School-based Asthma Management Program (SAMPRO™) Toolkit







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Use of the Toolkit



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The SAMPRO™ Toolkit exists for the benefit of the health care community. These materials are available free of charge and can be used without permission; however, we ask that you register with HIPxChange prior to using the toolkit so that we may provide information on usage to our funders. It is acceptable to link to this Web site without expressed permission. If you decide to use these materials, we ask that you please credit the American Academy of Allergy Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI) and the UW Health Innovation Program.

Citations:

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SAMPRO™ Toolkit. American Academy of Asthma Allergy & Immunology, University of Wisconsin – Madison Department of Medicine; 2016. Available at: https://hipxchange.org/SAMPRO.



Background

Childhood asthma is a common, chronic pediatric condition, affecting 6.3 million children. Morbidity from childhood asthma adversely affects school performance, with 1 in 2 children reporting school absences due to asthma each year. These asthma related absences influence academic achievement, leading to decreased levels of reading proficiency and increased risk of learning disabilities. Improving health and school-related outcomes for children with asthma requires the use of school-based partnerships that focus on integrated care coordination amongst families, clinicians, and school nurses.

For asthma care, School-based Asthma Management Program (SAMPRO™) advocates <u>four</u> components to integrate schools, and specifically school nurses, within the asthma care team. These components are:

- The creation of a Circle of Support amongst the families, clinicians, and school nurses centered around the child with asthma.
- The creation and transmission of Asthma Management Plans to schools. This includes an **Asthma Emergency Treatment Plan** for emergency management of asthma symptoms and an individualized **Asthma Action Plan** (AAP) for each child with asthma. A standardized AAP is available.
- 3. A comprehensive **Asthma Education Plan** for school personnel.
- A comprehensive Environmental Asthma
 Plan to assess and remediate asthma triggers at home and in school.

SAMPRO™ standardizes recommendations for school based asthma management, and provides websites and resources useful for the care of children with asthma in the school setting.

Who should use this toolkit?

This toolkit is intended for school nurses, education administrators, clinicians, or healthcare administrators who are interested in implementing the School-based Asthma Management Program at their school or organization.

What does the toolkit contain?

The SAMPRO™ Toolkit contains several tools to help you implement the key components of SAMPRO™:

CIRCLE of SUPPORT





- A slideset to learn about how to approach the SAMPRO™ program and to support the creation of a Circle of Support in hospitals, clinics, and schools.
- Establishing the Circle of Support: Tools for engaging clinicians, school nurses, and families, and how to foster good communication between them.
- Using and transmitting the Asthma Emergency Treatment Plan and an Asthma Action Plan
- Tools for the school nurse to provide asthma education to school personnel
- Additional resources to support effective school-based management of asthma

How should these tools be used?

The enclosed tools will provide information for feasible implementation of SAMPRO™ into local communities.

We encourage users to complete the free registration process to allow for full downloads of available material. We will use the information requested during the registration to update users on toolkit updates and to study usage patterns of the toolkits by school nurses and clinicians.

After registering on the SAMPRO™ Toolkit site, you will be able to download all of the materials in a ZIP file, including this toolkit and several supplementary files.

A **SAMPRO™ slideset** to learn about how to approach the SAMPRO™ program, teach others in the community about SAMPRO™, and support the creation of a Circle of Support in hospitals, clinics, and schools is available in the toolkit. Two versions of the slideset are available: one with narration, and one without narration.

We recommend that you view the slideset with narration as an introduction on how to approach the program before beginning to implement SAMPRO™.



These slidesets are available for download in the toolkit ZIP file.

Development of this toolkit

The SAMPRO™ Toolkit was developed by the stakeholders in the SAMPRO™ Summit Stakeholder Workforce. listed below.

This project was supported by funding from the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI) and the National Association of School Nurses (NASN). Additional support was provided by the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health's Health Innovation Program (HIP), the Wisconsin Partnership Program, and the Community-Academic Partnerships core of the University of Wisconsin Institute for Clinical and Translational Research (UW ICTR), grant 9 U54 TR000021 from the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (previously grant 1 UL1 RR025011 from the National Center for Research Resources). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health or other funders.



