

Outpatient Asthma Management 5 – 11 Years Old

Make the Diagnosis

- Consider the diagnosis of asthma if symptoms include recurrent coughing, wheezing or shortness of breath relieved by a bronchodilator.
- Spirometry > 12% increase of FEV1 post-bronchodilator
- Consider co-morbidities or alternate diagnosis, especially if poor control: GERD, aspiration, airway anomaly, foreign body, cystic fibrosis, anxiety, vocal cord dysfunction, tobacco/secondhand smoke exposure, or COPD. GERD is a common co-morbidity.
- If diagnosis is in doubt, consult with asthma specialist

Key points of Assessment and Treatment

- Asthma is a variable disease and needs to be assessed at every visit
- Use the Assess Asthma Control box to guide your assessment and make treatment decisions
- The goal of asthma therapy is to keep the patient in control as much as possible with the least amount of medication
- If at the first visit the patient is not well-controlled (see below), begin controller therapy. A patient should be diagnosed with persistent asthma if he/she needs a daily controller medication to stay in control.

Exercise-Induced Bronchospasm (EIB)

- If symptoms resolve without treatment after 5 minutes of rest, it is more likely poor conditioning.
- If EIB is unresponsive to albuterol and the patient has allergies, consider starting an inhaled steroid (see Stepwise Treatment Table)
- If still unresponsive after starting inhaled steroid, refer to specialist

Assess Asthma Control					
Criterion	Well-Controlled (Yes 3/5)	Not Well-Controlled (Yes 3/5)	Very Poorly Controlled (Yes 5/5)		
Asthma Control Test (ACT)	Score of ≥ 20	Score of 16 - 19	Score of ≤ 15		
OR Assess all the Below:	•				
1. Daytime Symptoms	≤ 2 days/week	> 2 days/week	Throughout the day		
2. Nighttime Awakenings	≤ 2 times/month	1-3 times/week	≥4 times/night		
3. Limitation of Activities	None	Some limitation	Extremely limited		
4. Short-Acting beta2-agonist use for symptom control (not prevention of EIB)	≤ 2 days/week	> 2 days/week	Several times per day		
5. Courses of prednisone in last year	<2	≥2	≥2		
FEV ₁ % predicted	>80% predicted or personal best	60-80% predicted or personal best	<60% predicted or personal best		









Other things to consider at every visit:

1.Check adherence to medication routine. 2.Provide Asthma Action Plan, educate on use of MDI and spacers and check technique. 3. Environmental controls, pets, smoke, perfume, allergies, respiratory infections 4.Treat comorbidities.



Follow the Stepwise Approach
Guideline
(see page 2). Consider step down if
well-controlled
for 3 consecutive months.
Re-access every 1-6 months

If Not Well Controlled:

Follow the Stepwise Approach Guideline. If initial visit, start at Step 2. Step up until wellcontrolled. Re-assess in 2-6 weeks. For side effects, consider alternative treatment.

If Very Poorly Controlled:

Consider short course of oral prednisone for 3 to 10 days (1-2 mg/kg, daily max 60mg). If initial visit, start at Step 2. Step up 1-2 steps using Stepwise Approach Guideline. Re-assess in 2 weeks.





Recommended: Consider consultation with Pulmonologist at step 3. Consult with Pulmonologist if step 4 or higher is required OR if not well-controlled within 3-6 months using Stepwise Approach OR if 2 or more ED visits/hospitalizations for asthma in a year

