

Acute severe asthma

This is our practice protocol for acute severe asthma, based on the BTS/SIGN guidance. I thought this was the most helpful way to summarise the management in a practical and useful way. Feel free to photocopy it for your emergency bag or treatment room wall, or to use it as the basis of your practice protocol. There is a lot more on asthma in the Respiratory chapter.

Mill Stream Surgery ACUTE ASTHMA PROTOCOL for ADULTS (2016)

Based on the SIGN/BTS Guidelines (SIGN 2016, 153)

Assess severity

TREAT EVERY ATTENDANCE WITH AN ASTHMA EXACERBATION AS SEVERE ASTHMA UNTIL PROVEN OTHERWISE.

Don't rely on a single sign. Look at the whole picture!

Use percentage predicted of *best* PEFR if available. If not available, use percentage predicted of *predicted* PEFR.

MODERATE ASTHMA	ACUTE SEVERE ASTHMA	LIFE-THREATENING ASTHMA
Peak flow 50–75% best or predicted Sats $\geq 92\%$ Speech normal RR < 25 P $< 110/\text{min}$ No features of severe asthma	Peak flow 33–50% best/predicted Sats $\geq 92\%$ Can't finish sentence in 1 breath RR $\geq 25/\text{min}$ P $\geq 110/\text{min}$ ADMIT IF ANY FEATURES OF SEVERE ASTHMA REMAIN AFTER INITIAL TREATMENT NB: people with severe asthma and ≥ 1 adverse psychosocial factors are at risk of death	Any one of the following: PEFR $< 33\%$ best/predicted O ₂ sats $< 92\%$ or cyanosis Feeble respiratory effort/silent chest Hypotension or arrhythmia Exhaustion/altered consciousness ADMIT IMMEDIATELY

Management

Oxygen not needed. SALBUTAMOL: 4 puffs via spacer, then 2 puffs every 2min. After each puff, take 5 normal (tidal) breaths via spacer. Max. 10 puffs. Oral PREDNISOLONE 40–50mg for at least 5d or until recovery. ANTIBIOTICS: only if evidence of infection.	OXYGEN to keep O ₂ sats at 94–98%. SALBUTAMOL nebulised or via spacer Via spacer: 4 puffs via spacer, then 2 puffs every 2min. Max. 10 puffs. Nebulised: 5mg nebulised via oxygen In LIFE THREATENING ASTHMA: Use oxygen driven nebulised SALBUTAMOL WITH IPRATROPIUM. Salbutamol: 5mg Ipratropium: 0.5mg Oral PREDNISOLONE 40–50mg for at least 5d <u>or</u> HYDROCORTISONE 100mg iv ANTIBIOTICS: only if evidence of infection.
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Admission?

Have a lower threshold for admission if:

- Afternoon/evening attack.
- Recent nocturnal symptoms or recent hospital admission.
- Patient unable to assess own symptoms/condition, or concern over social situation.

If admitting: stay until ambulance arrives. Ensure written handover. Repeat nebulisers via oxygen in ambulance.

MODERATE ASTHMA:	ACUTE SEVERE ASTHMA:	LIFE-THREATENING ASTHMA:
Most can go home if improving. Review drugs: is it time to step up? Admit if history of near-fatal asthma.	Consider admission depending on response to treatment. Admit if features of severe asthma persist after initial treatment.	Arrange immediate admission.

After an admission

SIGN/BTS say primary care should be notified within 24h of discharge from A&E or hospital(!).

Primary care follow-up within 2 working days of discharge. At review:

- Check symptoms and peak flow, inhaler technique and understanding of inhalers.
- Step up regular therapy if needed.
- Ensure patient has a written PAAP, AND KNOWS HOW TO USE IT.
- Address potentially preventable contributors to admission.

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Mill Stream Surgery ACUTE ASTHMA PROTOCOL for CHILDREN (2016)

Based on the SIGN/BTS Guidelines (SIGN 2016, 153)

Assess severity

If signs and symptoms are scattered across severity criteria, treat according to the most severe symptom.