SAMPRO™ Summit Stakeholder Workforce

- Allergy & Asthma Network*
- American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology*
- American Academy of Family Physicians
- American Academy of Pediatrics*
- American Association of School Administrators
- American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology*
- American Lung Association
- American Public Health Association
- American Thoracic Society*
- Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America
- Asthma Initiative of Michigan
- Boston Children's Hospital
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Children's Health Alliance of Wisconsin
- Children's Hospital of Colorado Breathing Institute
- Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
- Connecticut Children's Asthma Center
- Denver Public Schools, Department of Nursing & Student Health Services
- Harvard Medical School
- Kennett Public Schools, Missouri
- Minneapolis Public Schools
- Montgomery County Department of Health and Human Services
- National Association of Chronic Disease Directors
- National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- National Association of School Nurses*
- National Education Association
- National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease
- Olmsted County Public Health Services
- St. Louis Children's Hospital
- St. Louis University
- State of Wisconsin, Department of Public Instruction
- The Rush University Prevention Center
- The University of Texas at Austin, School of Nursing
- University of Connecticut
- University of Rochester, New York
- University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health
- University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy
- US Environmental Protection Agency

Please send questions, comments and suggestions to HIPxChange@hip.wisc.edu.



^{*} Denotes organizations that have endorsed the SAMPRO™ whitepaper

SAMPRO™ Component 1: Establishing a Circle of Support

The Circle of Support is a communication network centered around the child, consisting of clinicians, school nurses, and families. This communication network allows for patient centered education and improved asthma management by all members of the circle of support.

CIRCLE of SUPPORT



Role of the Clinician

Clinicians who care for children with asthma have a unique obligation to coordinate asthma care with the schools. Aside from routine clinical care of asthma, health care providers must educate the family and child about the need for an Asthma Action Plan (AAP) in school, and

should support the school nurse that is providing school-based asthma care.

Asthma Action Plan

A key step in coordinating asthma care is the creation of the **Asthma Action Plan** and transmitting it to schools. A recommended AAP is provided in this toolkit, in both English and Spanish versions. Two versions of each AAP are available for download online: one with the AAAAI logo, and one without a logo so that you can brand it as needed for your organization.

For clinicians who wish to adapt their existing forms for use, we have provided the **Essential**Features of a School-related Asthma Action Plan and an Asthma Action Plan with Essential

Features Highlighted. If needed, the School Supplementary Treatment Orders Form can be sent with the Asthma Action Plan.

To further recommend that clinicians engage in bidirectional communication with patients, families, and school nurses we recommend utilizing the **Asthma Visit Checklist for the Provider**.

Communication with Patients, Families, and School Staff

Ideal communication between providers and school nurses should be accessible, bi-directional, and use simple standardized processes that are customizable for individual students (see the Essential Features of a School-related Asthma Action Plan).

In addition to completing and transmitting an AAP with associated authorization forms, prescriptions and education regarding school based asthma care need to be provided to the patient and school nurse (see the School Supplementary Treatment Orders Form). By integrating the school nurse in the circle of communication and asthma care, the clinician should strive to actively involve the school nurse as part of the asthma care team.



We encourage clinicians and school nurses to engage local resources such as breathmobile programs, school based health centers, and mobile clinics as important conduits of communication amongst clinicians, patient, families and school nurses.



The tools in bold above are depicted on the following pages and are available for download in the toolkit ZIP file.

Asthma Action Plan: English



Asthma Action Plan for Home & School

Name: Asthma Severity: Intermittent Mild Persistent Mode He/she has had many or severe asthma att		
Green Zone Have the child take these medicines every	day, even when the child feels well.	
Always use a spacer with inhalers as directed. Controller Medicine(s):		
Controller Medicine(s) Given in School:	every four hours as needed	
Yellow Zone Begin the sick treatment plan if the child ha child take all of these medicines when sick.	s a cough, wheeze, shortness of breath, or tight chest. Have the	
Rescue Medicine: Albuterol/Levalbuterol puffs a Controller Medicine(s): Continue Green Zone medicines: Add:		
☐ Change: If the child is in the yellow zone more than 24 hours or is getting Red Zone If breathing is hard and fast, ribs sticking or	worse, follow red zone and call the doctor right away!	
Take rescue medicine(s) now Rescue Medicine: Albuterol/Levalbuterol puffs a Take:	elp Now	
Please call the doctor any tir	ne the child is in the red zone.	
Asthma Triggers: (List)		
School Staff: Follow the Yellow and Red Zone plans for rescue medicines according to asthma symptoms. Unless otherwise noted, the only controllers to be administered in school are those listed as "given in school" in the green zone.		
 □ Both the asthma provider and the parent feel that the child may carry and self-administer their inhalers □ School nurse agrees with student self-administering the inhalers 		
Asthma Provider Printed Name and Contact Information:	Asthma Provider Signature:	
Parent/Guardian: I give written authorization for the medications listed in the members as appropriate. I consent to communication between the prescribinand school-based health clinic providers necessary for asthma management	ng health care provider/clinic, the school nurse, the school medical advisor	
Parent/guardian signature:	School Nurse Reviewed:	
Date:	Date:	

