

Module 6

Asthma



Online Module Overview

This document has been provided for participants completing a Revive2Survive First Aid Training course.

Please use this material to complete the Course Pack and answer the online multiple-choice theory assessment.

There are no assessments in these module packs, please use the link and attachment provided in your course confirmation email.

This information is to be used as a learning tool and while information contained in this online learning is frequently updated, medical advice should be sought from a practitioner in an emergency.

- Module 1- CPR Resuscitation & the Airway
- Module 2- Medical Emergencies
- Module 3- Bleeds, Burns & Wounds
- Module 4- Environmental Emergencies
- Module 5- Anaphylaxis
- Module 6- Asthma
- Module 7- Assessment of a Casualty

Please note-

**HLTAID009 Provide CPR is recommended to be renewed every 12 months

**HLTAID011 Provide First Aid is recommended to be renewed every 3 years



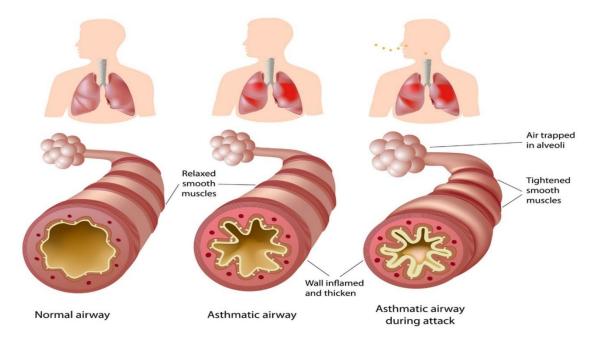
Module 6 Overview

What is Asthma?	
Who has Asthma?	
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Common Asthma Triggers	
Asthma Symptoms	
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Thunderstorm Asthma	
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What is Asthma?

- When sensitive airways are exposed to a trigger, the airway narrows, making it hard to breathe
- The inside lining of the airway becomes red and swollen and mucous may be produced.
- The muscle around the airways tightens.



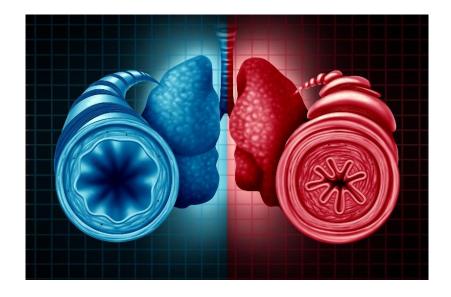


What is Asthma?

In Australia;

- 1 in 10 people have asthma
- 8 people in Australia die each week...

In 1989, **964** people died in Australia due to asthma. With improved asthma management, in 2022, 467 people died due to asthma (168 males 299 females).





Respiration Rates

Respiration rates outside of the parameters below would indicate that medical attention may need to be sought.

Normal respiration/breathing rates by age

Newborn - 5 months	25-60 breaths per minute
6 months	20-55 breaths per minute
12 months	20-45 breaths per minute
2 years	20-40 breaths per minute
4 years	17-30 breaths per minute
6 - 8 years	16-30 breaths per minute
10 – 12 years	15-25 breaths per minute
14 – 17 years	14-25 breaths per minute
Adults	12-20 breaths per minute





Common Asthma Triggers

- Cold, flu & COVID
- Exercise
- Smoke (bushfire, cigarette, fireplace etc.)
- Strong odours
- Heightened emotions
- Changes in temperature and weather
- Chemicals and strong smells including vaping
- Inhaled allergens; cold, dust & pollen,
- Air pollution
- Thunderstorm Asthma

Symptoms...Can be Mild, Moderate or Severe



Asthma Symptoms

Mild & Moderate Asthma Symptoms:

- Shortness of breath
- Coughing
- Chest tightness or pain
- Wheezing
- Speaking in shorter sentences

Severe Asthma Symptoms:

- Severe difficulty breathing
- Persistent coughing
- Tightened chest and neck muscles
- Severe wheezing (both on breathing in and out)
- Difficulty speaking more than single words
- Inability to catch breath
- Inability to fully exhale
- Feeling of anxiety or panic
- May have blue lips or fingertips
- Pale and sweaty skin



Asthma Medications

Reliever Medications:

- Relievers have no script required.
- Short acting, relaxes the muscles around the airways.
- Works within minutes, lasts around 2-4hrs.

