

Asthma Review

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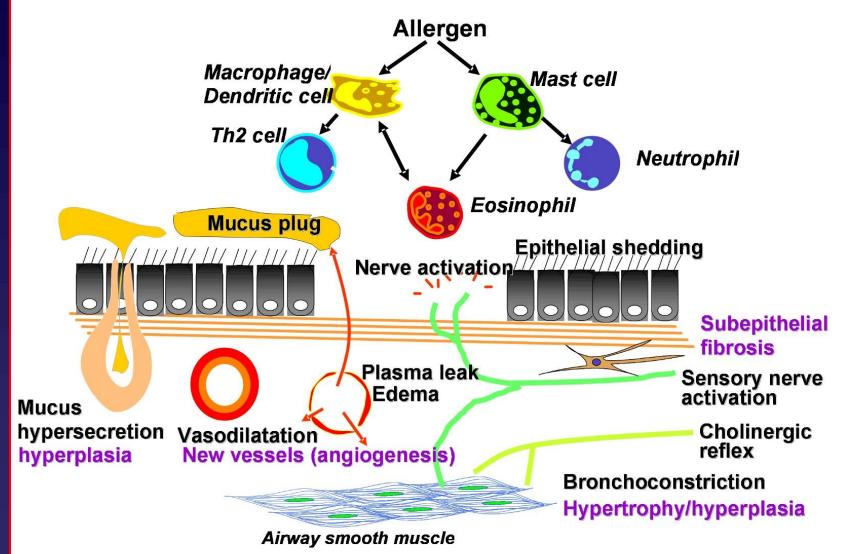


Definition of Asthma

Asthma is a heterogeneous disease, usually characterized by chronic airway inflammation.

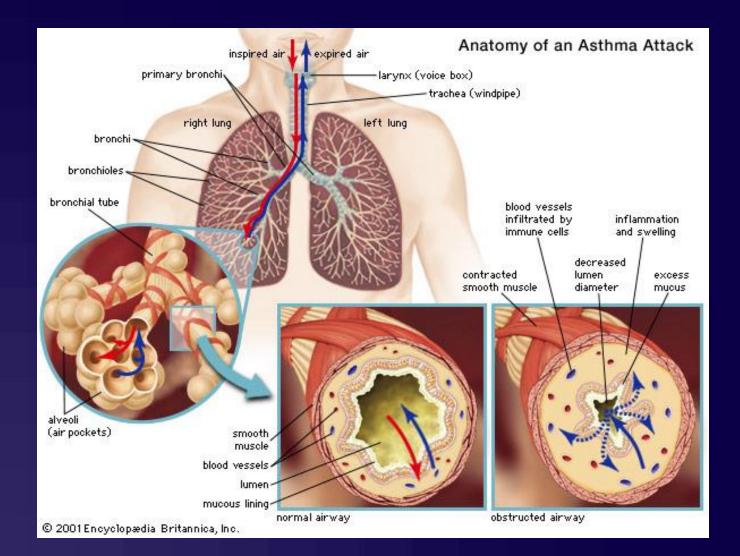
It is defined by the history of respiratory symptoms such as wheeze, shortness of breath, chest tightness and cough that vary over time and in intensity, together with variable expiratory airflow limitation.

Asthma Inflammation: Cells and Mediators

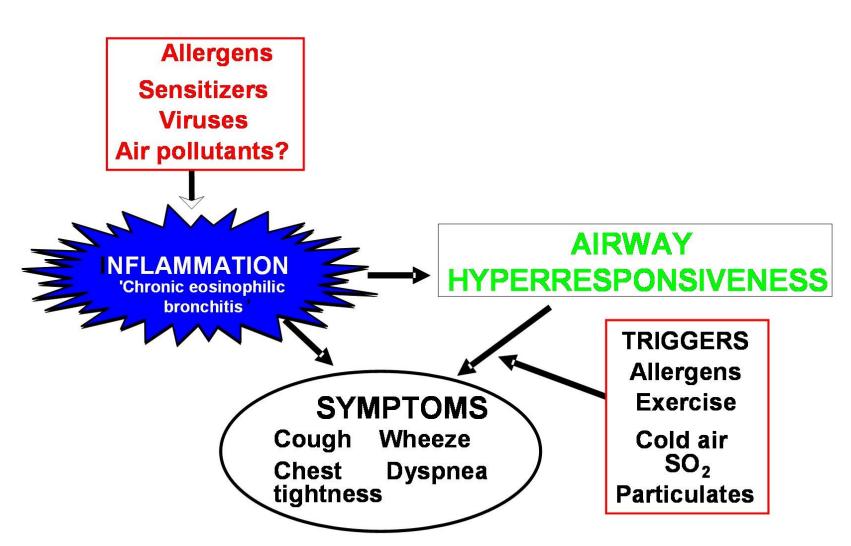


Source: Peter J. Barnes, MD

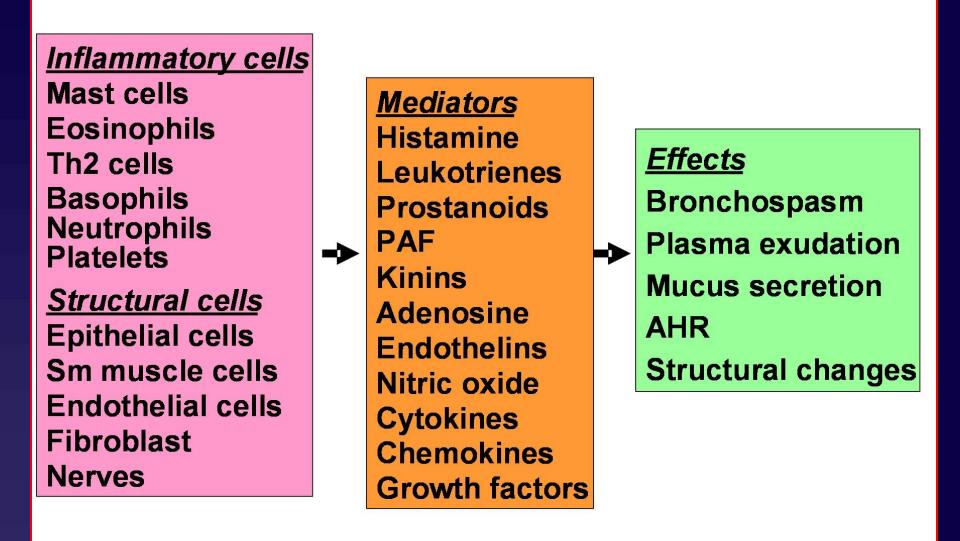
Normal & Asthmatic Bronchiole



Mechanisms: Asthma Inflammation



Asthma Inflammation: Cells and Mediators



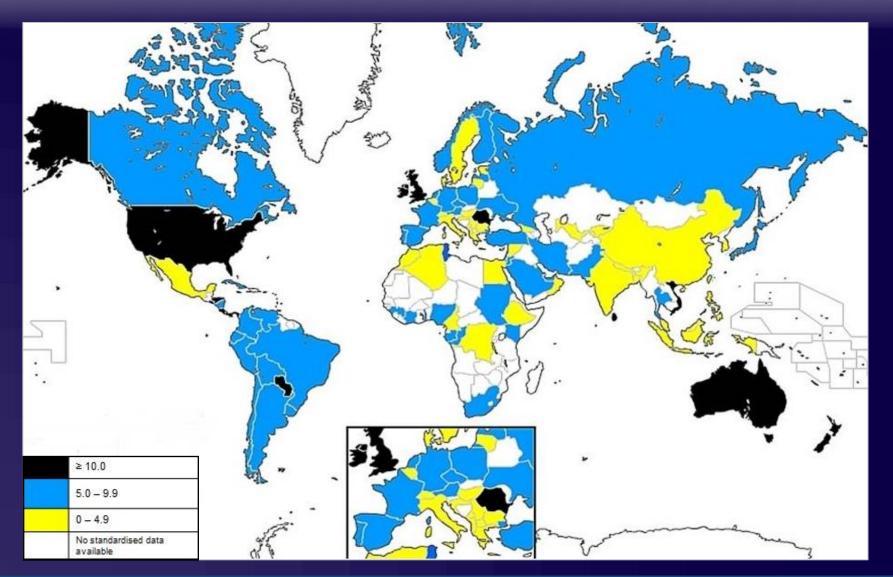
Burden of asthma



- Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases worldwide with an estimated 300 million affected individuals
- Prevalence is increasing in many countries, especially in children
- Asthma is a major cause of school and work absence
- Health care expenditure on asthma is very high
 - Developed economies might expect to spend 1-2 percent of total health care expenditures on asthma.
 - Developing economies likely to face increased demand due to increasing prevalence of asthma
 - Poorly controlled asthma is expensive
 - However, investment in prevention medication is likely to yield cost savings in emergency care