Please send a signed copy back to the provider listed above.

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Asthma Action Plan: Spanish



Plan de acción para el asma en el hogar y en la escuela

Nombre: Gravedad del asma: Intermitente Persistente suave Él/ella ha tenido muchos o graves ataqu	Fecha de nacimiento: Persistente moderada □ Persistente grave ues de asma/exacerbaciones			
② Zona Verde El niño debe tomar estos medicamentos todos los días, incluso cuando se siente bien.				
Siempre use espaciador con los inhaladores según las instrucciones. Medicamento(s) de control:				
Medicamento(s) de control dado en la escuela: Medicamento de rescate: Albuterol/Levalbuterol puffs cada cuatro horas según sea necesario Medicamento de ejercicio: Albuterol/Levalbuterol puffs 15 minutos antes de la actividad según sea necesario				
Zona Amarilla Comience el plan de tratamiento para enfer el pecho. El niño debe tomar todos estos mentos el plan de tratamiento para enfer el pecho.	medad si el niño tiene tos, sibilancias, falta de aire u opresión en edicamentos cuando está enfermo.			
Medicamento de rescate: Albuterol/Levalbuterol				
☐ Cambia:				
Pida ayuda Tomar medicamento(s) de rescate ahora Medicamento de rescate: Albuterol/Levalbuterol Tomar: Si el niño no mejora de Por favor, llame al doctor en cualquier m	puffs cada			
Disparadores de asma: (Lista)				
Personal escolar: Siga los planes de la Zona Amarilla y de la Zona Roja para medicamentos de rescate según los síntomas del asma. A menos que se estipule otra cosa, los únicos controles que se darán en la escuela son los listados en la Zona Verde como "dados en la escuela". □ Tanto la persona a cargo de cuidar el asma como el padre/la madre creen que el niño puede llevar y autoadministrarse sus inhaladores □ La enfermera escolar está de acuerdo en que el alumno se autoadministre los inhaladores				
lombre en imprenta e información de contacto de quien atiende el asma:				
Madre o padre/Tutor: Autorizo por escrito para que los medicamentos listac personal escolar según sea apropiado. Autorizo la comunicación entre el pr escolar, el asesor médico escolar y los proveedores de cuidados médicos quadministración de este medicamento.	ofesional médico que prescriba el tratamiento/la clínica, la enfermera			
Firma de padre-madre/tutor:	Revisado por enfermera escolar:			
Fecha:	Fecha: Por favor, envíe una copia firmada al proveedor antes detallado,			



Supplementary School Treatment Form



School Supplementary Treatment Orders (To be Sent with the Asthma Action Plan)

Student Name:	Birthdate:		
Asthma Rescue Medications: See attached Asthma Action Plan: Please follow the treatment plan det Yellow & Red zones, according to a	tailed in the Green zone for activity/exercise treatment and a asthma symptoms.	rescue medication	plan for Green,
Common side effects of albuterol/levalbuterol include increased heart and respiratory rate and jitteriness.			
☐ The student may carry and self-admin	nister their inhalers		
Pre-activity treatment, including before With all activity Only when	physical education/recess, should be given: n the child or school staff feels he/she needs it		
	ately give their rescue treatment and call 911. according to school/school system policy.		
Controller Medications: Only the following controller or steroid r	medications should be administered in school:		
		AM Dose	PM Dose
-			
-			
☐ He/she has had many or severe Please Contact the Asthma Provider liste adequate/correct medications in the scl Asthma Provider Printed Name & Contact	ed here with any questions or concerns regarding these order hool.	rs, or if the student	does not have
Asthma Provider Signature:	Ι	Date:	
the nurse or other school members in accor-	ssion for the medications listed in the Asthma Action Plan to be dance with school policy. I consent to sharing health informa- e, and the school medical advisor necessary for asthma mar	ation between the	prescribing
Parent/guardian signature:]	Date:	
For School Use: ☐ School nurse agrees w	vith student self-administering the inhalers		
School nurse received/Signature:		Date:	
Please send a signed copy back to the pro-	vider at the contact listed above		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	Page of		



