

Asthma Action Plan

Name	School	DOB / /
Health Care Provider	Provider's Phone	
Parent/Responsible Person	Parent's Phone	
Additional Emergency Contact	Contact Phone	

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Place Patient Label Here

Asthma Severity (see reverse side)

☐ Intermittent or
Persistent: ☐ Mild ☐ Moderate ☐ Severe

Asthma Control

☐ Well-controlled ☐ Needs better control

Asthma Triggers Identified (Things that make your asthma worse):

☐ Colds ☐ Smoke (tobacco, incense) ☐ Pollen ☐ Dust ☐ Animals
☐ Strong odors ☐ Mold/moisture ☐ Pests (rodents, cockroaches)
☐ Stress/emotions ☐ Gastroesophageal reflux ☐ Exercise
☐ Season: Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer ☐ Other:

Date of
Last Flu
Shot:

___/___/___

Green Zone: Go!—Take these CONTROL (PREVENTION) Medicines EVERY Day



You have **ALL** of these:

- Breathing is easy
- No cough or wheeze
- Can work and play
- Can sleep all night

Peak flow in this area:

_____ to _____
(More than 80% of Personal Best)

Personal best peak flow: _____

☐ No control medicines required. **Always rinse mouth after using your daily inhaled medicine.**

☐ _____, _____ puff(s) inhaler with spacer _____ times a day
Inhaled corticosteroid or inhaled corticosteroid/long-acting β -agonist

☐ _____, _____ nebulizer treatment(s) _____ times a day
Inhaled corticosteroid

☐ _____, take _____ by mouth once daily at bedtime
Leukotriene antagonist

For asthma with exercise, **ADD:**

☐ _____, _____ puff(s) inhaler with spacer 15 minutes before exercise
Fast-acting inhaled β -agonist

For nasal/environmental allergy, **ADD:**

☐ _____

Yellow Zone: Caution!—Continue CONTROL Medicines and ADD QUICK-RELIEF Medicines



You have **ANY** of these:

- First sign of a cold
- Cough or mild wheeze
- Tight chest
- Problems sleeping, working, or playing

Peak flow in this area:

_____ to _____
(50%-80% of Personal Best)

☐ _____, _____ puff(s) inhaler with spacer every _____ hours as needed
Fast-acting inhaled β -agonist

OR

☐ _____, _____ nebulizer treatment(s) every _____ hours as needed
Fast-acting inhaled β -agonist

☐ Other _____

Call your DOCTOR if you have these signs more than two times a week, or if your quick-relief medicine doesn't work!



Red Zone: EMERGENCY!—Continue CONTROL & QUICK-RELIEF Medicines and GET HELP!



You have **ANY** of these:

- Can't talk, eat, or walk well
- Medicine is not helping
- Breathing hard and fast
- Blue lips and fingernails
- Tired or lethargic
- Ribs show

Peak flow in this area:

Less than _____
(Less than 50% of Personal Best)

☐ _____, _____ puff(s) inhaler with spacer **every 15 minutes**, for **3** treatments
Fast-acting inhaled β -agonist

OR

☐ _____, _____ nebulizer treatment **every 15 minutes**, for **3** treatments
Fast-acting inhaled β -agonist

Call your doctor while giving the treatments.

☐ Other _____

IF YOU CANNOT CONTACT YOUR DOCTOR: Call 911 for an ambulance or go directly to the Emergency Department!

REQUIRED Healthcare Provider Signature:

_____ Date: _____

REQUIRED Responsible Person Signature:

_____ Date: _____

Follow up with primary doctor in 1 week or:

_____ Phone: _____

☐ Patient/parent has doctor/clinic number at home

SCHOOL MEDICATION CONSENT AND PROVIDER ORDER FOR CHILDREN/YOUTH:

Possible side effects of quick-relief medicines (e.g., albuterol) include tachycardia, tremor, and nervousness.

Healthcare Provider Initials:

_____ This student is capable and approved to self-administer the medicine(s) named above.

_____ This student is not approved to self-medicate.

This authorization is valid for one calendar year.

As the RESPONSIBLE PERSON:

☐ I hereby authorize a trained school employee, if available, to administer medication to the student.

☐ I hereby authorize the student to possess and self-administer medication.

☐ I hereby acknowledge that the District and its schools, employees and agents shall be immune from civil liability for acts or omissions under D.C. Law 17-107 except for criminal acts, intentional wrongdoing, gross negligence, or willful misconduct.



**Government of the
District of Columbia
Vincent C. Gray, Mayor**

www.dcasthmapartnership.org

Adapted from NAEPP by Children's National Medical Center
Coordinated by the National Capital Asthma Coalition
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Control Program, with funds provided by the Cooperative Agreement Number 5U59EH324208-05
from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Its contents are solely the
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Stepwise Approach for Managing Asthma in Children and Adults (from 2007 NAEPP Guidelines)

Criteria apply to all ages unless otherwise indicated	IMPAIRMENT						RISK	
	Daytime Symptoms 	Nighttime Awakenings  <5 years ≥5 years	Interference with normal activity	Short-acting beta-agonist use	FEV ₁ % predicted (n/a in age <5)	Exacerbations requiring oral systemic corticosteroids		
Classification of Asthma SEVERITY: TO DETERMINE INITIATION OF LONG-TERM CONTROL THERAPY Consider severity and interval since last exacerbation when assessing risk.								Step
Severe Persistent	Throughout the day	>1x/week	Often 7x/week	Extremely limited	Several x/day	<60%	<5: ≥2 in 6 months OR ≥4 wheezing episodes in 1 year lasting >1 day AND risk factors for persistent asthma 5-adult: ≥2/year	<5: Step 3 5-11: Step 3 Medium-dose ICS option or Step 4 12-adult: Step 4 or 5 <i>All ages: Consider short course OCS</i>
Moderate Persistent	Daily	3-4x/month	>1x/week but not nightly	Some	Daily	60-80%		<5: Step 3 5-11: Step 3 Medium-dose ICS option 12-adult: Step 3 <i>All ages: Consider short course OCS</i>
Mild Persistent	>2 days/week but not daily	1-2x/month	3-4x/month	Minor	>2 days/week but not daily	>80%		Step 2
Intermittent	≤2 days/week	0	≤2x/month	None	≤2 days/week	>80%	0-1/year	Step 1