Prevalence of asthma in children aged 13-14 years





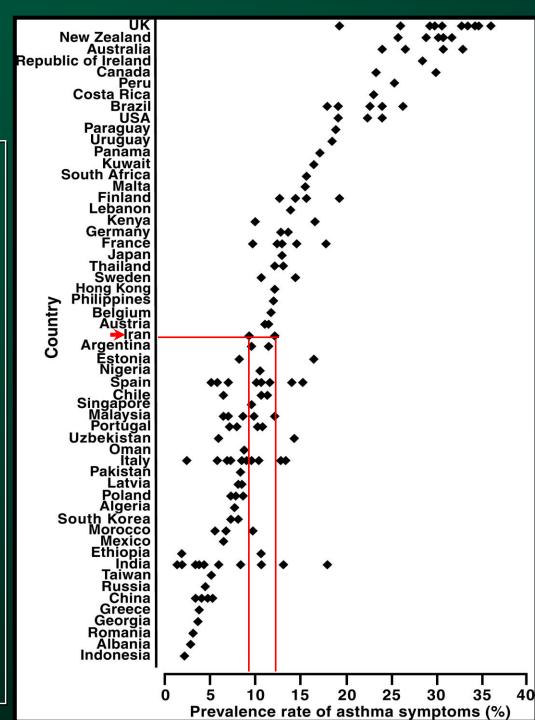
GINA 2014 Appendix Box A1-1; figure provided by R Beasley

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Worldwide Variation in Prevalence of Asthma Symptoms

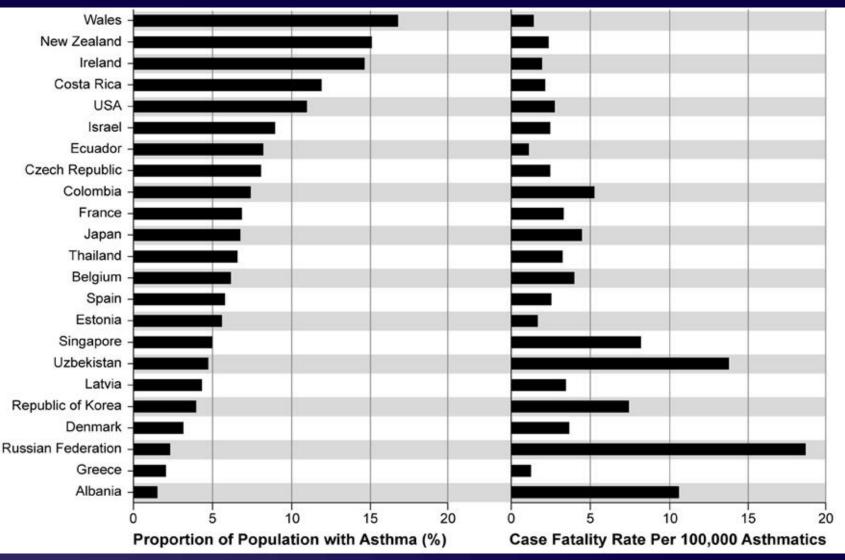
International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Children (ISAAC)

Lancet 1998;351:1225





Asthma Prevalence and Mortality



Source: Masoli M et al. Allergy 2004



What is known about asthma?

- Asthma is a common and potentially serious chronic disease that can be controlled but not cured
- Asthma causes symptoms such as wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness and cough that vary over time in their occurrence, frequency and intensity
- Symptoms are associated with variable expiratory airflow, i.e. difficulty breathing air out of the lungs due to
 - Bronchoconstriction (airway narrowing)
 - Airway wall thickening
 - Increased mucus
- Symptoms may be triggered or worsened by factors such as viral infections, allergens, tobacco smoke, exercise and stress



What is known about asthma?

- Asthma can be effectively treated
- When asthma is well-controlled, patients can
 - -Avoid troublesome symptoms during the day and night
 - -Need little or no reliever medication
 - -Have productive, physically active lives
 - -Have normal or near-normal lung function

-Avoid serious asthma flare-ups (also called exacerbations, or severe attacks)

Diagnosis of asthma

The diagnosis of asthma should be based on:

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-A history of characteristic symptom patterns

-Evidence of variable airflow limitation, from bronchodilator reversibility testing or other tests

 Document evidence for the diagnosis in the patient's notes, preferably before starting controller treatment

-It is often more difficult to confirm the diagnosis after treatment has been started

Asthma is usually characterized by airway inflammation and airway hyperresponsiveness, but these are not necessary or sufficient to make the diagnosis of asthma.



Diagnosis of asthma – symptoms

Increased probability that symptoms are due to asthma if:

- More than one type of symptom (wheeze, shortness of breath, cough, chest tightness)
- Symptoms often worse at night or in the early morning
- Symptoms vary over time and in intensity
- Symptoms are triggered by viral infections, exercise, allergen exposure, changes in weather, laughter, irritants such as car exhaust fumes, smoke, or strong smells



Diagnosis of asthma – symptoms

Decreased probability that symptoms are due to asthma if:

- Isolated cough with no other respiratory symptoms
- Chronic production of sputum
- Shortness of breath associated with dizziness, lightheadedness or peripheral tingling

Chest pain

 Exercise-induced dyspnea with noisy inspiration (stridor)



Colds "go to the chest" or take more than 10 days to clear



Diagnosis of asthma – physical examination

Physical examination in people with asthma:

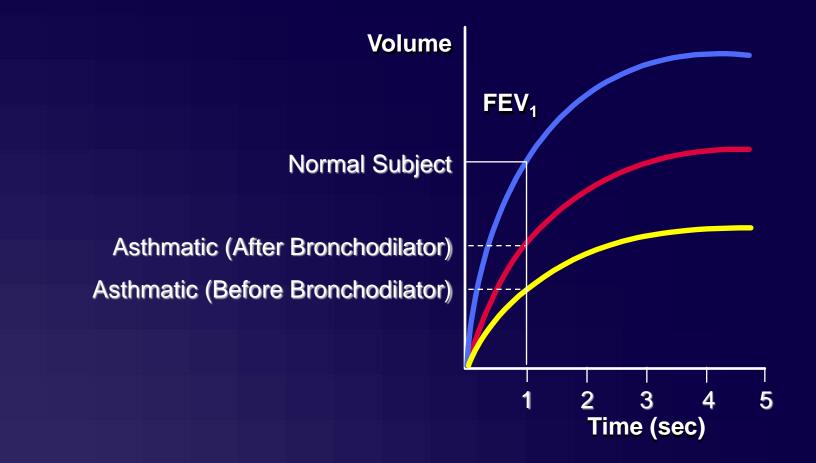
Often normal

-The most frequent finding is wheezing on auscultation, especially on forced expiration

- Wheezing is also found in other conditions, for example:
 - -Respiratory infections
 - -COPD
 - -Upper airway dysfunction
 - -Endobronchial obstruction
 - -Inhaled foreign body
- Wheezing may be absent during severe asthma exacerbations ('silent chest')



Typical Spirometric (FEV₁) Tracings



Note: Each FEV₁ curve represents the highest of three repeat measurements

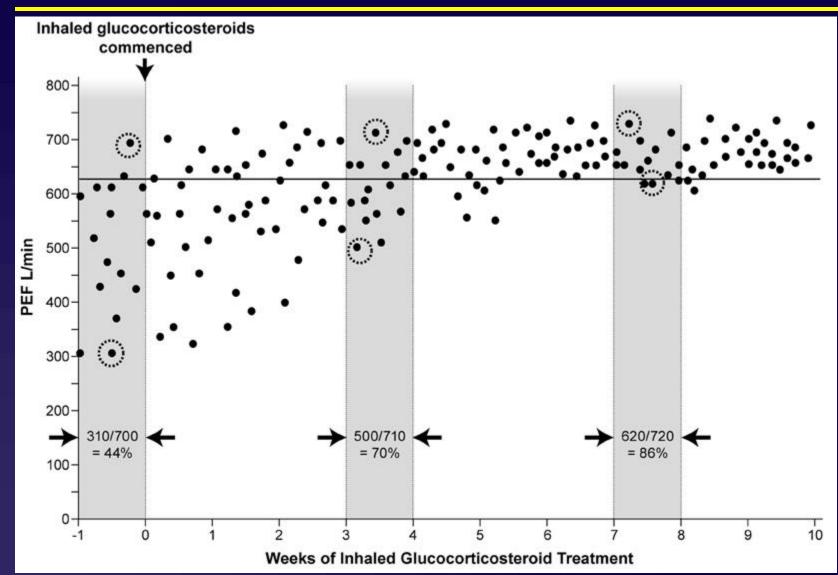
Peak Flow Meters







Measuring Variability of Peak Expiratory Flow

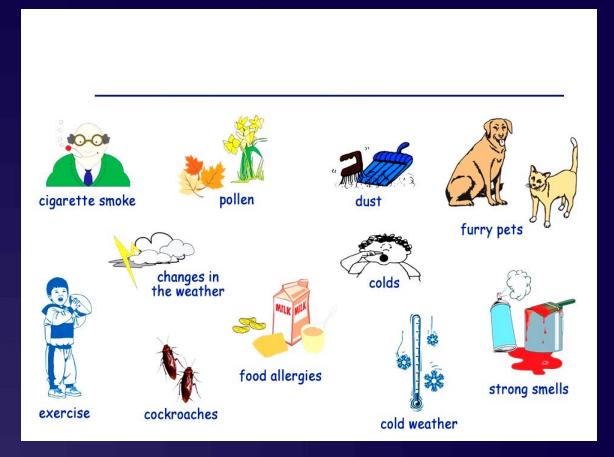




Factors that Exacerbate Asthma

- Allergens
- Respiratory infections
- Exercise and hyperventilation
- Weather changes
- Sulfur dioxide
- Food, additives, drugs

