Asthma Exacerbations: **Recognition and Management**



About Asthma Attacks



- Asthma is characterised by day-today variation in symptoms
- When a person's symptoms progressively worsen over time and lung function decreases, this is called an asthma attack, exacerbation or flare-up.
- Worsening may occur quickly (over minutes or hours) but more often over several days or even weeks.

Triggers

- viral or bacterial infection
- allergen exposure
- occupational sensitizers
- stress
- poor adherence to inhaled preventer therapy



Attacks can occur in people with allergic rhinitis - with or without a history of asthma - who are sensitized to rye grass pollen, during a 'thunderstorm asthma' event





Cigarette smoking

Older age





Multiparity



Depression / anxiety

Management of exacerbations of asthma in pregnancy should be the same as for other adults, including the use of oral corticosteroids if needed

Maternal risk factors

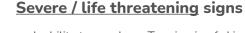
Signs and Symptoms of an Asthma Attack

The first signs of an asthma attack

- Difficulty breathing
- Inability to speak full sentences
- Cough or wheeze
- Reduced response to reliever medications

Commence Asthma First Aid – Written Asthma Action Plan

Call Ambulance on Triple Zero (000) if no improvement



Confusion and

exhaustion

- Inability to speak Tugging in of skin between the ribs and at the base of the neck
 - Severe hypoxia
 - Chest pain or tightness Unconsciousness

Call Ambulance on Triple Zero (000)

Commence Asthma First Aid Written Asthma Action Plan

Asthma attacks can be quite frightening and should be treated seriously, by immediately taking reliever medications.

A written asthma action plan should include details on actions to take during an asthma attack and when to go to the hospital.

An asthma attack should prompt **a full review** of an individual's asthma management plan and medication.

ASTHMA FIRST AID ADVICE

Asthma Australia Website: https://asthma.org.au/treatmentdiagnosis/asthma-first-aid/

