Montgomery County Asthma Action Plan & Medication Authorization Form Name School Date of Birth Healthcare Provider Provider's Phone # Fax# Last flu shot Parent/Guardian Parent/Guardian Phone # Parent/Guardian Email **Additional Emergency Contact** Contact Phone # Contact Email Asthma Triggers (Things that make your asthma worse) □ Colds/Flu □ Dust mites □ Animals: □ Exercise Season ☐ Smoke (tobacco, incense) □ Mold □ Pests (rodents, cockroaches) □ Cold air □ Fall □ Spring □ Strong odors □ Pollen □ Other: □ Stress/emotions □ Winter □ Summer Medical provider: complete from here down Asthma Severity: Intermittent □ Persistent: □ Mild □ Moderate □ Severe Green Zone: Go! Take these CONTROL (PREVENTION) Medicines EVERY Day You have ALL of these: Always use a spacer with your MDI and rinse your mouth after using an inhaled corticosteroid Breathing is easy □ No control medicines required OR Control medicines to be given at: □ home □ school No cough or wheeze □ Control Medicine: Can exercise and play puff(s) _____ time(s) a day OR _____ nebulizer treatment(s) ____ time(s) a day Can sleep all night No chest tightness ☐ Montelukast (Singulair) ☐ Zafirlukast (Accolate): take _______ by mouth once daily at bedtime No shortness of breath For exercise-induced bronchospasm or symptoms, ADD: Peak flow/FEV-1: > (More than 80% of personal best) MDI: □ Albuterol □ Levalbuterol □ Ipratropium or DPI: □ Albuterol (ProAir) RespiClick Personal best peak flow/FEV-1: 2 puffs 15 minutes before exercise (e.g., PE class, recess, sports) Yellow Zone: Caution! **Continue CONTROL Medicines and ADD QUICK RELIEF Medicines** Possible side effects of quick relief medicine include increased heart rate, tremor, and nervousness If instructed by a caregiver, or you have ANY of these: MDI: ☐ Albuterol 90 mcg ☐ Levalbuterol (Xopenex) 45 mcg ☐ Ipratropium (Atrovent) 17 mcg Breathing is not easy puffs with spacer every _____ hours as needed · Cough or wheeze DPI: Albuterol (ProAir) RespiClick 90 mcg: puffs every hours as needed Chest tightness Shortness of breath Nebulizer: ☐ Albuterol ____ ☐ Levalbuterol (Xopenex) ___ ☐ Ipratropium (Atrovent) _ Night time symptoms nebulizer treatment every ____ hours as needed Breathing problems with exercise/play Peak flow/FEV-1: ___ □ Other: (60% - 80% of personal best) **Red Zone: DANGER!** Continue CONTROL and QUICK RELIEF Medicines and CALL 911! MDI: Albuterol 90 mcg Levalbuterol (Xopenex) 45 mcg Ipratropium (Atrovent) 17 mcg You have ANY of these: Albuterol or levalbuterol not helping puffs with spacer every 15 minutes for THREE treatments within 15 minutes DPI: ☐ Albuterol (ProAir) RespiClick 90 mcg: ____ puffs every 15 minutes for THREE treatments or • Breathing is hard and fast • Severe shortness of breath Nebulizer: Albuterol _____ Levalbuterol (Xopenex) ____ Ipratropium (Atrovent) _____ Nasal flaring nebulizer treatment every 15 minutes for THREE treatments Ribs showing when breathing Cannot speak in full sentences □ Other: Blue lips or fingernails Call 911 or go directly to the Emergency Department NOW! Peak flow/FEV-1: < (Less than 60% of personal best) **Contact Parent/Guardian after calling 911.** MEDICATION AUTHORIZATION & HEALTHCARE PROVIDER ORDER PARENT/GUARDIAN AUTHORIZATION I authorize the administration of the medications as ordered above. I Additional instructions: acknowledge that my child is is not authorized to self-carry his/her Check One: medication(s). Student may carry and self-administer inhaler at school and work SIGNATURE ☐ Student may self-carry inhaler at school but needs assistance using inhaler **REVIEWED BY SCHOOL NURSE:** ☐ Student needs supervision or assistance using inhaler and should not carry the

NAME

SIGNATURE

Authorized to self-carry medications:

Authorized to self-administer medications: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Based on the 2007 NAEPP Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Asthma (EPR-3) and adapted with permission from the Virginia Asthma Action Plan

_ August 2016

DATE

☐ Yes ☐ No

This authorization is valid for one school year.

inhaler at school

MD/DO/NP/PA Signature:

How to Use This Form

The Asthma Action Plan is to be completed by a primary care provider for each individual (child or adult) that has been diagnosed with asthma. The Asthma Action Plan should be regularly modified to meet the changing needs of the patient and medicine regimens. The provider should be prepared to work with families to gain an understanding of how and when the Asthma Action Plan should be used. *Please complete the indicated sections of the Asthma Action Plan. Please write legibly, and refrain from using abbreviations.* **Do not use ranges** for medication dosing or frequency.

The Asthma Action Plan is an education and communication tool to be used between the health care provider and the patient, with their family and caregivers, to properly manage asthma and respond to asthma episodes. The patient, and their family or caregivers, should fully understand the Asthma Action Plan, especially related to using the peak flow or FEV-1 meter, recognizing warning signs, and administering medicines. Patients, families, and other caregivers should be given additional educational materials related to asthma, airflow monitoring, and environmental control.

Persons with asthma, parents, grandparents, extended family, neighbors, school staff, childcare providers, and other caregivers are among the persons that should use the Asthma Action Plan.

A spacer should be prescribed for all patients using a metered-dose inhaler (MDI).

Children <u>over the age of six years may</u> be given a meter that measures airflow (peak flow meter or FEV-1 meter), in addition to using symptoms, to monitor asthma control and determine the child's zone.

Parents of children <u>under the age of six years</u> should use symptoms to determine the child's zone.

Zone Instructions

When an airflow meter (peak flow meter or FEV-1 meter) is used, the personal best peak flow or FEV-1 should be determined when the child is symptom-free. A diary can be used to determine personal best (usually part of a peak flow meter or FEV-1 meter package). Meter readings should then be taken at all asthma visits and personal best reestablished regularly. Because peak flow meters and FEV-1 meters vary in recording airflow, please instruct your patients to bring their personal airflow meter to every visit.

<u>Green</u>: Green Zone is when there are no symptoms and the peak flow or FEV-1 is 80-100% of personal best. List all daily maintenance medicines. Fill in actual numbers, not percentages, for peak flow or FEV-1 readings.

<u>Yellow</u>: Yellow zone is when the listed symptoms are present and the peak flow or FEV-1 is 60-80% of personal best. Add medicines to be taken in the yellow zone and instruct the patient to continue with green zone (control/maintenance) medicines. Advise the patient and caregivers on how long to continue taking yellow (quick reliever) medicines and when to contact the provider.

Red: Red zone is when the listed symptoms are present and the peak flow or FEV-1 is 60% or below of personal best. List any medicines to be taken while waiting for emergency personnel to arrive after calling 911.

Green 100%	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320
Yellow 80%	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224	232	240	248	256
Red 60%	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192
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Green 100%	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	560	580	600	620	640	660	680	700
Yellow 80%	264	272	280	288	296	304	312	320	336	352	368	384	400	416	432	448	464	480	496	512	528	544	560
Red 60%	198	204	210	216	222	228	234	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408	420