Asthma Triggers





Factors that Influence Asthma Development and Expression

Host Factors

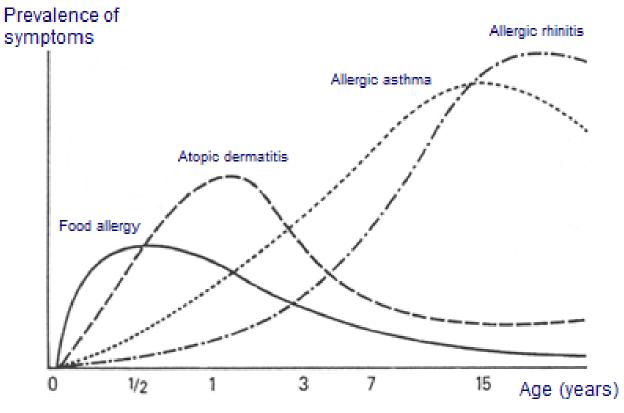
- Genetic
 - Atopy
 - Airway hyperresponsiveness
- Gender
- Obesity

Environmental Factors Indoor allergens Outdoor allergens Occupational sensitizers Tobacco smoke Air Pollution Respiratory Infections Diet



Allergic (Atopic) March

Course of Atopic Diseases in Childhood



Graß and Wahn 1991



photo : Ghader agheli





Assessment of risk factors for poor asthma outcomes



Risk factors for exacerbations include:

- Ever intubated for asthma
- Uncontrolled asthma symptoms
- Having ≥1 exacerbation in last 12 months
- Low FEV₁ (measure lung function at start of treatment, at 3-6 months to assess personal best, and periodically thereafter)
- Incorrect inhaler technique and/or poor adherence
- Smoking
- Elevated FeNO in adults with allergic asthma
- Obesity, pregnancy, blood eosinophilia

Risk factors for fixed airflow limitation include:

 No ICS treatment, smoking, occupational exposure, mucus hypersecretion, blood eosinophilia

Risk factors for medication side-effects include:

• Frequent oral steroids, high dose/potent ICS, P450 inhibitors GINA 2017, DOX 2-20 (4/4)



Clinical Control of Asthma

- No (or minimal)* daytime symptoms
- No limitations of activity
- No nocturnal symptoms
- No (or minimal) need for rescue medication
- Normal lung function
- No exacerbations

* Minimal = twice or less per week



Levels of Asthma Control

Characteristic	Controlled (All of the following)	Partly controlled (Any present in any week)	Uncontrolled
Daytime symptoms	None (2 or less / week)	More than twice / week	
Limitations of activities	None	Any	3 or more
Nocturnal symptoms / awakening	None	Any	features of partly controlled asthma
Need for rescue / "reliever" treatment	None (2 or less / week)	More than twice / week	present in any week
Lung function (PEF or FEV ₁)	Normal	< 80% predicted or personal best (if known) on any day	
Exacerbation	None	One or more / year	1 in any



Asthma Management and Prevention Program: Five Interrelated Components

1. Develop Patient/Doctor Partnership

- 2. Identify and Reduce Exposure to Risk Factors
- 3. Assess, Treat and Monitor Asthma
- 4. Manage Asthma Exacerbations
- 5. Special Considerations



Asthma Management and Prevention Program
Goals of Long-term Management

Achieve and maintain control of symptoms

- Maintain normal activity levels, including exercise
- Maintain pulmonary function as close to normal levels as possible
- Prevent asthma exacerbations
- Avoid adverse effects from asthma medications
- Prevent asthma mortality



Asthma Management and Prevention Program

- Asthma can be effectively controlled in most patients by intervening to suppress and reverse inflammation as well as treating bronchoconstriction and related symptoms
- Early intervention to stop exposure to the risk factors that sensitized the airway may help improve the control of asthma and reduce medication needs.



Asthma Management and Prevention Program

 Although there is no cure for asthma, appropriate management that includes a partnership between the physician and the patient/family most often results in the achievement of control



Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 1: Develop Patient/Doctor Partnership

- Educate continually
- Include the family
- Provide information about asthma
- Provide training on self-management skills

 Emphasize a partnership among health care providers, the patient, and the patient's family



Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 1: Develop Patient/Doctor Partnership

Key factors to facilitate communication:

- Friendly demeanor
- Interactive dialogue
- Encouragement and praise
- Provide appropriate information
- Feedback and review



چگونه عوامل محرک و تشدیدکننده آسم را کنترل کنیم؟

گرد و فاک:

- تشک، لحاف و بالش ها را ترجیحاً داخل پوشش مخصوص و غیرقابل نفوذ به موادحساسیتزا و مایت (هیره) قرار دهید. در غیر این صورت توصیه می شود ملحفه اروبالشی و روتختی ها را هر هفته با آب داغ (بالای ۵۵ درجه) شستشو دهید.
- حتیالمقدور از فرش در خانه و بهخصوص اتاق خواب استفاده نشود و هفته ای ۱ یا ۲ بار خانه را با جاروبرقی تمیز کنید (بهتر است جاروبرقی دارای فیلتر خروجی و کیسههای چند لایه و ترجیحاً فیلتر HEPA باشد.
- از شلوغی و بهمریختگی خانه پرهیز شود و اسبابازی و عروسکها و وسایل تزیینی را از داخل اتاق خواب و بخصوص اطراف تحت خواب جمع آوری کنید.

سيگار:

اجازه ندهید در حضور شما سیکار بکشند و از حضور در مکان هایی که سیگار میکشند، اجتناب کنید زیرا دود سیکار سبب تشدید و شروع حمله
 آسم می شود و اگر سیگار میکشید با مشورت با پزشک سعی کنید هر چه سریع سیگار را ترک نمایید.

میوانات فانگی: اُ

- از نگهداری حیوانات خانگی پرزدار و خزدار (مثل سگ، گربه و انواع پرندگان و ...) در خانه اجتناب کنید.
- در صورت اصرار به نگدداری حیوانات بهتر است آنها را در اتاق خواب و محل استراحت نگه ندارید و از ورود آنها به رختخواب جلوگیری کنید.
 و بعد از دستزدن به حیوانات دست خود را بخوبی شستشو دهید.

سوست:

- موادغذایی را در ظروف در بسته نگه دارید و هرگز موادغذایی و زبالهها را در فضای باز نگذارید.
 - منافذ نشت آب، آببندی شود و سوراخها و ترکها را مسدود نمایید.
- از مواد حشره کش و سوسک کش استفاده شود، بهتر است این مواد به صورت جامد، ژل و خمیری باشند. در صورت استفاده از اسپری های حشره کش مواظب باشید تا هنگامی که بوی حشره کش از بین نرفته است داخل اتاق نشوید.

کیکها و قارههای داخل خانه:

- مایتها و قارچها در مکانهای با رطوبت بالا زندگی میکنند بنابراین میزان رطوبت اتاق را بین ۳۰ تا ۵۰ درصد نگه دارید.
 - هنگام آشپزی و یا حمام کردن از هواکش استفاده شود و پنجرهها را باز نمایید.
- سطوح پوشیده از کپک.ها را با برس و موادشوینده و آب داغ بشویید (مثل دیوار حمام، دستشویی و ...) و منافذ نشت آب، لوله، شیرآلات و سینک ظرفشویی را بخوبی آببندی نمایید تا از نشت و تجمع آب جلوگیری شود.

ِ حَردہ ح<u>َد</u>امان و قارعِهای غارعِ از غانہ**:**

- در فصل گردهافشانی و هنگامی که میزان گرده گیاهان و قارچها در محیط باز زیاد است، مثلاً اوایل صبح و هنگام غروب ترجیحاً در خانه بمانید و پنجرمها را بسته نگه دارید.
 - در صورت امکان بهتر است بجای استفاده از پنکه و کولر از دستگاه تهویه مطبوع استفاده شود.

