

## EXAMPLE OF A CARE PLAN FOR A CHILD WITH ASTHMA

Child's Name:		Date of Birth:			
Parent(s) or Guar	dian(s) Name: ne numbers: Mother_				
Emergency phor	<b>ie numbers</b> : Mother _ ration form" for alternat	to omorganov c	_ Father contact informs	ation if parents are unavailab	
(see crilia s registi	allorrionn for allemat	e emergency c	omaci illionne	ullott ii parettis are uttavallad	
Primary health care provider's name		e: Phone:		ne:	
Known triager	<b>s</b> for this child's asthm	na (circle all th	nat annly):		
<b>(nown triggers</b> for this child's asth colds		exercise		tree pollens	
dust	strong odors			flowers	
excitement	xcitement weather changes		S	smoke	
foods (specify):	_				
apply)  outdoors field trip to see animals running hard gardening jumping in leaves outdoors on cold or windy da playing in freshly cut grass		indoors kerosene/wood stove heated rooms painting or renovations art projects with chalk, glues pet care recent pesticide application sitting on carpets			
other (specify):					
Typical signs a	<b>and symptoms</b> of t	he child's asth	ma episodes	(circle all that apply):	
atigue		face red, pale or swollen		grunting	
preathing faster		wheezing		restlessness	
dark circles under eyes		sucking in chest/neck mouth open (panting)		agitation	
flaring nostrils persistent coughing		complaints of	ahtness		
gray or blue lips of	•	1- 2		<i>J</i>	
	eating, drinking, talk	ing			
other (specify):					



## Peak Flow Meter

YES	
personal best reading:	
reading to give extra dose of medicine: (reference the child's Written Medication Consent Form for all medication instructions)	
reading to get medical help:	
How often has this child needed urgent care from a doctor for an episode of asthma: in the past 3 months? in the past 12 months	

Can this child use a peak flow meter to monitor need for medication in child care? NO

## Reminders:

- 1. Remove child from any known triggers.
- 2. Follow any health care provider instructions for administration of emergency asthma medication.
- 3. Notify parents immediately if emergency medication is administered.
- 4. Get emergency medical help if:
  - the child does not improve 15 minutes after treatment and family cannot be reached
  - after receiving a treatment, the child:
    - is working hard to breathe or grunting
    - won't play
    - is breathing fast at rest (>50/min)
    - has gray or blue lips or fingernails
    - has trouble walking or talking
    - cries more softly and briefly
    - has nostrils open wider than usual
    - is hunched over to breathe
    - has sucking in of skin (chest or neck) with breathing
    - is extremely agitated or sleepy

Keep a current copy of this form in child's record.

Adapted from the *Caring for Children: National Health and Safety Performance Standards*. http://nrc.uchsc.edu/CFOC/PDFVersion/Appendix%20M.pdf