 - As required	Day 3 - 4-6 puffs, 8-hourly
Day 4 - As required	Day 4 - 2-4 puffs as required
Thereafter, reliever salbutamol (blue) inhaler should be given on an 'as required' basis	
<b>Prednisolone Dose:</b>	
3 days	5-7 days
Dose:	Dose:
Number of Days:	Number of Days:

## Child Predicted Peak Flow Values

Predicted Peak Flow – For Use with EU/ EN13826 Scale PEF Meters Only					
Height (m)	Height (ft)	Predicted EU PEF (L/min)	Height (m)	Height (ft)	Predicted EU PEF (L/min)
0.85	2'9"	87	1.30	4'3"	212
0.90	2'11"	95	1.35	4'5"	233
0.95	3'1"	104	1.40	4'7"	254
1.00	3'3"	115	1.45	4'9"	276
1.05	3'5"	127	1.50	4'11"	299
1.10	3'7"	141	1.55	5'1"	323
1.15	3'9"	157	1.60	5'3"	346
1.20	3'11"	174	1.65	5'5"	370
1.25	4'1"	192	1.70	5'7"	393

# Asthma Information Sheet

## What is asthma?

Asthma is caused by inflammation of the airways. These are the small tubes, called bronchi, which carry air in and out of the lungs. If you have asthma, the bronchi will be inflamed and more sensitive than normal.

Asthma can start at any stage, but it most commonly starts in childhood. At least 1 in 10 children, and 1 in 20 adults, have asthma.

In an asthma attack the muscles of the air passages in the lungs go into spasm and the linings of the airways swell. As a result, the airways become narrowed and breathing becomes difficult.

## What causes asthma in children?

In young pre-school children, wheezing is usually brought on by a viral infection – causing a cold, ear or throat infection. Some people call this ‘viral-induced wheeze’ or ‘wheezy bronchitis’, whilst others call it asthma. Most children will grow out of it, as they get to school age.

In older children, viruses are still the commonest cause of wheezing. But other specific triggers may also cause an asthma attack such as:

- An allergy e.g. animals
- Pollens and mould particularly in hayfever season
- Cigarette smoke
- Extremes of temperature
- Stress
- Exercise (however, sport and exercise are good for you if you have asthma. If necessary, an inhaler can be used before exercise to prevent symptoms from developing)

## Your child MAY be having an asthma attack if any of the following happens

- Their reliever isn't helping or lasting over four hours
- Their symptoms are getting worse (cough, breathlessness, wheeze or tight chest)
- They are too breathless or it's difficult to speak, eat or sleep
- Their breathing may get faster and they feel like they can't get their breath in properly
- Young children may complain of a tummy ache

## What to do if your child has an asthma attack:

1. Give your child 1-2 puffs of their reliever inhaler (usually blue), immediately – use a spacer if needed.
2. Get your child to sit down and try to take slow, steady breaths. Keep them calm and reassure them.
3. If they do not start to feel better, give them two puffs of their reliever inhaler (one puff at a time) every two minutes. They can take up to ten puffs.
4. If they do not feel better after taking their inhaler as above, or if you are worried at any time, call 999.
5. If an ambulance does not arrive within 10 minutes and they are still feeling unwell, repeat step 3.

If your child's symptoms improve and you do not need to call 999, you still need to take them to see a doctor or asthma nurse within 24 hours of an asthma attack. Most people who have asthma attacks will have warning signs for a few days before the attack. These include having to use the blue reliever inhaler more often; changes in peak flow meter readings, and increased symptoms, such as waking up in the night. Don't ignore these warning signs as they indicate that your child's asthma control is poor and they risk having a severe attack.