بوهای ممرک و اسپریها و آلودگی هوا و سایر موارد:

- از برخورد با بوهای تند، محرک مثل خوشبو کنندههای هوا، بخورها، عطر، ادکلن و انواع اسپریهای قوی و محرک اجتناب کنید
 - حتى الامكان از شومينه و بخارى هاى نفتى و گازى جهت گرمايش خانه استفاده نشود.
 - از تماس با موادشوینده، پاککننده و سفیدکننده که گازهای محرک تولید میکنند، اجتناب ورزید.
 - در اوج آلودگی هوا از خانه بیرون نروید و پنجرهها را بسته نگه دارید.
- اگر هوای سرد باعث تشدید مشکلات تنفسی شما میشود سعی نمایید به جای دهان از بینی خود تنفس کنید و صورت خود را با شال گردن بیوشانید.



Asthma Management and Prevention Program Factors Involved in Non-Adherence

Medication Usage

- Difficulties associated with inhalers
- Complicated regimens
- Fears about, or actual side effects
- Cost
- Distance to pharmacies

Non-Medication Factors

- Misunderstanding/lack of information
- Fears about side-effects
- Inappropriate expectations
- Underestimation of severity
- Attitudes toward ill health
- Cultural factors
- Poor communication



Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 2: Identify and Reduce Exposure to Risk Factors

- Measures to prevent the development of asthma, and asthma exacerbations by avoiding or reducing exposure to risk factors should be implemented wherever possible.
- Asthma exacerbations may be caused by a variety of risk factors – allergens, viral infections, pollutants and drugs.
- Reducing exposure to some categories of risk factors improves the control of asthma and reduces medications needs.



Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 2: Identify and Reduce Exposure to Risk Factors

- Reduce exposure to indoor allergens
- Avoid tobacco smoke
- Avoid vehicle emission
- Identify irritants in the workplace
- Explore role of infections on asthma development, especially in children and young infants



Asthma Management and Prevention Program
Influenza Vaccination

- Influenza vaccination should be provided to patients with asthma when vaccination of the general population is advised
- However, routine influenza vaccination of children and adults with asthma does not appear to protect them from asthma exacerbations or improve asthma control



Asthma Management and Prevention Program

Component 3: Assess, Treat and Monitor Asthma

- Depending on level of asthma control, the patient is assigned to one of five treatment steps
- Treatment is adjusted in a continuous cycle driven by changes in asthma control status. The cycle involves:
 - Assessing Asthma Control
 - Treating to Achieve Control
 - Monitoring to Maintain Control



Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 3: Assess, Treat and Monitor Asthma

- A stepwise approach to pharmacological therapy is recommended
- The aim is to accomplish the goals of therapy with the least possible medication
- Although in many countries traditional methods of healing are used, their efficacy has not yet been established and their use can therefore not be recommended



Asthma Management and Prevention Program

Component 3: Assess, Treat and Monitor Asthma

- The choice of treatment should be guided by:
- Level of asthma control
- Current treatment
- Pharmacological properties and availability of the various forms of asthma treatment
- Economic considerations
- Cultural preferences and differing health care systems need to be considered



Levels of Asthma Control

Characteristic	Controlled	Partly controlled (Any present in any week)	Uncontrolled
Daytime symptoms	None (2 or less / week)	More than twice / week	
Limitations of activities	None	Any	3 or more
Nocturnal symptoms / awakening	None	Any	features of partly controlled asthma
Need for rescue / "reliever" treatment	None (2 or less / week)	More than twice / week	present in any week
Lung function (PEF or FEV ₁)	Normal	< 80% predicted or personal best (if known) on any day	
Exacerbation	None	One or more / year	1 in any



Component 4: Asthma Management and Prevention Program
Controller Medications

- Inhaled glucocorticosteroids
- Leukotriene modifiers
- Long-acting inhaled β₂-agonists
- Systemic glucocorticosteroids
- Theophylline
- Cromones
- Long-acting oral β₂-agonists
- Anti-IgE
- Systemic glucocorticosteroids





Estimate Comparative Daily Dosages for Inhaled Glucocorticosteroids by Age

Drug	Low Daily Do > 5 y Age	ose (μg) <u>≤</u> 5 y	Medium Daily > 5 y Age		High Daily D > 5 y Age	
Beclomethasone	200-500 200	100-	>500-1000 400	>200-	>1000	>400
Budesonide	200-600 200	100-	600-1000 400	>200-	>1000	>400
Budesonide-Neb Inhalation Suspension	500	250-	1000	>500-		>1000
Ciclesonide	80 – 160 160	80-	>160-320	>160-320	>320-1280	>320
Flunisolide	500-1000 750	500-	>1000-2000 1250	>750-	>2000	>1250
Fluticasone	100-250 200	100-	>250-500 500	>200-	>500	>500
Mometasone furoate	200-400 200	100-	> 400-800 400	>200-	>800-1200	>400
Triamcinolone	400-1000	400-	>1000-2000	>800-	>2000	>1200



Component 4: Asthma Management and Prevention Program Reliever Medications

- Rapid-acting inhaled β₂-agonists
- Systemic glucocorticosteroids
- Anticholinergics
- Theophylline
- Short-acting oral β₂-agonists

Spacers/Holding Chambers





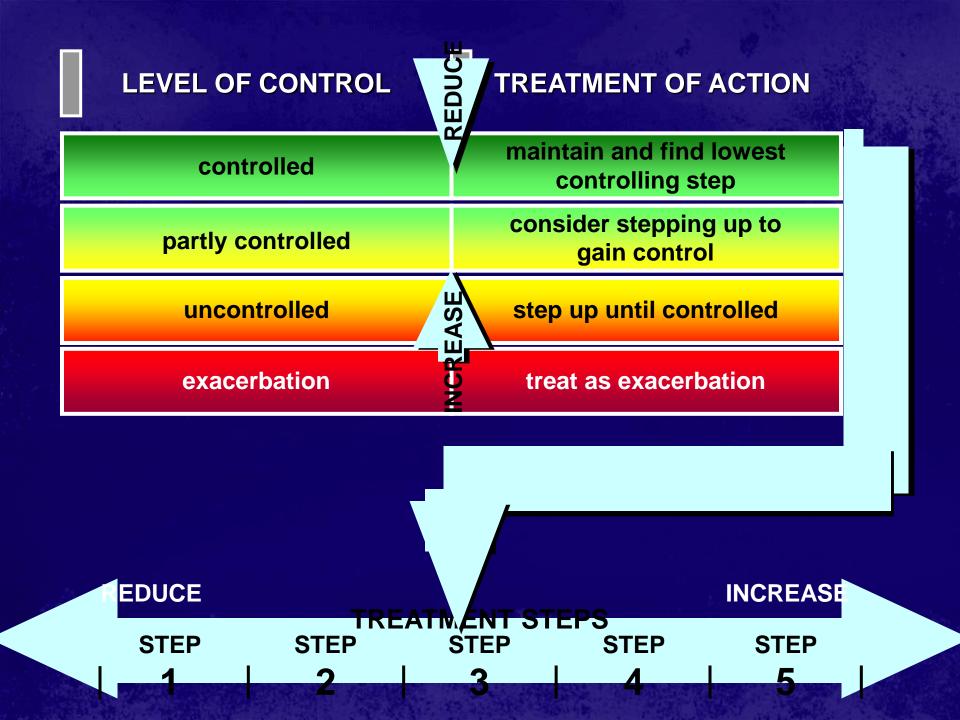


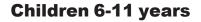




Component 4: Asthma Management and Prevention Program Allergen-specific Immunotherapy

- Greatest benefit of specific immunotherapy using allergen extracts has been obtained in the treatment of allergic rhinitis
- The role of specific immunotherapy in asthma is limited
- Specific immunotherapy should be considered only after strict environmental avoidance and pharmacologic intervention, including inhaled glucocorticosteroids, have failed to control asthma
 - Perform only by trained physician





Confirmation of diagnosis if necessary Symptom control & modifiable risk factors (including lung function) Comorbidities Inhaler technique & adherence



Personalized asthm Assess, Adjust, Review	Sy Ex Sic Lui Ch	Imptoms acerbations de-effects ng function hild and parent tisfaction	Child and parent preference Treatment of modifiable risk & comorbidities Non-pharmacological strate Asthma medications (adjus Education & skills training	c factors egies	STEP 5 Refer for phenotypic
Asthma medication Adjust treatment up and individual child's needs PREFERRED CONTROLLER to prevent exacerbations and control symptoms		STEP 2 Daily low dose inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) (see table of ICS dose ranges for children)	STEP 3 Low dose ICS- LABA, OR medium dose ICS, OR very low dose* ICS-formoterol maintenance and reliever (MART)	Medium dose ICS-LABA, OR low dose ICS-formoterol maintenance and reliever therapy (MART). Refer for expert advice	assessment ± higher dose ICS-LABA or add-on therapy, e.g. anti-IgE
Other controller options	Consider daily low dose ICS	Daily leukotriene receptor antagonist (LTRA), or low dose ICS taken whenever SABA taken	Low dose ICS + LTRA	Add tiotropium or add LTRA	Add-on anti-IL5, or add-on low dose OCS, but consider side-effects
RELIEVER	As-needed short-acting beta2-agonist (or ICS-formoterol reliever for MART as above)				

*Very low dose: BUD-FORM 100/6 mcg †Low dose: BUD-FORM 200/6 mcg (metered doses).

