

Asthma Checklist: A Tool for Implementing Guidances and Expert Reports in Practice Health Care Providers and Patients Can Take Action Together to Help Control Asthma Consider the patient's preferences regarding goals, beliefs, and concerns about asthma and medications

ASSESS items that may be appropriate for your patient at this visit

This checklist is derived from multiple guidances and expert reports. Items provided are not all inclusive or mandatory. Please refer to the cited documents for more complete information. Only a health care clinician with their patient can decide which, if any, of these items are appropriate for a given clinical situation. The asthma checklist can be used independently of any control assessment (ie, Asthma Impairment and Risk Questionnaire (AIRQ®), Asthma Control Test (ACT™), Asthma Control Questionnaire (ACQ), Asthma Therapy Assessment Questionnaire (ATAQ)).

Adherence ¹⁻³	CONSIDER FOR PATIENTS WITH UNCONTROLLED SYMPTOMS AND/OR RISK FACTORS FOR EXACERBATIONS		
Appropriate Therapy ^{1,2}			
Asthma Action Plan ^{1,2,4} Inhaler Technique ^{1,2,4} Psychological Issues ^{1,2}	Asthma Phenotyping ¹⁻⁴ Comorbidities ^{1,2} Home and/or Work Exposures ^{1,2,4}	Referral to an Asthma Specialty Center, or Other Appropriate Specialist or Health Care Provider in Your Area ^{1,2}	
Spirometry ^{1,2,4} Tobacco Use ^{1,2,5}	Fast-acting bronchodilator with ICS as rescue ^{1,2} Maintenance therapy adjustment ^{1,2}	Alternative Diagnoses and Hidden Comorbidities ^{1,2} Optimizing Therapy with Add-on	

Regardless of level of asthma control, consider referral to an asthma specialty center if your patient has, for example, a history of near-fatal asthma, confirmed food allergies or anaphylaxis, aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease (AERD), allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA), occupational asthma, or ≥2 systemic steroid bursts in a year^{1,2}

References: 1. GINA. Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention, 2024. Accessed May 20, 2024. www.ginasthma.org. 2. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. National Asthma Education and Prevention
Program. Expert Panel Report 3: Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Asthma. 2007. Accessed May 20, 2024. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7232/pdf, 80. GINA. Difficult-Dreat & Severe Asthma
Guide, 2023. Accessed May 20, 2024. www.ginasthma.org. 4. Asthma: Diagnosis and Monitoring of Asthma in Adults, Children and Young People. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). 2017. Last updated 2021. Accessed May 20, 2024. www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng80/evidence/asthma-diagnosis-and-monitoring-of-asthma-in-adults-children-and-young-people-pdf-7079863936. 5. Fiore MC, Jaén CR, Baker TB, et al. Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence. 2008.
Accessed May 20, 2024. www.ahrq.gov/prevention/guidelines/tobacco/index.html. 6. Lung Disease Including Asthma and Adult Vaccination. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Last updated 2024. Accessed May 20, 2024. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html. 7. Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2024. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html.



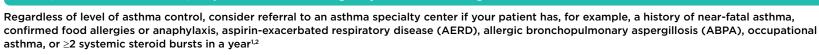
ASSESS, ADJUST, AND REVIEW RESPONSE Personalized Asthma Management for Adults and Adolescents 12+ Years

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ASSESS and ADJUST items for all patients regardless of asthma control

