NEVER JUDGE A BOOK BY ITS COVER,

AND OTHER IMPORTANT

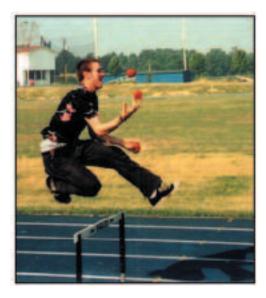
LESSONS ABOUT

ASTHMA FOR

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

ALREADY JUGGLING SO MANY

THINGS, WHY NOT MANAGE A LITTLE



HEALTH?

Despite the fact that you sit at the center of the school, managing each student's health is not an attractive responsibility. In fact, it's probably not even supposed to be your responsibility. That said, school absences due to asthma have risen to about 14 million days in the U.S. While this country figures out how to improve schools, somebody's got to know how to manage and respond to asthma. Do you?



OUR PROMISE TO YOU

Dear Administrative Assistant:

This is yet another health information kit to cross your path, but don't judge it too quickly. Unlike many other kits, this one was derived from surveys and interviews of hundreds of Michigan school employees like you. As a result, we know you don't need or want big binders of superfluous information. That's why this short book contains only the most vital information necessary for you to respond effectively to asthma and to improve the quality of life in your school. Take a few minutes to read through this handbook (approximately 10 minutes). Complete your asthma checklist. If you know a student has asthma, refer to the student's file for an asthma action plan. If there is not a current one on file, encourage the student's parent/guardian to follow up with their physician for an individualized plan, and keep a copy at the school for reference. We promise you'll breathe easier about the status of asthma care in your school. After all, everyone has the right to breathe easy.

- Asthma Initiative of Michigan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Disease	4
Why Care	6
Asthma Triggers	9
Asthma Symptoms	12
What To Do	15
Administrative Assistant Checklist	17
Asthma Action Plan	19
Resource List	21

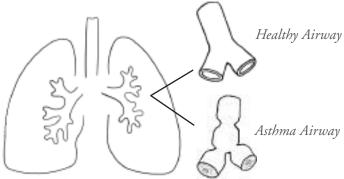
WHAT'S YOUR ASTHMA IQ?

"Asthma is not serious enough for me to become concerned about it."

True or False

FALSE: Children can and have died from asthma episodes suffered in school. One school was sued for \$9 million for an unnecessary student death due to asthma. But thousands of children suffer less severely every day in school.

THE DISEASE - Here's the nitty-gritty. Asthma is a chronic inflammatory lung disease that causes the airway lining to become inflamed and swollen, blocking airflow (see diagram below). Mucus production and muscle spasm further block airflow. These complications cause asthma symptoms. Symptoms include coughing, wheezing, and breathing difficulty. These symptoms range in seriousness from bothersome to life threatening. Over time asthma can result in permanent tissue damage and chronic airway inflammation.



Worse still, no known cure for asthma exists. Asthma symptoms, however, can be managed. In fact, long-term control medicines, preventive use of quick-relief medications (e.g., inhalers and nebulizers), and reducing asthma triggers can prevent symptoms from ever developing and reduce the chances of life-threatening symptoms. Without you, however, effective asthma management is not possible.

IT'S DIFFICULT TO LEARN UNDER



CONDITIONS LIKE THIS.

Not being able to breathe is really awful.

But not being able to breathe well isn't much better.

Surprisingly, too many triggers abound in Michigan

How many kids in your school feel like this?

classrooms that make breathing for some as hard as algebra.



WHY CARE - You should care because

nationally asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases in children and the leading cause of school absenteeism due to chronic illness. In 2001, 14 million school absences were due to asthma. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on School Health, many parents keep their kids home because they fear school employees cannot properly manage or respond to a student with asthma. Overall, nearly 5 million children under the age of 18 have been diagnosed with asthma, and a great deal more remain undiagnosed. To make matters worse, asthma rates have nearly quadrupled in the last 15 years.