Adults & adolescents 12+ years Personalized asthma management Assess, Adjust, Review for individual patient needs

Confirmation of diagnosis if necessary Symptom control & modifiable risk factors (including lung function) Comorbidities Inhaler technique & adherence Patient preferences and goals



REVIEN Symptoms Exacerbations Side-effects Lung function Patient satisfaction

Treatment of modifiable risk factors and comorbidities Non-pharmacological strategies Asthma medications (adjust down/up/between tracks) Education & skills training

STEP 5

CONTROLLER and PREFERRED RELIEVER (Track 1). Using ICS- formoterol as reliever reduces the risk of exacerbations	STEPS 1 – 2 As-needed low dose ICS-formoterol	STEP 3 Low dose maintenance ICS-formoterol	STEP 4 Medium dose maintenance ICS-formoterol	Add-on LAMA Refer for phenotypic assessment ± anti- IgE, anti-IL5/5R, anti- IL4R Consider high dose ICS-formoterol		
compared with using a SABA reliever	RELIEVER: As-needed low-dose ICS-formoterol					

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ADJUST

ST	EP	5

CONTROLLER and ALTERNATIVE RELIEVER (Track 2). Before considering a regimen with SABA reliever, check if the patient is likely to be adherent with daily controller	STEP 1 Take ICS whenever SABA taken	STEP 2 Low dose maintenance ICS	STEP 3 Low dose maintenance ICS-LABA	STEP 4 Medium/high dose maintenance ICS-LABA	Add-on LAMA Refer for phenotypic assessment ± anti- IgE, anti-IL5/5R, anti- IL4R Consider high dose ICS-LABA	
	RELIEVER: As-needed short-acting β2- agonist					
Other controller options for either track		Low dose ICS whenever SABA taken, or daily LTRA, or add HDM SLIT	Medium dose ICS, or add LTRA, or add HDM SLIT	Add LAMA or LTRA or HDM SLIT, or switch to high dose ICS	Add azithromycin (adults) or LTRA; add low dose OCS but consider side-effects	

GINA 2021, Box 3-5A

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Treating to Maintain Asthma Control

- When control as been achieved, ongoing monitoring is essential to:
 - maintain control
 - establish lowest step/dose treatment

 Asthma control should be monitored by the health care professional and by the patient



Treating to Maintain Asthma Control

Stepping down treatment when asthma is controlled

- When controlled on medium- to high-dose inhaled glucocorticosteroids: 50% dose reduction at 3 month intervals (Evidence B)
- When controlled on low-dose inhaled glucocorticosteroids: switch to once-daily dosing (Evidence A)



Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 4: Manage Asthma Exacerbations

Treatment of exacerbations depends on:

- The patient
- Experience of the health care professional
- Therapies that are the most effective for the particular patient
- Availability of medications
- Emergency facilities



Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 4: Manage Asthma Exacerbations

Primary therapies for exacerbations:

- Repetitive administration of rapid-acting inhaled β_2 -agonist
- Early introduction of systemic glucocorticosteroids
- Oxygen supplementation

Closely monitor response to treatment with serial measures of lung function



Asthma Management and Prevention Program
Special Considerations

Special considerations are required to manage asthma in relation to:

- Pregnancy
- Surgery
- Rhinitis, sinusitis, and nasal polyps
- Occupational asthma
- Respiratory infections
- Gastroesophageal reflux
- Aspirin-induced asthma
- Anaphylaxis and Asthma



Asthma Management and Prevention Program: Summary

- Asthma can be effectively controlled in most patients by intervening to suppress and reverse inflammation as well as treating bronchoconstriction and related symptoms
- Although there is no cure for asthma, appropriate management that includes a partnership between the physician and the patient/family most often results in the achievement of control



Asthma Management and Prevention Program: Summary

 A stepwise approach to pharmacologic therapy is recommended. The aim is to accomplish the goals of therapy with the least possible medication

 The availability of varying forms of treatment, cultural preferences, and differing health care systems need to be considered



http://www.ginasthma.org

رسول خدا (ص) فرمودند : حجامت درمان تمام بیماریهاست طب سنتی توسط يزشك با وسائل استريل و يكبار مصرف پاره ای از خواص حجامت : ۱ - تنظیم سیستم ایمنی و هورمونال بدن ۲- درمان درد های مزمن (آرتروز ، میگرن ، انواع کمر دردها و ...) ٣۔ کاهش غلظت خون (خواب رفتگی دست و پا و ..) ۲۔ درمان بیماریہای فشار خون ، چربی خون ، مرض قند ۵- درمان انواع آلرژی ها (کهیر ها ، حساسیتهای فصلی ، آسم ، پولیپ بینی و ...) ۶- درمان بیماریهای روحی (افسر دگیها ، اضطرابها) ۷- درمان بیماریهای پوستی (آکنه های پوستی ، اگزماها ، پسو ریازیس و ...) ۸- و درمان بیش از یکصد بیماری دیگر در این مرکز پیش از حجامت توسط پزشک متخصص طب سنتی ویزیت شده و پس از حجامت نسخه های گیاهی مکمل درمان برا **د کتر** تجويز فواهد شد.

(عضو هنيت علمي موسسه تحقيقات حجامت ايران)

TPATAOY

با تعيين وقت قبلي

لشگرک - چیار راه مینی سیتی - اول شیر ب شید مطلات کا عناس اما - دادک ه

«عمارة افسلاطون» اس نهمای بسیار شدید. رفع خلط سینه، برزشیا السين. أسم و نفس تستكى. ملتن سينه ناي المانصوتى الله مصرف: يك قاشق مرباخورى از بودوراب مانسرز نصف ليوان آب جوش ريخته ٢٠ دقيقه به الراد بماند سبس بعد از غذا و موقع خواب مبل شه

" ملم : تَنَكَى نَفْس : مَنْعَفْ عَوْمَى : دَنَعْمَا اعطاد المحودي هنگام مراجعه بعـدي ، كـرفتن نوبت الـزامي است. تا پايان دوره درمان ، داروها را حتماً مصرف كنيد. « a llui doi » بروت علمه مطرف للد XI برای آلمنم وَنَنَّلَى نَفْسَ curec صبے وعصر دی آلند باکس تسلو Fini استقرونان هندى Lace régéreles م كيسوى السرجان 3266 کرسوں مفزواعطاب عدد لعرد بعد صبحاب رونعه بإرام شيريس الشيش شرحا رقع دواب @قطرود. ملاج سر دیکیاند یا دهیق. اساز دهد. رم النهاى البرها وسالاى سيسان زالوسيندازدر الع داغامادهاى ها روز



- inderein غذاهائیکه نباید مصرف شود: شیر، سرشیر، خامه، کشك، تخم مرغ، توجهفرنگی ماهی، توشت های کنسرو، (سوسیس، کالباس) دل وجگر کله پاچه ومخلفات، سرکه، ادو به جات، پیاز، سیر، آجیل شكلات، قهوه، كاكائو، نوشابه بنى ازراندر وزر توتونلى













راهنماىآلرژىها (۵)

Covid 19 and Asthma



Question

How do the symptoms of COVID-19 differ from the symptoms of (spring) asthma/allergies?

COVID-19: clinical presentation

Watch for symptoms

People with COVID-19 have a wide range of symptoms ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness.

These symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus:

- •Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing;
- Chills
- Repeated shaking with chills;
- Muscle pain
- Headache
- Sore throat
- New loss of taste or smell.



COVID-19: emergency warning signs

When to Seek Medical Attention?

If you have any of these **emergency warning signs*** for COVID-19 get **medical attention immediately:**

- •Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
- Bluish lips or face

*This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.



How do the symptoms of COVID-19 differ from the symptoms of (spring) asthma/allergies?

