Stabilize Respiratory Status. Treat exacerbations promptly and aggressively. A short course of systemic corticosteroids may be necessary.

Classify Severity OR Assess Control
For patient NOT currently taking control medication: Assess control according to impairment and risk

- Daytime symptoms > 2x/wk or Nighttime symptoms > 2x/mo
- Persistent Asthma = Long-term controller therapy

For patient currently taking controller medication: Assess control according to severity/ control

Initiate, step-up or step-down therapy according to severity/ control

Fill out an Asthma Action Plan
(see example, below)

Send all patients home with the following:
1. An Action Plan, for home and school. (Save copy for chart)
2. Prescription for medications and spacer.
3. Adequate education regarding emergency procedures, use of medications, asthma action plan, spacer, peak flow meters, avoidance of major triggers, and the importance of up-to-date immunizations.
4. Signed document from that allows child to use rescue medication when needed at school.
5. Follow-up appointments:
   a. In Urgent Care if patient having severe exacerbations
   b. With Primary Care Provider
   c. Also, if patient has persistent asthma, with an asthma specialty clinic, and a community health worker or public health nurse

Place insurance information sheet in this sleeve.