

2016-17 ASTHMA EMERGENCY PLAN

CHILD'S NAME	PHONE CONTACT-MOTHER	Student's photo 2 x 2.5
STAFF TO ADMINISTER	PHONE CONTACT – FATHER	
	EMERGENCY PHONE CONTACT	

ALLERGIES: Asthmatic Reaction

SYMPTOMS: Cough, shortness of breath, tight chest, wheeze, phlegm

DANGER SIGNS:

- Appearance or aggravation of symptoms.
- Need for more rescue medicine, more often.

ACTION 1: Give rescue medication—Beta Agonist

RESPONSE: Should be prompt (10 minutes) and prolonged (hours)

ACTION II: If response is poor or not sustained—give more rescue medication (as much as 2 puffs every 2 minutes), call ambulance. (Judgement depending on known response time, person's condition, distance from hospital.)

TELEPHONE:

- Call ambulance—911—CHILD SEVERE ASTHMA ATTACK
- 911 directions to dispatcher
 - (a) Directions to the school
 - (b) Location of the child in the school, door to enter
 - (c) Station someone outside to direct ambulance

***Any Beta Agonist can and may be given by any available method with repeated doses every few minutes in extreme cases, while waiting for emergency services.**

There is no such thing as too much in this situation—too little—too late—may be fatal.

**A COPY OF THIS FORM SHOULD BE PLEACED IN TEACHER'S DAYBOOK
AND TAKEN ON ALL FIELD TRIPS ALONG WITH ALL PRESCRIBED
MEDICATION PROVIDED BY THE PARENT.**