COVID-19 GENERAL FAQs							
SYMPTOMS	CORONAVIRUS Symptoms range from mild to severe	COLD Gradual onset of symptoms	FLU Rapid onset of symptoms	HAYFEVER	ASTHMA		
Fever(37.8C)	Common	Rare	Common	No	No		
Cough	Common (usually dry & continuous)	Mild	Common (usually dry)	Sometimes (usually dry)	Sometimes (wheeze & cough)		
Shortness of breath	Sometimes	No	No	No	Sometimes		
Headache	Sometimes	Rare	Common	Sometimes	No		
Sore throat	Sometimes	Common	Sometimes	'Itchy' throat	No		
Runny / stuffy nose	Rare	Common	Sometimes	Common	No		
Sneezing	No	Common	No	Common	Rare		
Aches & pains	Sometimes	Common	Common	Sometimes	No		
Fatigue	Sometimes	Sometimes	Common	Sometimes	No		
Diarrhoea	Rare	No	Sometimes (for children)	No	No		

GINA guidance about COVID-19 and asthma

Updated 26 April 2021



GINA Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention

www.ginasthma.org

© Global Initiative for Asthma

- Are people with asthma at increased risk of COVID-19, or severe COVID-19?
 - People with asthma do not appear to be at increased risk of acquiring COVID-19, and systematic reviews have not shown an increased risk of severe COVID-19 in people with well-controlled, mild-to-moderate asthma

Are people with asthma at increased risk of COVID-19-related death?

 Overall, people with well-controlled asthma are <u>not</u> at increased risk of COVID-19related death

(Williamson, Nature 2020; Liu et al JACI IP 2021)

- However, the risk of COVID-19 death was increased in people who had recently needed oral corticosteroids (OCS) for their asthma (*Williamson, Nature 2020*) and in hospitalized patients with severe asthma
- (Bloom, Lancet Respir Med 2021).

- What are the implications for asthma management?
 - It is important to continue good asthma management (as described in the GINA report), with strategies to maintain good symptom control, reduce the risk of severe exacerbations and minimise the need for OCS

Have there been more asthma exacerbations during the pandemic?

 No. In 2020, many countries saw a *reduction* in asthma exacerbations and influenza-related illness. The reasons are not precisely known, but may be due to handwashing, masks and social/physical distancing that reduced the incidence of other respiratory infections, including influenza

- Advise patients to continue taking their prescribed asthma medications, particularly inhaled corticosteroids (ICS)
 - For patients with severe asthma, continue biologic therapy or oral corticosteroids if prescribed

- Are ICS protective in COVID-19?
 - In one study of hospitalized patients aged ≥50 years with COVID-19, ICS use in those with asthma was associated with lower mortality than in patients without an underlying respiratory condition
 (Bloom, Lancet RM 2021)

- Make sure that all patients have a written asthma action plan, advising them to:
 - Increase controller and reliever medication when asthma worsens (see GINA report Box 4-2)
 - Take a short course of OCS when appropriate for severe asthma exacerbations

- Avoid nebulizers where possible, to reduce the risk of spreading virus
 - Pressurized metered dose inhaler via a spacer is preferred except for life-threatening exacerbations
 - Add a mouthpiece or mask to the spacer if required

COVID-19 and asthma - infection control

- Avoid spirometry in patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19, or if community transmission of COVID-19 is occurring in your region
 - Follow aerosol, droplet and contact precautions if spirometry is needed
 - Consider asking patients to monitor PEF at home, if information about lung function is needed

COVID-19 and asthma - infection control

- Follow strict infection control procedures if aerosol-generating procedures are needed
 - Nebulization, oxygen therapy (including nasal prongs), sputum induction, manual ventilation, non-invasive ventilation and intubation

COVID-19 vaccines and asthma

- Are COVID-19 vaccines safe in people with allergies?
 - In general, allergic reactions to vaccines are rare
 - The Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines should be administered in a healthcare setting where anaphylaxis can be treated if it occurs
 - These vaccines should not be administered to patients with a history of severe allergic reaction to polyethylene glycol, or any other vaccine ingredient. More details from ACIP are <u>here</u>
 - As always, patients should speak to their healthcare provider if they have concerns

COVID-19 vaccines and asthma

- Usual vaccine precautions apply, for example:
 - Ask if the patient has a history of allergy to any components of the vaccine
 - If the patient has a fever or another infection, delay vaccination until they are well

COVID-19 vaccines and asthma

- Influenza vaccination
 - Remind people with asthma to have an annual influenza vaccination
 - A gap of 14 days between COVID-19 vaccination and influenza vaccination is recommended by <u>CDC</u>

Case 1

• An 6-month-old boy was admitted to the ED of a secondary hospital for an episode of shortness of breath. He had been referred to the hospital by the general practitioner after 3 days of gradually worsening symptoms of difficult breathing, cough and expiratory wheeze. No medication had been given.

Case 1 (cont.)

 His birth history was significant for gestation at 34 weeks by spontaneous vaginal delivery. The patient went home with mom without any complications.

Case 1 (cont.)

- Initial physical exam revealed an alert, generally healthy appearing infant who was in mild to moderate respiratory distress. Vital signs included a temperature of 38.2°C; HR: 120 /min; RR: 60/Min, O2 sat: 92% in room air.
- Lungs had crackles with wheezing scattered throughout all lung fields. He had significant subcostal and suprasternal retractions with nasal flaring. Cardiac exam was unremarkable.

Criteria for Hospital Admission in the Child with Bronchiolitis

- < 2 months of age
- Respiratory rate > 70 bpm
- Respiratory distress
- Pulse oximetry < 92%
- High risk for worse infection
- Poor feeding
- Poor potential follow-up

Lab data & immaging

• ABG:

pH =7.32, PACO2 = 54, PAO2 of 82.

- WBC: 12,500 cells/mm3; Hb= 10.8 g/dL; Hct, 33%; platelets, 320,000.
- CXR: hyperinflation and peribronchial thickening.
- Blood culture was sent

Diagnosis

• Bronchiolitis/Viral Pneumonia/Asthma?

Management

- Oxygen and suctioning and supportive care continue to be the mainstay of therapy.
- Bronchodilators ? (Salbutamol)
- Racemic epinephrine?
- Ipratropium bromide?
- Dexamethasone?
- Antibiotics ?
- Ribaviran ?

Case 2

- A 10-year-old girl was brought to the clinic with a complaint of coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. Parents say she had a cold for the past week, which has been accompanied by runny and stuffy nose, cough and fever.
- The family physician prescribed her amoxicillin, ketotifen syrup, acetaminophen and Prospan syrup.
- But despite the full use of drugs, there is no improvement and the cough gradually increases so that it prevents the patient from sleeping and eating.

Case 2 (cont.)

- The patient has had frequent colds since the age of one, often with coughing and wheezing lasting up to 2-3 weeks after each cold.
- She has been to the hospital emergency room several times in the past year and has improved by injecting dexamethasone or taking incense.
- She has a stuffy nose and sleeps with her mouth open.
- On P/E: RR= 40/min, PR=110, subcostal retraction and significant wheezing in the lungs with normal conciousness.

Case 2 (cont.)

- 1) What are the necessary diagnostic measures in the emergency?
- 2) What are the necessary medical measures in the emergency?
- 3) What is post-emergency care for the patient?

