



Asthma
Australia

Asthma Basic Facts

Staying safe and well with asthma.
For people with asthma and
their carers.



Call the **1800 ASTHMA** Helpline (1800 278 462)
or visit asthmaaustralia.org.au



YouTube



Breathing

Breathing is how we get air in and out of our body. We all need air to live. The lungs (inside your chest) are the part of the body where breathing happens.

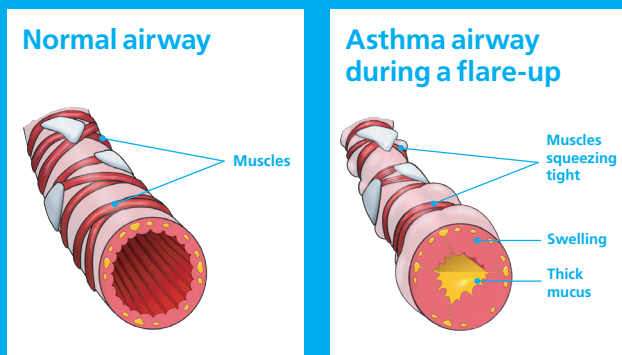
Airways are found in your lungs. Airways make up a network of tubes used to carry air in and out of the body when you are breathing.

What is asthma?

Asthma is a long-term lung condition which can be controlled but cannot currently be cured. People with asthma have sensitive airways. These airways are more likely to react to triggers. The lining of the airways is thicker and inflamed. When a person with asthma has an asthma flare-up, the muscles around the airway squeeze tight, the airways swell and become narrow, and there is more mucus. This makes it hard to breathe. An asthma flare-up can come on slowly (over hours, days or even weeks) or very quickly (over minutes) – a sudden or severe asthma flare-up is sometimes called an asthma attack. Any person with asthma can have an asthma flare-up.

The good news is, for most people, asthma can be well-controlled by following a daily management plan.

People with well-controlled asthma have few regular asthma symptoms and very few flare-ups. This means that people with asthma can live healthy, active lives.



Asthma facts

- 1 in 9 people in Australia have asthma. That is around 2.5 million people (11% of the population)
- 419 people died from asthma in 2014.

To find out the latest asthma facts view the Asthma Snapshot online at aihw.gov.au/asthma

With simple treatment, people with asthma can lead normal lives without restriction. People with asthma can exercise and are encouraged to participate in regular physical activities.

How do you recognise asthma?

People with asthma can have a range of symptoms:

- Breathlessness
- Wheezing
- Tight chest
- Persistent cough
- Symptoms often occur at night, early in the morning or during/after activity

A person's asthma symptoms can vary over time - sometimes they will have no symptoms, especially when asthma is well-controlled. Symptoms often vary from person to person.

Who gets asthma and why?

Asthma affects people of all ages. Some people get asthma when they are young; others when they are older. The causes are not entirely understood, although people with asthma often have a family history of asthma, eczema and hayfever. There is some evidence that exposure to environmental factors such as workplace chemicals or tobacco smoke can lead to asthma.

Researchers continue to try to find out more about what causes asthma and how we might prevent it.

How do people with asthma keep safe and well?

While we still need to find out more about what causes asthma, we do know a lot about how to live well with asthma. Most people can carry out their lives normally, by following simple asthma treatments. Arrange to see your doctor for a review of your asthma at least twice a year.

Understanding your level of asthma symptom control

Think about your asthma over the last 4 weeks and look at the chart below to see if your asthma control is good, partial, or poor.

Good control	Partial control	Poor control
All of:	One or two of:	Three or more of:
Able to do all your usual activities	Less able to do your usual activities	Less able to do your usual activities
No asthma symptoms during night or on waking	Any asthma symptoms during night or on waking	Any asthma symptoms during night or on waking
Daytime symptoms no more than 2 days per week	Daytime symptoms more than 2 days per week	Daytime symptoms more than 2 days per week
Need reliever no more than 2 days per week*	Need reliever more than 2 days per week*	Need reliever more than 2 days per week*

*Not including reliever puffer taken before exercise.

See your doctor if you:

- Wake up coughing, wheezing or breathless
- Struggle to keep up with normal activity
- Use your reliever more than 2 days per week

It is also important to see your doctor if you have had asthma symptoms in the last month or a flare-up in the last year. This indicates that you may need regular preventer treatment or a review of your current preventer medication.

Get a written asthma action plan from your doctor

A written asthma action plan tells you how to:

- Recognise when your asthma is getting worse
- Adjust your reliever and preventer medication based on your level of asthma control
- Know when to seek medical help

Your local Asthma Foundation can help you:

- Learn about asthma and asthma first aid
- Learn about your asthma symptoms, triggers and medication
- Learn about written asthma action plans

Call the **1800 ASTHMA Helpline (1800 278 462)** or visit asthmaaustralia.org.au

Do you know your triggers?