WHAT'S YOUR ASTHMA IQ?

"Managing asthma will take too much time and effort to be worthwhile."

True or False

FALSE: With this book, managing asthma should be simple. Here's all you really need to know:

- 1) how to respond to an asthma emergency,
 - 2) the new laws about inhaler use,
- 3) what triggers are common in schools, and 4) how to track and manage asthma.

You should care because students with asthma can die.
But even those who do not suffer life-threatening
symptoms risk devastating consequences associated
with difficulty breathing. Students with poorly controlled
asthma often feel tired, fearful, distracted, or unable to
think. Many simply miss school because their parents aren't
confident that the school is a safe place for a child with
asthma. We know asthma may seem like a minor problem.
But don't be fooled. Asthma is a pervasive disease that has a
significant impact on youth in your school.

You should care because you can make a significant difference in the lives of a large group of students. Though serious, asthma poses little threat when managed effectively. The difference in schools is simple... you. You are such an important care-giver in the school. In many cases, you are the first line of defense. Maybe this shouldn't be your responsibility, but because it is, we want you to be prepared. Simply keep reading this book, complete your checklist (see page 17), post the magnet in your office, and refer to the student's file for an asthma action plan. If there is not a current one on file, encourage the student's parent/guardian to follow up with their physician for an individualized plan, and keep a copy at the school for reference.

CAN I GET A LITTLE RESPECT

AROUND HERE?



Asthma may easily be the Rodney Dangerfield of diseases. Many students with asthma are not identified or tracked during the school year.

To make matters worse, school environments are not checked routinely for asthma triggers. The disease is too serious to disrespect it. Efforts to maintain an asthma safe school won't go unnoticed by students.

Do you know how to maintain an asthma safe school?



WHAT'S YOUR ASTHMA IQ?

"Cold weather alone can trigger asthma symptoms."

True or False

TRUE: Studies demonstrate that cold air causes symptoms in most children with asthma. Extra caution should be used to manage children's asthma when they are outside in the cold. Make sure to read your students' asthma action plans so you know how to deal with each child if weather is a trigger.

ASTHMA TRIGGERS - Many of

us have a limited knowledge of asthma triggers. Below are some of the known common causes of asthma symptoms (unranked). As you read, take note of how many triggers are common in your own office and other areas in the school.

- Weather
 - Exposure to cold air Sudden temperature change
- Vigorous exercise
- Emotional stress
- Infections

Common cold Influenza Respiratory infections

• Allergies

Furry/feathery animals (i.e., pets)
Pollen

Feathers

Molds

Some foods

House dust

Dust mites

Pesticides

• Dusts and Vapors from

Plastics

Grains

Metals

Wood

Solvents

• Air pollution

Perfumes

Cigarette smoke (even on clothing)

Ozone

Sulfur Dioxide

Auto exhaust

• Drugs

Aspirin

Ibuprofen

Some heart medications

• Others

New furnishings or equipment

Chalk

Dust

Strong odors (e.g., magic markers,

perfumes, or glues)

Individual students may have additional triggers not on this list—another good reason to have an asthma action plan handy.



INHALER BUT IT'S ACTUALLY A SUPER-AMAZING-

POTENTIALLY-LIFE-SAVING-BREATHING-



MACHINE.

A recent Michigan law allows all children, with doctor and parental permission, to carry their own inhalers (and a collective sigh fell over Michigan). To students with asthma, this law can quite literally be a breath of fresh air. Sadly, one student died on the way to the office to get his inhaler. Does everyone in your school who needs an inhaler have one?



ASTHMA SYMPTOMS - Triggers cause

symptoms, but people react to asthma in different ways.

Below is a list of asthma symptoms. Each symptom varies in seriousness from minor exacerbations to asthma emergencies.

Most of us cannot grade the seriousness of a given symptom by its appearance. If you encounter a student with asthma, you must RESPOND TO ALL SYMPTOMS IMMEDIATELY.