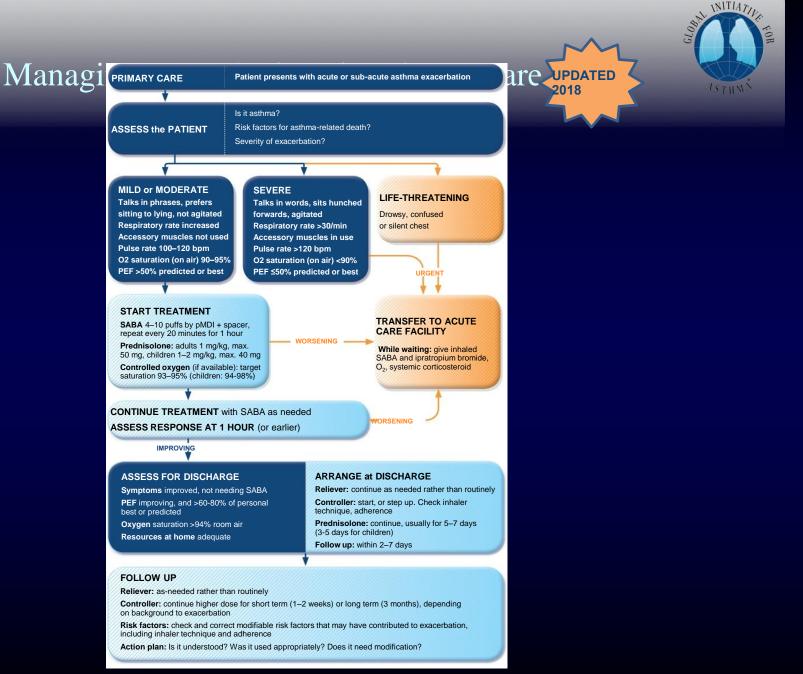
Asthma

Silent Chest = Danger

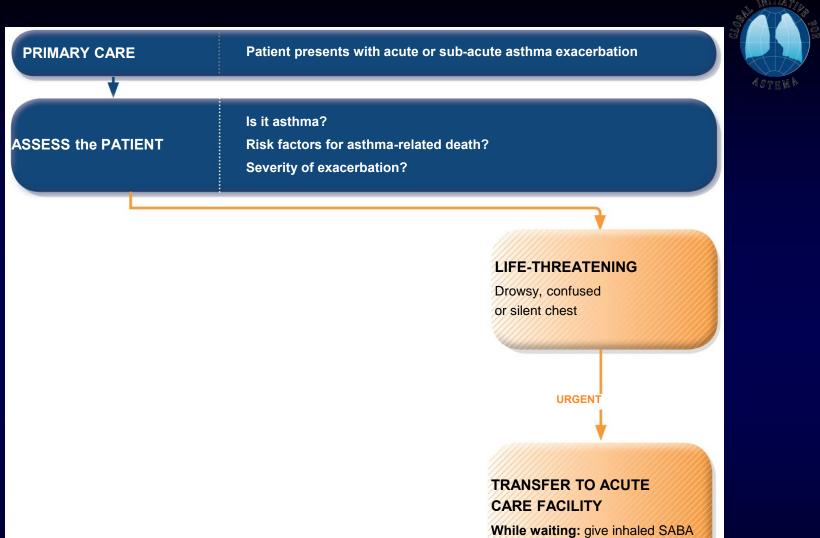
Golden Rule

ALL THAT WHEEZES IS NOT ASTHMA

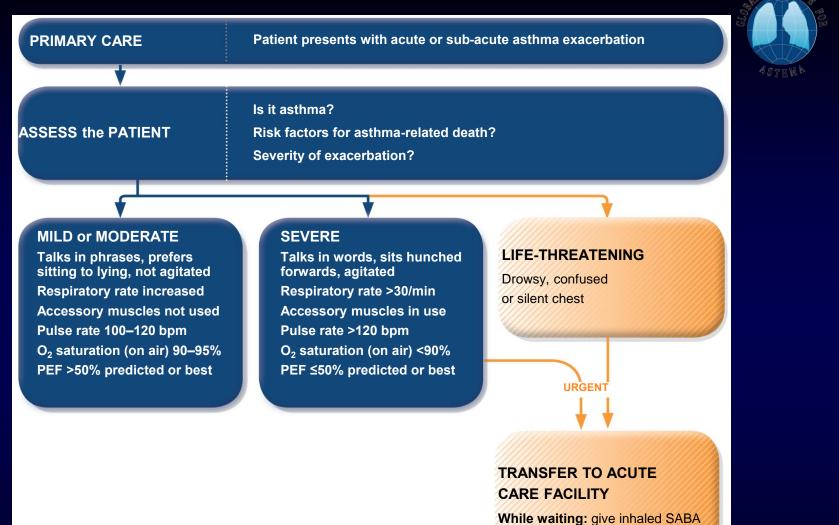
- Pneumonia, croup, bronchiolitis
- Pulmonary edema
- Allergic reactions
- Foreign body aspiration



GINA 2018, Box 4-3 (1/7)

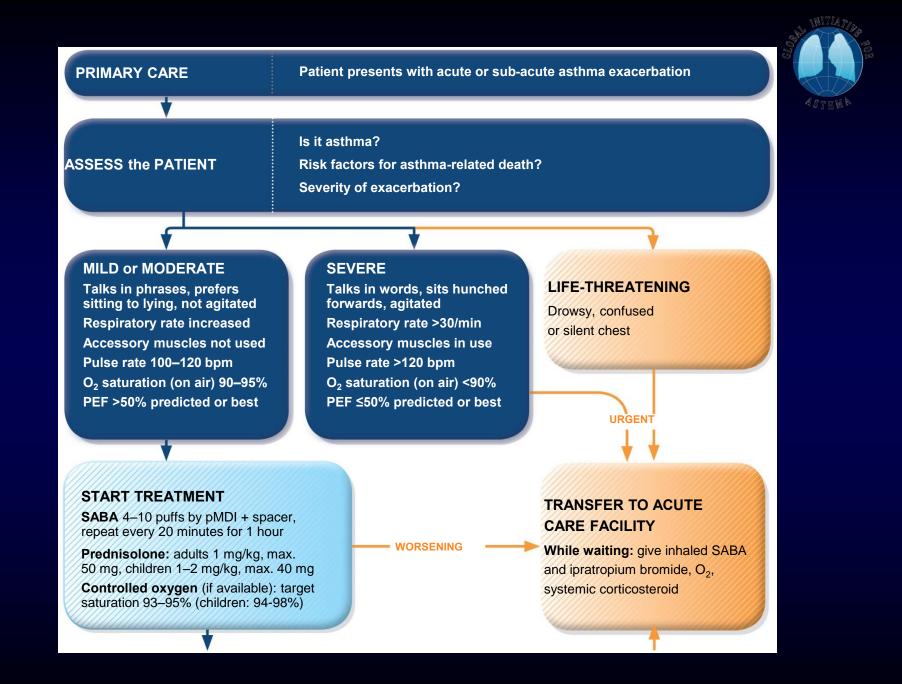


and ipratropium bromide, O_2 , systemic corticosteroid

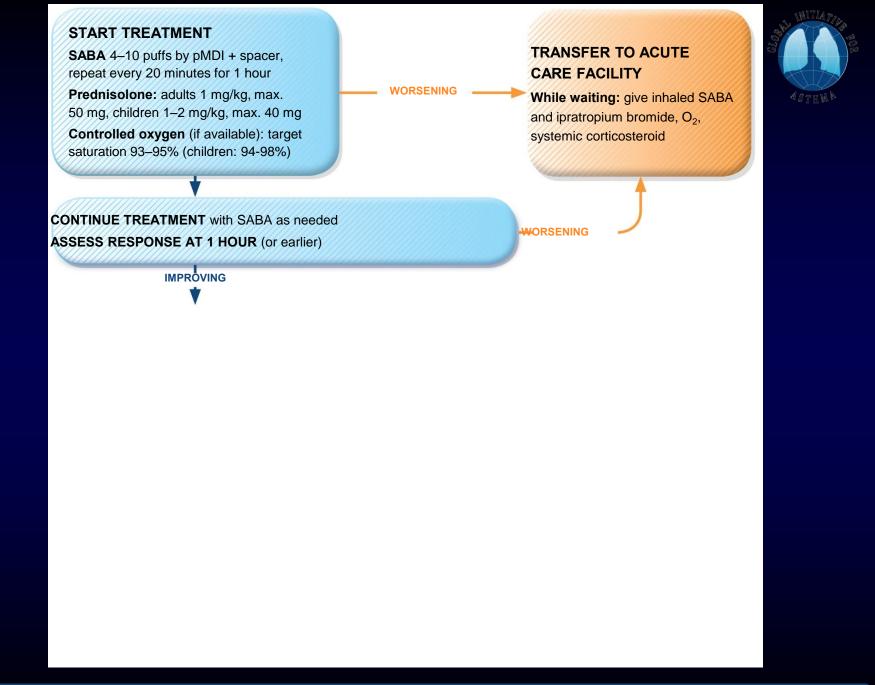


and ipratropium bromide, O_2 , systemic corticosteroid

GINA 2018, Box 4-3 (3/7)



GINA 2018, Box 4-3 (4/7)



START TREATMENT

SABA 4–10 puffs by pMDI + spacer, repeat every 20 minutes for 1 hour

Prednisolone: adults 1 mg/kg, max. 50 mg, children 1–2 mg/kg, max. 40 mg

Controlled oxygen (if available): target saturation 93–95% (children: 94-98%)

WORSENING

TRANSFER TO ACUTE CARE FACILITY

While waiting: give inhaled SABA and ipratropium bromide, O₂, systemic corticosteroid



CONTINUE TREATMENT with SABA as needed ASSESS RESPONSE AT 1 HOUR (or earlier)

IMPROVING

ASSESS FOR DISCHARGE

Symptoms improved, not needing SABA PEF improving, and >60-80% of personal best or predicted Oxygen saturation >94% room air

Oxygen Saturation >94 /6 100m at

Resources at home adequate

ARRANGE at DISCHARGE

Reliever: continue as needed, rather than routinely **Controller:** start, or step up. Check inhaler technique, adherence

Prednisolone: continue, usually for 5–7 days (3-5 days for children) **Follow up:** within 2–7 days

WORSENING

GINA 2018, Box 4-3 (6/7)

START TREATMENT

SABA 4–10 puffs by pMDI + spacer, repeat every 20 minutes for 1 hour

Prednisolone: adults 1 mg/kg, max. 50 mg, children 1–2 mg/kg, max. 40 mg

Controlled oxygen (if available): target saturation 93–95% (children: 94-98%)

WORSENING

TRANSFER TO ACUTE CARE FACILITY

While waiting: give inhaled SABA and ipratropium bromide, O_2 , systemic corticosteroid



CONTINUE TREATMENT with SABA as needed ASSESS RESPONSE AT 1 HOUR (or earlier)

IMPROVING

ASSESS FOR DISCHARGE

Symptoms improved, not needing SABA PEF improving, and >60-80% of personal best or predicted

Oxygen saturation >94% room air

Resources at home adequate

ARRANGE at DISCHARGE

Reliever: continue as needed, rather than routinely **Controller:** start, or step up. Check inhaler technique, adherence

Prednisolone: continue, usually for 5–7 days (3-5 days for children)

WORSENING

Follow up: within 2–7 days



FOLLOW UP

Reliever: as-needed rather than routinely

Controller: continue higher dose for short term (1–2 weeks) or long term (3 months), depending on background to exacerbation

Risk factors: check and correct modifiable risk factors that may have contributed to exacerbation, including inhaler technique and adherence

Action plan: Is it understood? Was it used appropriately? Does it need modification?