Preventer Medications:

- Reduces the inflammation and helps to dry up mucous.
- Should be taken every day and can take a few weeks to be effective.

Preventer medication will not provide relief in an asthma emergency.



3 groups of preventer medications

- Preventer
- Combination preventer
- Non-steroidal preventor





Asthma Medications

ASTHMA & COPD MEDICATIONS

liotropium 2.5mca

2.1/2.5mcg

Contraction of The other

Trelegy Ellipta

115/50 etc.



SABA RELIEVERS







Bricanyl Turbuhaler^{ac} Ierbutaline 500mcg



TREATMENT GUIDELINES Australian Asthma Handbook:

COPD-X Plan copdx.org.au **COPD** Inhaler Device

Chart Poster: lungfoundation.com.au/ resources/copd-inhaler device-chart-poster/

INHALER TECHNIQUE

How-to videos, patient and practitioner information nationalasthma.org.au

pMDIs should be used with a spacer land face mask if needed)

HOW-TO VIDEOS



2023 © National Asthma Council Australia

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Airomir Autohaler 1 # as Butsmat 100mcc

Fluticasone Cipla Inhaler † 125mm + 150mm



salbatamai 100mcg

SAMA MEDICATION



Atrovent Metered Aerosol † A pratroplum 21mcp

NON STEROIDAL PREVENTER

This chart was developed independently by the National Authors Council Australia with support from

IntraZene-ca Australia, Chiesi Australia, and GlasoSmith4Oine (ISSK Australia).

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50mcg* + 125mcg + 250mcg Multiple generic brands Manufacture a



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100mcg" + 250mcg Manilde Austin #

ICS PREVENTERS

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100mcg" + 250mcg + 500mcg

Pulmicort Turbuhaler †

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QVAR Inhaler #

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Blimcg + 160mcg

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Axotide Accubaler 1

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LAMA/LABA COMBINATIONS



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Anoro Ellipta 47.5/25mcg



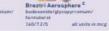






100/6 × 300/6 + 400/12 ^C





ш AGA AID TRAININ

PDS PRESCRIBERS | Authma unvestricted benefit | Authma restricted benefit | Authma authority required ^ COPD unvestricted benefit | # COPD restricted benefit | # COPD authority required Check TGA and PBS for current age and condition criteria



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Addition



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ICS/LABA COMBINATIONS

100/50 + 250/50 + 500/50 ^E Additional brands: Pavilde



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DuoResp Spiromax

200/6+600/124

Additional braind: II



Breo Ellipta^a



the state

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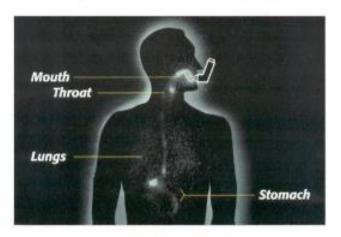




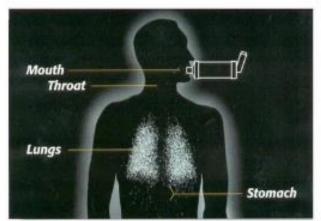
100/10/4 F + 200/10/4 P

Why Use a Spacer?

The spacer allows time for the patient to inhale <u>sufficiently</u> down the trachea, not into the oesophagus.



Inhaler alone



Inhaler used with spacer device





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Thunderstorm Asthma

What is Thunderstorm Asthma?

- Thunderstorm Asthma is triggered by a mixture of grass pollen in the air and thunderstorm conditions.
- Pollen grains are drawn up in windy conditions before a thunderstorm, these absorb water, swell and burst releasing small pollen particles.
- The wind conditions associated with the thunderstorm can push these tiny particles to ground level where they can be breathed into the lungs.
- Thunderstorm Asthma usually affects people in the windy period before the rain starts.
- Most commonly happens in spring and early summer.
- Even people who have never had asthma before can get thunderstorm asthma.
- In November 2016, 10 people died due to a Thunderstorm Asthma event in Melbourne.

Who is affected by Thunderstorm Asthma?