Remember that this list is here for your future reference.

• Changes in breathing

Increased or persistent coughing Wheezing Breathing through the mouth Shortness of breath Rapid breathing Difficulty breathing

• Other signs

Itchy chin or neck

"Clipped" speech (short, choppy sentences)

Difficulty walking

Fearful behavior

Nostrils flare when breathing

Fatigue

Agitation

Increased pulse rate

Allergy symptoms
Blue lips or fingertips
Sucking in of skin around chest/neck

• Verbal Complaints

"My chest is tight."

"My chest hurts."

"My neck feels funny."

"My mouth is dry."

"I don't feel well."

"I can't catch my breath."

REMEMBER, seemingly minor symptoms can have devastating effects. Plus, minor symptoms can quickly become life threatening. That's just how asthma works. Therefore, don't ignore the seriousness of an apparently minor symptom, like persistent coughing. Regular coughing requires a quick response, which is outlined for you next.

WHAT'S YOUR ASTHMA IQ?

"Kids with asthma are generally in worse physical shape and lazier than kids without asthma."

True or False

FALSE: Asthma is not related to laziness. In fact, many Olympic athletes have asthma. The only difference between the student who can't participate in gym class and the Olympic athlete is that the athlete manages asthma with proper medications. The student might not even be aware that he/she has asthma, let alone have the proper medications.

FOCUSED ATTENTION,



Asthma is in desperate need of medical attention in schools. The disease can be just as severe as a heart attack, stroke, or ruptured appendix.

Worse, the disease is far more common among children than any of those ailments. When their symptoms appear, do you know how to treat your students' asthma?



WHAT TO DO - If a student shows any of the previously listed asthma symptoms, you MUST TAKE ACTION IMMEDIATELY. Below is a 7-step plan outlining what to do. Follow these in the order presented.

- 1. Stop child's activity and move him/her away from the trigger that started the symptom(s).
- 2. Stay calm, speak reassuringly, & provide privacy.
- 3. Allow student to choose sitting or standing position.
 - Never force a student to recline.
- 4. Find and follow medication requirements in asthma action plan.
 - If student has no plan and no medication, call 911 as quickly as possible.
- 5. Call health professional in school.
- 6. If no response to medication after 5 to 10 minutes, call 911.
- 7. Monitor for 4 hours.
 - If symptom(s) reappear, call 911.

WHAT'S YOUR ASTHMA IQ?

"Putting a paper bag over a child's mouth or nose during an asthma attack **can kill** him/her."

True or False

TRUE: Never, ever, put a paper bag over the mouth or nose of someone displaying asthma symptoms. You can kill him/her.

ONE SCHOOL COUGHED-UP SO MILLION



RESPOND
TO ASTHMA.

Getting harder to breathe? Don't be fooled by how insignificant asthma seems. One California school was sued to the tune of \$9 million for its negligent response to asthma. Asthma is the most common chronic disease in Michigan schools, and its effects are often underestimated or ignored. The American Lung Association has found that asthma lurks undetected in many Michigan schools.

Can you afford \$9 million?



ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

CHECKLIST - We have reduced the following checklist down to the essentials. These are basic issues you must address if you wish to respond effectively to asthma. If you cannot respond "yes" to each of the following items, you are not addressing the bare necessities.

		NO	YES	
1.	Do you know where to find each student's asthma action plan?			
2.	Do you understand how to use the asthma action plan?			
3.	Do you know how to administer asthma medications?			
4.	Do you know how to identify and respond to students with asthma symptoms?			
5.	Have you attached the quick reference guide magnet in your office?			
6.	Do you have a protocol for identifying and getting asthma action plans from new students?			17

QUICK, WHICH CHILD IS HAVING

AN ASTHMA ATTACK?



Asthma is kind of a quirky disease. On one hand, the symptoms seem so trivial they often go unnoticed. On the other hand, these same symptoms can and have led to death. It is a disease that has to be managed, especially in school.