A trigger is something that can set off your asthma symptoms. Every person with asthma has different triggers.

Common asthma triggers include:

- Colds and flu
- Smoke, for example from cigarettes or fire
- Inhaled allergens, for example pollens, moulds, pet allergen, dust mite
- Workplace chemicals
- Dust and pollution
- Changes in temperature and weather
- Emotions, for example laughter or stress
- Some medications
- Work place environment
- Some food chemicals and additives (e.g. sulfites can trigger asthma in some people)
- Exercise can be an asthma trigger (especially if your asthma is poorly controlled)

When a person's asthma is well controlled, triggers are less likely to set off an asthma flare-up. A written asthma action plan can support you to keep your asthma under good control. People with well-controlled asthma can live healthy active lives and participate in exercise. Some triggers can be avoided, and it is helpful to do so, e.g., cigarette smoke, moulds, chemicals and pet allergen (for people who are allergic to them).

It is important to know what to do if something makes your asthma worse. Follow your written asthma action plan or see your doctor.

Live well with your asthma

If you have asthma, see your doctor if you:

- ☐ Are coughing, wheezing or breathless at any time of the day or night
- ☐ Struggle to keep up with normal activity
- ☐ Use your blue/grey reliever puffer more than two days per week
- ☐ Are unsure about the way your medications and devices can work best for you
- ☐ Have had any asthma symptoms in the past month or a flare-up in the past year and you are not currently on asthma preventer medication

Asthma should not stop you living your life well!

What is Thunderstorm Asthma?

Epidemic thunderstorm asthma is the phenomenon where a large number of people develop asthma symptoms over a short period of time. It is thought to be triggered by an uncommon combination of high pollen levels and a certain type of thunderstorm.

This occurs when pollen grains from grasses get swept up in the wind and carried for long distances. Just before the storm, some burst open and release tiny particles that are concentrated in the wind, and blown down to ground, where people can breathe them in. They are small enough to go deep into the lungs and can trigger asthma.

These thunderstorm asthma events don't occur every year but when they do, they can happen during the grass pollen season in south-east Australia. The grass pollen season varies across Australia however in south-east Australia it is typically from October through December.

Who is at risk of thunderstorm asthma?

Those at increased risk of epidemic thunderstorm asthma include:

- People with asthma
- People with a past history of asthma
- Those with undiagnosed asthma
- People with seasonal hay fever who have not ever had asthma

Having both asthma and hay fever and poor control of asthma increases the risk further.

Managing your asthma and hay fever well means:

- Knowing the symptoms of hay fever and asthma
- Having the right plan and medications in place to best handle your symptoms.

This means taking the following actions:

If you think you might have symptoms of asthma or hay fever or if you experience wheezing or coughing with your hay fever

See your doctor and get these symptoms checked. They will give you a proper diagnosis, help you get an asthma or hay fever action plan in place and make sure you've got the right medication.

If you know you have asthma or hay fever

If you currently have asthma, you should have regular reviews with your doctor about your asthma to ensure that you have the right medication and that you have good control of your asthma. It is also important that you have an asthma action plan and that you see your doctor to ensure that it includes advice for epidemic thunderstorm asthma. Always carry your reliever medication with you - this is your emergency asthma first aid medication.

If you experience seasonal hay fever, see your doctor or pharmacist about your hay fever care and how you should manage the risk of epidemic thunderstorm asthma, including the need for having reliever medication appropriately available during the pollen season.

Know the Asthma First Aid steps

It's important for everyone to know the symptoms of asthma and what to do if someone is having an asthma attack.

Never ignore asthma symptoms like breathlessness, wheezing and tightness in the chest

Start Asthma First Aid immediately and call Triple Zero (000) for help if symptoms do not get any better or if they start to get worse.

Sign up for alerts about high pollen days in your state and territory

It's best to avoid being outside during thunderstorms during the grass pollen season – especially in the wind gusts that come before the storm. Stay inside and close your doors and windows.

For more information about thunderstorm asthma and how you can be prepared, visit: asthmaaustralia.org.au

Know how your medications work for you

There is a wide range of asthma medications. It is helpful to understand how these medications help your asthma, and the role they play in keeping you well.

The most common are shown here:

	Reliever – Blue/Grey colour
What it does	Relaxes tight airways for up to 4 hours
Time to work	Very quickly – in about 4 minutes
When to take it	— When you have symptoms — Emergency — Before exercise as prescribed
Helpful to know	Carry it with you always in case of symptoms



	Preventer – Autumn/Desert colour
What it does	— Soothes airways — Reduces swelling — Reduces mucus
Time to work	Slowly - days to weeks
When to take it	Every day as prescribed — even if you feel well
Helpful to know	The key to keeping well with asthma



	Combination Preventers
What it does	Is a preventer, but also helps to relax airway muscles
Time to work	Fairly quickly, but more improvement with continued use
When to take it	Every day as prescribed — even if you feel well
Helpful to know	Prescribed for people who have symptoms even with regular preventer use



If you would like further information on the full range of asthma medications and the different devices used to take these medications, please refer to Asthma Australia’s Medications & Devices brochure.

