## **Asthma: Brief Version**

## What is asthma?

Asthma is a lung disease. It causes wheezing, coughing, and shortness of breath. You can get asthma at any age, but it is more common in children.

When this coughing and wheezing happens, it is called an asthma attack. An asthma attack may:

- · Last a few minutes or several days.
- · Be mild or severe.
- Cause death if it is severe and not treated in time.

It is very important to get treatment for asthma so you can live a healthy, active life.

## What is the cause?

If you have asthma, the airways in your lungs tighten up. The airways also swell and have more mucus than you need. This means that there is less room for air to move in and out. You may:

- Feel tight in the chest.
- Feel short of breath.
- · Cough or wheeze.

If you have asthma, you may have symptoms:

- When you exercise.
- When you breathe in something you are allergic to, like dust, pollen, mold, or animal dander.
- When you breathe in something that irritates your lungs, like cold air, viruses, and tobacco smoke.

## How do I know if I have asthma?

Your healthcare provider will:

- · Ask about your breathing problems.
- Examine you.
- · Give you breathing tests.

#### How is it treated?

With asthma treatment, you should be able to live a normal, active life. You will probably need to:

- Take medicine.
- Stay away from things that make it hard for you to breathe.

There are 2 main kinds of medicines for asthma.

- Quick-relief medicines help open your airways so more air can move in and out. Quick-relief medicines are used to treat asthma attacks. They may be called rescue medicines because they act fast. You should always have a quick-relief medicine with you, in case you start to cough or wheeze.
- Controller medicines help keep the airways from swelling. You take these medicines every day to prevent asthma attacks. These drugs do not help stop an asthma attack. They cannot be used to stop an asthma attack after you have started wheezing.

Quick-relief medicines are breathed in with an inhaler. Other medicines may be inhaled or taken as a pill.

Be sure you know how to use your inhaler the right way. Ask your healthcare provider to show you how to use the inhaler.

You may need a peak flow meter to check how well you are breathing. Your provider will tell you how to use the flow meter to help you take good care of your asthma.

## How can I take care of myself?

## It's important to:

- Learn how to tell when you are starting to have an asthma attack. (Your peak flow meter will help.)
- Work with your provider on an asthma action plan. This plan helps you know what to do when you have problems.
- Take your medicines exactly as your healthcare provider tells you.
- · See your healthcare provider for checkups as often as recommended.
- · Get a flu shot every October.
- · Stay away from smoke and other things that cause an asthma attack.
- Talk to your provider about ways you can keep your home free of things that could make it hard to breathe:

### Tell your healthcare provider right away if:

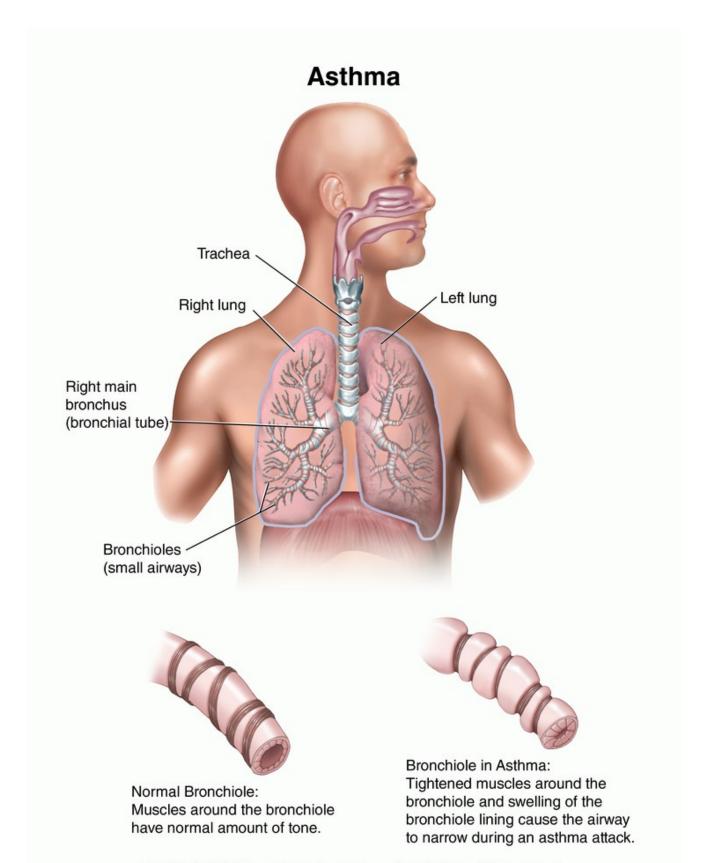
- It is hard for you to breathe well even though you are taking your medicines.
- You have effects that you think is from your medicine.
- You are coughing or wheezing more than normal even though you are taking your medicines.

## You may need to go to the emergency room or call 911 if:

 You have an asthma attack that does not get better even though you have used your quick-relief inhaler.

Developed by RelayHealth.

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# My Asthma Action Plan

Datas

Name Date					
Parent/Guardian:					
Healthcare Provider:					
Phone for healthcare provider:					
Phone for taxi or friend: Emergency #911					
Other instructions:					
	<ul> <li>Breathing is easy.</li> <li>No cough or wheeze.</li> </ul>	Use asthma long-term control medicine.			
feel GOOD (Green)	Can work     and play	Medicine:	How taken:	How much:	When: times a day
					times a day
	Peak Flow Numbers:	20 minutes before exercise or sports, take puffs of			
I do NOT feel good (Yellow)	Cough     Wheeze     Hard to breathe	TAKE puffs minutes, take Medicine:	more puπs.	licine. If not back in th	e Green Zone within 20 to 30
	<ul> <li>Wake up at night.</li> <li>Can do some, but not all activities.</li> </ul>			·	everyhours
		KEEP USING long-term control medicine:			
		Medicine:	How taken:	How much:	When: times a day
					times a day
	Peak Flow Numbers:	Call healthcare provider if quick-relief medicine does not work OR if these symptoms happen more than twice a week.			
I feel AWFUL (RED)	Medicine does not     Get help now! Take these quick-relief medicines until you get emergency care.				
	help. • Breathing is hard and	Medicine:	How taken:	How much:	When:
	fast.  • Can't walk well.				
	Can't talk.				
	• Feel very scared				
	Peak Flow Number: Under	Call 911 if can't walk or talk because it is too hard to breathe OR if lethargic OR if skin is sucked in around neck and ribs during breaths OR if lips or fingernails are gray or blue.			

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