WARNING: some children with severe asthma do not look distressed, and some clinical signs may be normal

MODERATE ASTHMA		ACUTE SEVERE ASTHMA		LIFE-THREATENING ASTHMA
O ₂ sats ≥92% Talking normally Peak flow ≥50% best or predicted		O ₂ sats <92% Can't finish sentence in 1 breath or too breathless to talk or feed Using accessory muscles (feel and look) Peak flow 33–50% best or predicted		O ₂ sats <92% plus any of: Cyanosis Feeble respiratory effort/silent chest Exhaustion Agitation/confusion PEFR <33% best or predicted
2–5y	>5y	2–5y	>5y	
RR ≤40	RR ≤30	RR >40	RR >30	
P ≤140	P ≤125	P >140	P >125	

Management

Always nebulise children with oxygen (risk of hypoxia otherwise).

No nebuliser machine? Plug tube from nebuliser 'pot' into oxygen cylinder and turn up the flow (usually to above 6L/min)!

<p>Oxygen not needed.</p> <p>SALBUTAMOL via SPACER</p> <p>2–5y: use spacer & face mask >5y: use spacer & mouthpiece 1 puff every 30–60sec. After each puff, take 5 normal (tidal) breaths via spacer. Max. 10 puffs.</p> <p>Consider oral PREDNISOLONE: Aged 2–5y: 20mg for 3d Aged >5y: 30–40mg for 3d</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS: only if evidence of infection.</p>	<p>OXYGEN to keep O₂ sats at 94–98%.</p> <p>SALBUTAMOL via spacer/nebuliser</p> <p>Via spacer: 1 puff every 30–60sec. After each puff, take 5 normal (tidal) breaths via spacer. Max. 10 puffs.</p> <p>Nebulised salbutamol: Aged 2–5y: 2.5mg salbutamol Aged >5y: 5mg salbutamol</p> <p>Give oral PREDNISOLONE: Aged 2–5y: 20mg for 3d Aged >5y: 30–40mg for 3d</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS: only if evidence of infection.</p>	<p>OXYGEN to keep O₂ sats at 94–98%.</p> <p>SALBUTAMOL AND IPRATROPIUM</p> <p>Nebulise together every 20min: Aged 2–5y: 2.5mg salbutamol Aged >5y: 5mg salbutamol Ipratropium 0.25mg for all ages</p> <p>Give oral PREDNISOLONE: Aged 2–5y: 20mg for 3d Aged >5y: 30–40mg for 3d <i>or</i> iv HYDROCORTISONE if vomiting Aged 2–5y: 50mg iv Aged >5y: 100mg iv</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS: only if evidence of infection.</p>
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Admission?

<p>MODERATE ASTHMA and ACUTE SEVERE ASTHMA:</p> <p>Assess response to treatment after 15min:</p> <p>If poor response, ADMIT: stay with patient until ambulance arrives. Ensure written handover. Repeat nebulisers via oxygen in ambulance.</p> <p>If good response to treatment, may go home.</p> <p>Continue salbutamol as needed, but not more than every 4h (if needed more often than this, seek help). Arrange review within 48h.</p> <p>Have a lower threshold for admission if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Late afternoon/evening attack. Recent hospital admission or previous admission with severe attack. Concern over social situation/ability to cope. 	<p>LIFE-THREATENING ASTHMA:</p> <p>Arrange immediate admission.</p> <p>Stay with patient until ambulance arrives. Ensure written handover. Repeat nebulisers via oxygen in ambulance.</p>
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After an admission

Follow up in primary care within 2 working days of discharge. Follow up in paediatric clinic within 1–2m.

Refer to paediatric respiratory specialist if life-threatening features. Consider referral if 2 attacks within 12m.

At review:

- Check symptoms, peak flow, inhaler technique and understanding of inhalers.
- Ensure patient/parent has a written PAAP, AND KNOWS HOW TO USE IT.
- Address potentially preventable contributors to admission.



Acute severe asthma

- What is in your practice emergency bag? Would it help you manage acute severe asthma? In particular, do you have a peak flow meter and oxygen saturation probe? And the relevant drugs?



If you find this helpful, why not use it to update your own practice protocol?

If you have seen someone recently with acute asthma, how did your care compare with this practice protocol?

We make every effort to ensure the information in these articles is accurate and correct at the date of publication, but it is of necessity of a brief and general nature, and this should not replace your own good clinical judgement, or be regarded as a substitute for taking professional advice in appropriate circumstances. In particular check drug doses, side-effects and interactions with the British National Formulary. Save insofar as any such liability cannot be excluded at law, we do not accept any liability for loss of any type caused by reliance on the information in these articles.

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