It is important to know how to use your inhaler devices properly to ensure you get the maximum benefit from your asthma medication. For example, using a spacer with a puffer is much better than using a puffer alone. Ask your doctor to review your asthma device technique at your next visit. See the Asthma Australia website for more information asthmaaustralia.org.au

Helping someone with an asthma flare-up

An asthma flare-up can happen to anyone with asthma, at any time.

Asthma flare-ups can get worse **very quickly** (in seconds to minutes) – some people call this an asthma attack.

Asthma flare-ups can also develop more slowly (over hours to days or even weeks).

Asthma First Aid can save someone's life.

Do not wait until asthma is severe to start first aid. Everyone can learn asthma first aid.

Signs of an asthma flare-up can include **any** of the following:

Mild/ Moderate

Minor difficulty breathing

Able to talk in full sentences

Able to walk/move around

May have cough or wheeze



Ask the person if they have asthma and if they need help. If so, assist the person with Asthma First Aid

Severe

Obvious difficulty breathing

Cannot speak a full sentence in one breath

Tugging in of the skin between ribs or at base of neck

May have cough or wheeze

Reliever medication not lasting as long as usual



Call Ambulance on 000
Commence Asthma First Aid

Life-threatening

Gasping for breath

Unable to speak or 1-2 words per breath

Confused or exhausted

Turning blue

Collapsing

May no longer have wheeze or cough

Not responding to reliever medication



Call Ambulance on 000
Commence Asthma First Aid

Asthma First Aid

1 Sit the person upright

- Be calm and reassuring
- Do not leave them alone



2 Give 4 separate puffs of blue/grey reliever puffer

- Shake puffer
- Put **1 puff** into spacer
- Take **4 breaths** from spacer

Repeat until **4 puffs** have been taken

Remember: Shake, 1 puff, 4 breaths

OR give 2 separate doses of a Bricanyl inhaler (age 6 & over) or a Symbicort inhaler (over 12)



3 Wait 4 minutes

- If there is no improvement, give **4 more separate puffs of blue/grey reliever** as above

OR give 1 more dose of Bricanyl or Symbicort inhaler



4 If there is still no improvement call emergency assistance Dial Triple Zero

- Say 'ambulance' and that someone is having an asthma attack
- Keep giving **4 separate puffs** every **4 minutes** until emergency assistance arrives

OR give 1 dose of a Bricanyl or Symbicort every 4 minutes - up to 3 more doses of Symbicort



Call emergency assistance immediately - Dial Triple Zero (000)

- If the person is not breathing
- If the person's asthma suddenly becomes worse or is not improving
- If the person is having an asthma attack and a reliever is not available
- If you are not sure if it's asthma
- If the person is known to have Anaphylaxis - follow their Anaphylaxis Action Plan, then give Asthma First Aid

Blue/grey reliever medication is unlikely to harm, even if the person does not have asthma



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Helpful information for Asthma First Aid

If a person's asthma suddenly gets worse:

If a person's asthma suddenly gets worse or you are concerned, call for emergency assistance - Dial Triple Zero (000) immediately.

Tell the operator a person is having an asthma attack.

If you are in a remote area:

In remote areas, after dialing for emergency assistance, seek medical advice as available, for example, a local community nurse or health clinic.

If you don't know whether the person has asthma:

If the person is finding it hard to breathe and you are not sure if it is asthma, call emergency assistance - Dial Triple Zero (000) immediately and follow the Asthma First Aid Plan.

Giving blue/grey reliever medication to someone who does not have asthma is unlikely to harm them.

Follow up

If you have had an asthma flare-up or attack, it is important to have your asthma reviewed by your doctor.



Coughing, wheezing, sneezing?
1800 ASTHMA Helpline (1800 278 462)

This is a free asthma information and support service* ring today and take the first step in taking control of your asthma!

*Supported by the Australian Government



Asthma
Australia

This brochure has been developed
for the community by Asthma Australia.

It provides basic facts about:

- What is asthma and how do you recognise it?
- How do people with asthma keep safe and well?
- How can you help someone with asthma?

Other Asthma Australia brochures:

- Asthma medications & devices - a guide
- Seniors
- Live well checklist
- Things to ask & tell your doctor
- Things to ask and tell your Pharmacist

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All Asthma Australia information is endorsed by our Medical and Scientific Advisory Committee and is consistent with the Australian Asthma Handbook. Asthma Australia information does not replace professional medical advice. People should ask their doctor any questions about diagnosis and treatment.

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