GINA 2018, Box 4-3 (7/7)



MILD or MODERATE

Talks in phrases Prefers sitting to lying Not agitated Respiratory rate increased Accessory muscles not used Pulse rate 100–120 bpm O_2 saturation (on air) 90–95% PEF >50% predicted or best

Short-acting beta₂-agonists Consider ipratropium bromide Controlled O₂ to maintain saturation 93–95% (children 94-98%) Oral corticosteroids

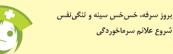
SEVERE

Talks in words Sits hunched forwards Agitated Respiratory rate >30/min Accessory muscles being used Pulse rate >120 bpm O_2 saturation (on air) < 90% PEF \leq 50% predicted or best

Short-acting beta₂-agonists Ipratropium bromide Controlled O₂ to maintain saturation 93–95% (children 94-98%) Oral or IV corticosteroids Consider IV magnesium Consider high dose ICS



مرحله زرد (احتیاط)؛ داروهای کنترلی را ادامه دهید و از داروهای برطرف کننده سریع علائم استفاده نمایید.



۱ ا

مختل شدن فعالیت روزانه و تشدید سرفه و تنگی نفس با ورزش و بازی

بیدارشدن از خواب به علت سرفه و تنگینفس

مصرف اسپری سالبوتامول ۳ بار یا بیشتر در هفته مقدار پیک فلومتری بین و

- در صورت برطرفشدن علائم بعد از یک ساعت درمان مرحله سبز را ادامه دهید. - در صورتی که بعد از یک ساعت علائم برطرفنشد طبق دستور زیر

۱. اسپری سالبوتامول پاف هر ۲۰ دقیقه ۳ بار طی یک ساعت

عمل کنید:

۲. قرص پردنیزولون۲ میلیگرمی طبق دستور زیر:

قرص پردنيزلون	روز ۱	روز ۲	روز ۳	روز ۴	روز ۵	روز ح	روز ۲
صبح							
شب							

۳. اسپری سالبوتامول پاف هر ساعت به مدت روز

– ساير داروها:

۴. مراجعه به اورژانس: در صورتی که علائم در طی ساعت برطرفنشد به اورژانس مراجعه شود.

مر حله قر مز (خطر شاک)) داروهای کنترلی و داروهای برطرف کننده سریع علائم را استفاده نمایید و فوراً به اورژانس مراجعه نمایید.

6" 2

سرفههای مکرر، تنگینفس و خسخس شدید سینه اشکال در نفس کشیدن، تنفسهای کوتاه و سریع کبودشدن لبها و ناخنها عدم توانایی صحبت کردن و راهرفتن عدم پاسخ به درمان مقدار پیک فلومتری کمتر از

– تماس سريع با اورژانس و انتقال فوري بيمار به مركز درماني – تا زمان رسیدن به اورژانس از داروی زیر استفاده نمایید:

- اسپري سالبوتامول پاف هر ۱۰ دقيقه

چگونه عوامل محرک و تشدیدکننده آسم را کنترل کنیم؟



گرد و فاک

- تشک، لحاف و بالش ها را ترجیحاً داخل پوشش مخصوص و غیرقابل نفوذ به موادحساسیتزا و مایت (هیره) قرار دهید. در غیر این صورت توصیه می شود ملحفه ها، روبالشی و روتختی ها را هر هفته با آب داغ (بالای ۵۵ درجه) شستشو دهید.
- حتیالمقدور از فرش در خانه و به خصوص اتاق خواب استفاده نشود و هفته ای ۱ یا ۲ بار خانه را با جاروبرقی تمیز کنید (بهتر است جاروبرقی دارای فیلتر خروجی و کیسه های چند لایه و ترجیحاً فیلتر HEPA باشد.
- از شلوغی و بهمریختگی خانه پرهیز شود و اسباببازی و عروسکها و وسایل تزیینی را از داخل اتاق خواب و بخصوص اطراف تخت خواب جمع آوری کنید.

بقار:

 اجازه ندهید در حضور شما سیگار بکشند و از حضور در مکان هایی که سیگار میکشند، اجتناب کنید زیرا دود سیگار سبب تشدید و شروع حمله آسم می شود و اگر سیگار میکشید با مشورت با پزشک سعی کنید هر چه سریع تر سیگار را ترک نمایید.

میوانات فانگی:

- از نگهداری حیوانات خانگی پرزدار و خزدار (مثل سگ، گربه و انواع پرندگان و ...) در خانه اجتناب کنید.
- در صورت اصرار به نگهداری حیوانات بهتر است آنها را در اتاق خواب و محل استراحت نگه ندارید و از ورود آنها به رختخواب جلوگیری کنید.
 و بعد از دستزدن به حیوانات دست خود را بخوبی شستشو دهید.

سوست:

- موادغذایی را در ظروف در بسته نگه دارید و هرگز موادغذایی و زبالهها را در فضای باز نگذارید.
 - منافذ نشت آب، آببندی شود و سوراخها و ترکها را مسدود نمایید.
- از مواد حشره کش و سوسک کش استفاده شود. بهتر است این مواد به صورت جامد. ژل و خمیری باشند. در صورت استفاده از اسپری های حشره کش مواظب باشید تا هنگامی که بوی حشره کش از بین نرفته است داخل اتاق نشوید.

کپکها و قارچهای داغل غانه:

- مایتها و قارچها در مکانهای با رطوبت بالا زندگی میکنند بنابراین میزان رطوبت اتاق را بین ۳۰ تا ۵۰ درصد نگه دارید.
 - هنگام آشپزی و یا حمام کردن از هواکش استفاده شود و پنجرهها را باز نمایید.
- سطوح پوشیده از کپکها را با برس و موادشوینده و آب داغ بشویید (مثل دیوار حمام، دستشویی و ...) و منافذ نشت آب، لوله، شیرآلات و سینک ظرفشویی را بخوبی آببندی نمایید تا از نشت و تجمع آب جلوگیری شود.

. گرده گیاهان و قارههای فارم از فانه:

- در فصل گرده افشانی و هنگامی که میزان گرده گیاهان و قارچها در محیط باز زیاد است، مثلاً اوایل صبح و هنگام غروب ترجیحاً در خانه بمانید و پنجرهها را بسته نگه دارید.
 - در صورت امکان بهتر است بجای استفاده از پنکه و کولر از دستگاه تهویه مطبوع استفاده شود.

بوهای ممرک و اسپریها و آلودگی هوا و سایر موارد:

- از برخورد با بوهای تند، محرک مثل خوشبو کنندههای هوا، بخورها، عطر، ادکلن و انواع اسپریهای قوی و محرک اجتناب کنید
 - حتىالامكان از شومينه و بخارىهاى نفتى و گازى جهت گرمايش خانه استفاده نشود.
 - از تماس با موادشوینده، پاککننده و سفیدکننده که گازهای محرک تولید میکنند، اجتناب ورزید.
 - در اوج آلودگی هوا از خانه بیرون نروید و پنجرهها را بسته نگه دارید.
- اگر هوای سرد باعث تشدید مشکلات تنفسی شما می شود سعی نمایید به جای دهان از بینی خود تنفس کنید و صورت خود را با شال گردن بیوشانید.

Case 3

• A 7-year-old boy complained of a 2-monthold cough. Coughs occur most days of the week and recently coughs 3-4 nights a week. He also coughs during activity. Has a history of similar symptoms in the previous school year and nasal congestion with frequent morning sneezes.

Case 3 (cont.)

- 1) What other information is needed from the patient's history?
- 2) What is the most likely diagnosis?
- 3) What are the diagnostic measures?
- 4) What treatment do you suggest?
- 5) What are the recommendations for F/U?

1) What other information is needed from the patient's history?

- Intermittent wheezing, cough, dyspnea.
- Increased rate of breathing.
- Sx worse at night and in early morning.
- Associated with triggers.
- Onset before age 5(80%)
- Personal Hx of atopy
- Family Hx of atopy and/or asthma

2) What is the most likely diagnosis?

3) What are the diagnostic measures?

- Radiography (CXR), ...?
- Confirm with PFT
- Consider Allergy testing if the child also has significant allergic rhinitis.

4) What treatment do you suggest?