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Intermittent Asthma	Persistent Asthma: Daily Medications				
	Step up as indicated, although address possible poor adherence to medication. Re-assess in 2 – 6 weeks Step down if well controlled, re-assess in 3 months. If remain well-controlled, re-assess every 1-6 months				
•					
Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
Short-acting beta-agonist	Preferred:	Preferred:	Preferred:	Preferred:	Preferred:
e.g., albuterol PRN	Daily low-dose ICS and PRN	Daily and PRN combination	Daily and PRN combination	Daily high dose ICS plus LABA	Daily high dose ICS plus LABA
c.g., dibateror raiv	SABA:	low dose ICS-Formoterol:	medium dose ICS-Formoterol:	and PRN SABA:	plus additional medications and
If used more than 2 days/week (other	JABA.			allu FRN SADA.	PRN SABA:
than for exercise), consider inadequate	Flovent HFA	(SMART therapy) *	(SMART therapy) *		PRIN SABA:
control and the need to step up therapy	Fluticasone			Symbicort	
control and the need to step up therapy	(44 mcg) 2 puffs BID	Dulera /c	Symbicort	Budesonide/Formoterol	Symbicort
	(44 mcg) 2 pans bib	Mometasone/formoterol	Budesonide/Formoterol	(160/4.5mcg) 2 puffs BID	Budesonide/Formoterol
	Flovent Diskus	(50/5mcg) 2 puffs BID	(80/4.5mcg) 2 puffs BID		(160/4.5 mcg) 2 puffs BID
Alternative:	Fluticasone DPI	Or		Dulera	
Alternative.	(50 mcg) 1 inh BID		Dulera	Mometasone/formoterol	Dulera
PRN concomitant Low dose ICS and	(50 meg) 1 mm bib	Daily Medium dose ICS and	Mometasone/formoterol	(200/5mcg) 2 puffs BID	Mometasone/formoterol
SABA	Qvar Redihaler	PRN SABA:	(100/5 mcg) 2 puffs BID		(200/5 mcg) 2 puffs BID
SABA	Beclomethasone		Or	Advair HFA	
	(40 mcg) 2 puffs BID	Flovent HFA	D 11 11 1 100 1 1404 1	Fluticasone/Salmeterol	Advair HFA
	(10 11108) 2 paris 212	Fluticasone	Daily medium dose ICS plus LABA and	(230/21mcg) 2 puffs BID	Fluticasone/Salmeterol
	Arnuity Elipta	(110mcg) 2 puffs BID	PRN SABA		(230/21 mcg) 2 puffs BID
	Fluticasone DPI	, ,,,		Advair Diskus	
	(50 mcg) 1 inh Daily	Flovent Diskus	Symbicort	Fluticasone/Salmeterol	Advair Diskus
	(556) 1 5	Fluticasone DPI	Budesonide/Formoterol	(500/50 mcg) 1 inh BID	Fluticasone/Salmeterol
	Asmanex HFA	(100 mcg) 1 inh BID	(80/4.5mcg) 2 puffs BID		(500/50 mcg) 1 inh BID
	Mometasone		Dulera	Wixela Inhub	
	(50 mcg) 2 puffs BID	Qvar Redihaler	Mometasone/formoterol	Fluticasone/Salmeterol	Wixela Inhub
	(** 35)	Beclomethasone	(100/5 mcg) 2 puffs BID	(500/50 mcg) 1 inh BID	Fluticasone/Salmeterol
	Asmanex Twisthaler	(80 mcg) 2 puffs BID	(100/3 frieg) 2 parts bib	0 11 11	(500/50 mcg) 1 inh BID
	Mometasone		Advair HFA	Consider adding:	
	(110mcg) 1 inh daily	Arnuity Elipta	Fluticasone/Salmeterol	Salaba Basalasat	Plus:
	, ,	Fluticasone DPI	(115/21mcg) 2 puffs BID	Spiriva Respimat	Plus:
	Pulmicort Flexhaler	(100 mcg) 1 inh Daily	(113/21111cg) 2 pulls bib	Tiotropium (1.25mcg) 2 inh QD	Sniriya Basnimat
	Budesonide DPI		Advair Diskus	2 11111 QD	Spiriva Respimat Tiotropium (1.25mcg)
	(90 mcg) 1 inh BID	Asmanex HFA	Fluticasone/Salmeterol	And/or	2 inh QD
		Mometasone	(250/50 mcg) 1 inh BID	Cromolyn	2 11111 QD
	Pulmicort Respule	(100 mcg) 2 puffs BID	(,	Generic neb solution	And/Or
	Budesonide Suspension		Wixela Inhub	(20 mg) 1 ampule QID	Allayor
	(0.5 mcg) BID	Asmanex Twisthaler	Fluticasone/Salmeterol	(20 mg/ 1 ampaic QID	
		Mometasone	(250/50 mcg) 1 inh BID		Cromolyn
	Alternative:	(110mcg) 1 inh BID	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Generic neb solution
	Cromolyn				(20 mg) 1 ampule QID
	Generic neb solution	Pulmicort Flexhaler	Alternative:		(=38) 2
	(20 mg) 1 ampule	Budesonide DPI	High dose ICS and PRN SABA		And/Or
	QID	(180 mcg) 1 inh BID			12, 2
			Flovent HFA		Prednisone Oral
	And PRN SABA	Pulmicort Respule	Fluticasone		0.5 mg/kg every other day
		Budesonide Suspension	(220 mcg) 2 puffs BID		J. J. , ,
		(0.5 mcg) 1 Respule BID			

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	Step 3 Preferred: Daily and PRN combination low dose ICS-Formoterol: (SMART therapy) *	Step 4 Preferred: Daily and PRN combination medium dose ICS-Formoterol: (SMART therapy) *	Step 5 Preferred: Daily high dose ICS plus LABA and PRN SABA:	Step 6 Preferred: Daily high dose ICS plus LABA plus additional medications and PRN SABA:	
	Alternative: Daily Low dose ICS plus LABA and PRN SABA Advair HFA Fluticasone/Salmeterol (45/21 mcg) 2 puffs BID Advair Diskus Fluticasone/Salmeterol (100/50) 1 inh BID Dulera Mometasone/formoterol (50/5 mcg) 2 puffs BID Wixela Inhub Fluticasone/Salmeterol (100/50 mcg) 1 inh BID	Flovent Diskus Fluticasone DPI (250 mcg) 1 inh BID Arnuity Fluticasone (200 mcg) 1 inh QD Asmanex HFA Mometasone (200 mcg) 2 puffs BID Asmanex Twisthaler Mometasone (220 mcg) 1 inh BID		Consider adding Biologics: Xolair omalizumab Or Nucala Mepolizumab	
Consider Pediatric Pulmonary consultation at Step 3					

Schedule Follow-up Care: Frequency of follow-up visits based on severity: Steps 1 -2: 2 times per year, Steps 3-4: Every 3 months, Steps 5-6: Every 1-2 months

References:

2021 GINA Main Report - Global Initiative for Asthma - GINA (ginasthma.org)
Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Asthma 2007 (EPR-3) | NHLBI, NIH

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^{*}SMART Therapy (Single Maintenance and Rescue Therapy, ICS with Formoterol only) 1-2 puffs as needed up to a maximum daily 8 puffs (36mcg) for maintenance and rescue Note: In steps 3 and 4 if patient is well controlled, maintain current therapy.