ASSESS	ADJUST		
	Education and skills training	Obtain diagnostic information necessary to treat modifiable risk factors and comorbidities; employ non-pharmacologic and/or therapeutic strategies	
Adherence ¹⁻³	Role of chronic inflammation and need for daily maintenance therapy Strategies to counteract adherence barriers	Accommodate patient therapy preferences, when appropriateRefer to appropriate social support services	
Appropriate Therapy ^{1,2}	Appropriate use of rescue and maintenance therapies	 Consider rescue therapy including both a fast-acting bronchodilator and anti-inflammatory Adjust current level of therapy Continue current therapy 	
Asthma Action Plan ^{1,2,4}	When and how to use an asthma action plan	Develop or update asthma action plan	
Inhaler Technique ^{1,2,4}	Proper technique for use of inhaler devices	□ DPI education Review at next visit? □ Y □ N □ Nebulizer education Review at next visit? □ Y □ N □ pMDI education Review at next visit? □ Y □ N □ Soft Mist education Review at next visit? □ Y □ N	
Psychological Issues ^{1,2}	Role of depression and anxiety in asthma	Refer for counseling	
Spirometry ^{1,2,4}	Spirometry for diagnosis and management of asthma	☐ Spirometry☐ Spirometry: Pre-/post-bronchodilator	
Tobacco Use ^{1,2,5}	Active and passive tobacco smoke exposure	☐ Tobacco cessation counseling/pharmacotherapy	
Vaccinations ^{1,2,6,7}	Influenza virus Pneumococcal pneumonia	☐ Influenza vaccine ☐ Pneumococcal vaccine	

Review Response: Schedule a visit to review your patient's response to the selected ADJUST items above. Review topics can include: symptoms, exacerbations, side effects, lung function, and patient (and parent) satisfaction. Timing of the review visit (2 weeks to 6 months) depends on clinical urgency and what changes to treatment have been made.^{1,2}





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ASSESS and ADJUST items for patients with uncontrolled symptoms and/or risk factors for exacerbations

ASSESS	ADJUST: Consider referral to an asthma specialty center			
	Education and skills training	Obtain diagnostic information necessary to t non-pharmacologic and/or therapeutic strate	reat modifiable risk factors and comorbidities; employ egies	
Asthma Phenotyping ¹⁻⁴	Non-type 2 (Type 1) and Type 2 inflammation	FeNO Serum/sputum eosinophils	☐ Total and specific serum IgE/skin prick tests	
Comorbidities ^{1,2}	ABPA, chronic rhinosinusitis, eczema, food allergies, GERD, nasal polyposis, obesity, obstructive sleep apnea	 Allergen sensitization determination Assess for ABPA Nutrition and exercise consultations Pharmacologic and/or immunotherapeutic treatments for comorbidities 	Refer to comorbidity appropriate specialist Remove or remediate relevant allergens Sleep study	
Home and/or Work Exposures ^{1,2,4}	Allergen, environmental, irritant, medication, or occupational exposures	Environmental tobacco exposureIndoor dampness or moldIndoor or outdoor air pollutants	 Medications (ACE inhibitors, beta-blockers, NSAIDs) Noxious chemicals Occupational allergens/sensitizers 	
Rescue Therapy Approach ^{1,2}	Inclusion of Intermittent ICS as part of Rescue Therapy	Consider rescue therapy including both a fast-acting bronchodilator and anti-inflammatory		
Level of Maintenance Therapy ^{1,2}	Appropriate maintenance therapy	Adjust maintenance therapy		
Alternative Diagnoses and Hidden Comorbidities ^{1,2}	Alternative cardiac, immunologic, or respiratory diagnoses	 □ Alpha-1 anti-trypsin disease test □ Bronchoscopy □ Cardiac function test □ Challenge testing □ Chest CT □ Chest X-ray □ Collagen-vascular disease test □ Echocardiogram 	Fungal precipitins Immunoglobulin levels and subtypes Indirect laryngoscopy Lung volumes/Diffusing capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide Pre-/post-bronchodilator spirometry and flow volume loops Sinus CT	
Optimizing Therapy with Add-on or Advanced Treatments ¹⁻³	Asthma phenotypes, therapeutic options	Add or switch biologicAdd third agentBegin immunotherapyContinue current therapy	 Discontinue/taper ineffective therapies Consider bronchial thermoplasty Step-up level of controller therapy 	

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Regardless of level of asthma control, consider referral to an asthma specialty center if your patient has, for example, a history of near-fatal asthma, confirmed food allergies or anaphylaxis, aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease (AERD), allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA), occupational asthma, or \ge 2 systemic steroid bursts in a year^{1,2}



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