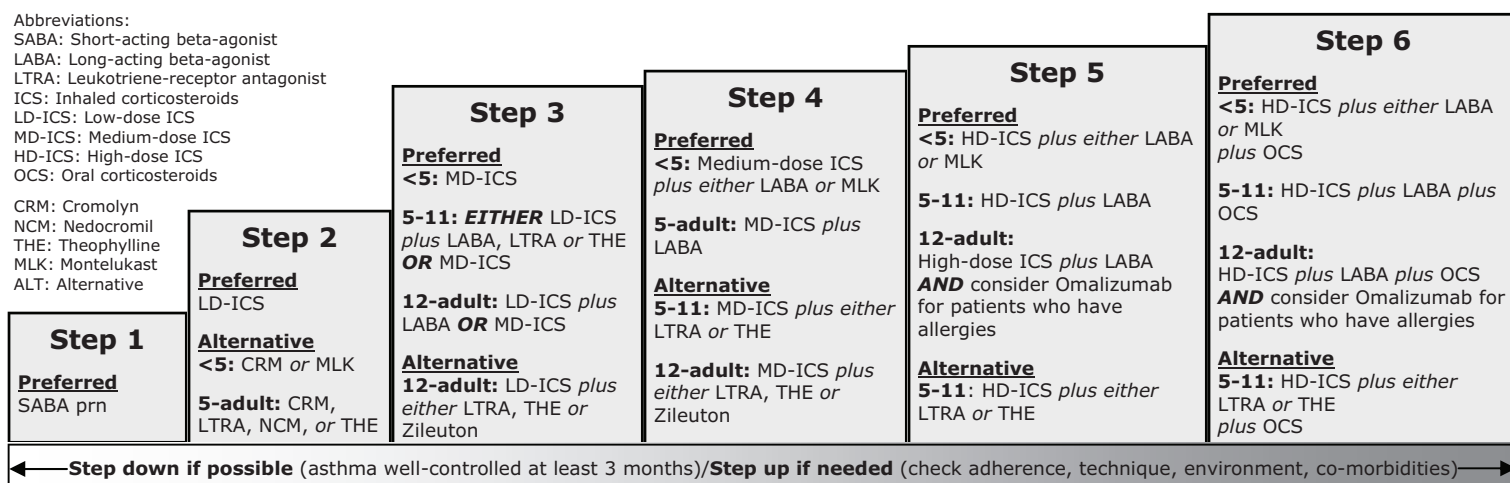
Classification of Asthma CONTROL: TO DETERMINE ADJUSTMENTS TO CURRENT CONTROL MEDICATIONS Consider severity and interval since last exacerbation and possible medication side effects when assessing risk.								Action: In children <5, consider alternate diagnosis or adjusting therapy if no benefit seen in 4-6 weeks.
<12 years 12-adult								
Very Poorly Controlled	Throughout the day	≥2x/week	≥4x/week	Extremely limited	Several times/day	<60%	<5: >3/year 5-adult: ≥2/year	Step up 1-2 steps. Consider short course OCS. Reevaluate in 2 weeks. For side effects, consider alternate treatment.
Not Well Controlled	>2 days/ week	≥2x/ month	1-3x/week	Some	>2 days/ week	60-80%	<5: 2-3/year 5-adult: ≥2/year	Step up at least 1 step. Reevaluate in 2-6 weeks. For side effects, consider alternate treatment.
Well Controlled	≤2 days/ week	≤1x/ month	≤2x/ month	None	≤2 days/ week	>80%	0-1/year	Maintain current treatment. Follow-up every 1-6 months. Consider step down if well controlled for at least 3 months.

Daily Doses of common inhaled corticosteroids	Fluticasone			Budesonide			Beclomethasone			Fluticasone/ Salmeterol DPI	Budesonide/ Formoterol MDI
	Low	MDI (mcg) Medium	High	Low	Respules (mg) Medium	High	Low	MDI (mcg) Medium	High		
<5 years	176	>176-352	>352	0.25-0.5	>0.5-1	>1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5-11 years	88-176	>176-352	>352	0.5	1	2	80-160	>160-320	>320	100/50 mcg 1 inhalation BID	80 mcg/4.5 mcg 2 puffs BID
12 years-adult	88-264	>264-440	>440	n/a	n/a	n/a	80-240	>240-480	>480	Dose depends on patient	Dose depends on patient

Abbreviations:

SABA: Short-acting beta-agonist
LABA: Long-acting beta-agonist
LTRA: Leukotriene-receptor antagonist
ICS: Inhaled corticosteroids
LD-ICS: Low-dose ICS
MD-ICS: Medium-dose ICS
HD-ICS: High-dose ICS
OCS: Oral corticosteroids

CRM: Cromolyn
NCM: Nedocromil
THE: Theophylline
MLK: Montelukast
ALT: Alternative



Adapted from NAEPP. Please refer to individual drug prescribing information as needed.