Do you have a plan for managing asthma in your school?



ASTHMA ACTION PLAN - We've

mentioned the asthma action plan repeatedly. Wondering what it is? Well, we've included an asthma action plan in your folder. If you know a student has asthma, refer to the student's file for an asthma action plan. If there is not a current one on file, encourage the student's parent/guardian to follow up with their physician for an individualized plan, and keep a copy at the school for reference.

WHAT'S YOUR ASTHMA IQ?

"Children often grow out of asthma."

True or False

FALSE: Once you have asthma you always have it. Some children show no symptoms in their teen years. Others do. Symptoms can reappear at any age. If you wait for children to "grow out" of asthma rather than learn how to cope with and manage the disease, you put their child's health and psychosocial development at serious risk.

Perhaps the worst failure in responding to asthma is to not have an action plan ready for each student who needs one. If you notice a student exhibiting one or more of the asthma symptoms, locate the action plan before responding. If one does not exist, address the symptoms immediately.

IF YOU DON'T THINK **NOT** BEING

ABLE TO BREATHE



IS BAD. TRY IT SOMETIME.

To get a better idea, try breathing through a straw—

it's even worse than the double negative you just read. Sadly, each school day children sit in classrooms filled with things that trigger attacks. Dust, molds, furry class pets, even perfume can all cause asthma symptoms. Worse still, a recent survey found that many school workers don't think asthma is really that serious. At the same time, triggers abound. Do you know what they are?



RESOURCE LIST - We hope you found this manual useful. At the same time, it was never intended to be an exhaustive resource. Should you need or want more information about the disease, we've provided a list (below) of organizations and web sites that can provide you with comprehensive information, further tools and resources, speakers for staff training, etc.

1. Michigan Resources

- a. **Asthma Initiative of Michigan:** 1-866-EZLUNGS (395-8647), www.getasthmahelp.org
- b. Michigan Asthma Coalitions:
 http://getasthmahelp.org/UserCoalitionList.asp
- c. **Michigan Association of School Nurses:** 734-992-2223, http://www.michiganschoolnurses.org/
- d. National Jewish Medical Research Center (Lung line): 1-800-222-5864, www.njc.org

2. National Resources

- a. Allergy and Asthma Network/Mothers of Asthmatics, Inc.: 1-800-878-4403, www.aanma.org
 - Breatherville USA, http://www.aanma.org/breatherville.htm
- b. American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology: 1-800-822-2762, www.aaaai.org
- c. Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America: 1-877-2-ASTHMA, www.asthmaandallergies.org

- d. American College of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology: 1-800-842-7777, www.allergy.mcg.edu
- e. **American Lung Association:** 1-800-LUNG USA, www.lungusa.org
 - School Programs
 - Open Airways for Schools
- f. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
 - National Center for Environmental Health: http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/airpollution/default.htm
 - Strategies for Addressing Asthma with a Coordinated School Health Program: http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/00 pdf/asthma.pdf
- g. NHLBI Health Information Center: http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/public/lung/index.htm
- h. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

1-800-438-4318

- Indoor Air Quality Information Clearinghouse, www.epa.gov/iaq/schools/tfs/guideh.html
- Integrated Pest Management for Schools, http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/ipm/schoolipm/ index.html
- 3. National Education Association Health Information Network, Asthma and Schools website: www.asthmaandschools.org

THE END, BUT DON'T STOP NOW!

"YOU MUST ACT."

True or False

TRUE: It takes some effort, but you must respond to the threat of asthma. Use your checklist as a guide to what you need to do next. To answer any questions, and to schedule a (dreaded) in-service, just contact us. We'd love to help you respond to asthma in the best ways possible.



For more information, more books, or just more help with asthma, call the American Lung Association of Michigan at 1-866EZLUNGS (1-866-395-8647) www.getasthmahelp.org

NOTES:



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