- The risk of Thunderstorm Asthma is highest in adults who are sensitive to grass pollen (particularly rye grass pollen) and have seasonal hay fever
- Thunderstorm Asthma can happen in anyone of any age even if no history of Asthma



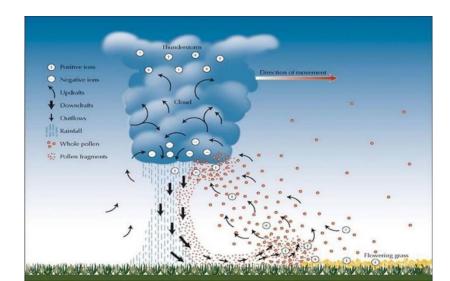


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Thunderstorm Asthma

Management/Treatment of Thunderstorm Asthma:

- Be aware of forecast thunderstorms during pollen season, particularly on days with a **HIGH** or **EXTREME** pollen count.
- Where possible, stay indoors with doors and windows closed until the storm front has passed.
- Follow Asthma Action Plan if you have one available.
- Carry Asthma medication with you and administer if needed.
- If at any point you are concerned that the casualty is rapidly worsening, please call 000 and say they are having an asthma attack. If a reliever is available, please commence 4 x 4 x 4 method.





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Asthma Prevention

- Reduce exposure to triggers if possible.
- Train staff in Asthma Management.
- Have open communication regarding students with Asthma.
- Manage risks where possible.
- Review strategies every 12 months or with any new exacerbations.
- Do not delay treatment.





Asthma Action Plans

- People with Asthma should carry an Action Plan
- Action Plans should be signed off by a doctor
- Action Plans should be updated after an attack, or at least:

Adults- 12 months Children- 6 months

Action Plans have 4 key sections:

- 1. How to look after the persons asthma daily
- 2. What to do if the persons asthma starts to flare-up
- 3. What to do if the persons asthma flare-up is severe
- 4. What to do in an asthma emergency



Asthma Action Plans

	Take me when you visit your Name: Plan date:	CTION PLAN	EMERGENCY CONTACT	ASTHMA ACTION PLAN Take this ASTHMA ACTION PLAN with you when you visit your doctor			
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For Further information please see Asthma Australia (<u>www.asthma.org.au</u>) of Mational Asthma Council Australia (<u>www.nationalasthma.org.au</u>) of Mational Asthma Council Australia (<u>www.nationalasthma.org.au</u>)



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Asthma Action Plans

Why is a written action plan needed?

- An Asthma Action Plan is one of the most useful asthma tools we have
- Asthma information is set out in a way that is easy to follow to help manage asthma in an individual.
- Having an Asthma Action Plan and having regular reviews with an individual's doctor leads to; fewer days off from school or work, reduced emergency visits to hospital and less use of reliever medication.
- All carers and family members should understand and be familiar with an individuals Asthma Action Plan so they can help during an asthma flare-up or attack.

Where should an action plan be stored?

- Asthma action plans need to be stored somewhere easy to find with the medications you may require.
- It is recommended for asthmatics to take a photo of it to keep on their phone.
- Use the <u>Kiss myAsthma App</u> to upload plans.
- A copy of a child's action plan must be given to a childcare centre or school.



How to Treat Asthma

- Bring the casualty inside
- Sit the casualty upright
- Be calm and reassuring, do not leave the casualty
- Ensure to **shake** the inhaler well and give 1 spray into the atmosphere to clear the inhaler

If no spacer:

- Give 4 puffs with 4 breathes (1x1, 1x1, 1x1, 1x1)
- Wait 4 minutes
- If no improvement, give another 4 puffs and call 000 (or earlier if concerned).
- Continue Administering 4 puffs, 4 breaths, every 4 minutes until help arrives

If spacer is available:

- Give 1 puff at a time with 4 breaths <u>after each puff (1x4, 1x4, 1x4, 1x4)</u>
- Wait 4 minutes
- If no improvement, give another 4 puffs and call 000 (or earlier if concerned).
- Continue Administering 4 puffs, with 4 breaths per puff, every 4 minutes until help arrives.







Medical Handover

After the arrival of Paramedics, it is vital to provide a detailed handover.

Information they require:

- Introduce the casualty
- The history (if known) including time the symptoms started
- Trigger (if known)
- Time/s asthma reliever was administered
- Give a copy of the Asthma Management Plan to the paramedic (if available) which includes parent contact details
- All children should be accompanied by a carer/teacher





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Module 6 Complete

Please continue to Module 7



For first aid supplies visit

www.firstaidgearaustralia.com.au