Asthma Visit Checklist for the Provider

Does the patient/family understand the AAP and how to track their symptoms?		Establish the patient's and family's concerns, goals and needs Update asthma history and level of control from prior year O How has asthma affected the child's activity level, attendance and school performance? Assess asthma severity and current level of asthma control O Identify barriers to medication adherence
Does the patient/family understand the AAP and how to track their symptoms? ○ Have they recognized changes over certain times of the year? Discuss when and how frequently prophylactic albuterol should be used ○ Routinely or only for certain activities such as exercise? Establish good inhaler technique with a spacer Evaluate/discuss child's readiness to self-carry asthma medication ○ Establish barriers at school to self- carry and administer medications ○ Propose solutions if barriers identified □ Identify the resources at school to support a child with asthma: ○ If known, document the name, contact information and school resource person responsible for dealing with an asthma flare □ Is there an emergency plan in place to manage severe asthma exacerbations? School and Environment □ Identify asthma triggers and potential exposures at school (pets, irritants, allergens) □ Encourage parents to meet with the school nurse and discuss child's asthma management Identify barriers to the child seeking help with asthma management at school □ Consider establishing direct communication with the school nurse, especially for poorly controlled or non-adherent asthmatics Forms and Supplies □ Transmit Asthma Action Plan and medication authorization form □ Transmit authorization for health care providers and school nurses to exchange health information □ Transmit authorization to have medication administered and self-carried at school Provide/prescribe for school: □ Additional quick relief inhaler	Rescui	
 □ Discuss when and how frequently prophylactic albuterol should be used ○ Routinely or only for certain activities such as exercise? □ Establish good inhaler technique with a spacer □ Evaluate/discuss child's readiness to self-carry asthma medication ○ Establish barriers at school to self- carry and administer medications ○ Propose solutions if barriers identified □ Identify the resources at school to support a child with asthma: ○ If known, document the name, contact information and school resource person responsible for dealing with an asthma flare □ Is there an emergency plan in place to manage severe asthma exacerbations? School and Environment □ Identify asthma triggers and potential exposures at school (pets, irritants, allergens) □ Encourage parents to meet with the school nurse and discuss child's asthma management Identify barriers to the child seeking help with asthma management at school □ Consider establishing direct communication with the school nurse, especially for poorly controlled or non-adherent asthmatics Forms and Supplies □ Transmit Asthma Action Plan and medication authorization form □ Transmit authorization to have medication administered and self-carried at school Provide/prescribe for school: □ Additional quick relief inhaler 		Does the patient/family understand the AAP and how to track their symptoms?
 □ Establish good inhaler technique with a spacer □ Evaluate/discuss child's readiness to self-carry asthma medication ○ Establish barriers at school to self- carry and administer medications ○ Propose solutions if barriers identified □ Identify the resources at school to support a child with asthma: ○ If known, document the name, contact information and school resource person responsible for dealing with an asthma flare □ Is there an emergency plan in place to manage severe asthma exacerbations? School and Environment □ Identify asthma triggers and potential exposures at school (pets, irritants, allergens) □ Encourage parents to meet with the school nurse and discuss child's asthma management □ Identify barriers to the child seeking help with asthma management at school □ Consider establishing direct communication with the school nurse, especially for poorly controlled or non-adherent asthmatics Forms and Supplies □ Transmit Asthma Action Plan and medication authorization form □ Transmit authorization for health care providers and school nurses to exchange health information □ Transmit authorization to have medication administered and self-carried at school Provide/prescribe for school: □ Additional quick relief inhaler 		Discuss when and how frequently prophylactic albuterol should be used
□ Evaluate/discuss child's readiness to self-carry asthma medication ○ Establish barriers at school to self- carry and administer medications ○ Propose solutions if barriers identified □ Identify the resources at school to support a child with asthma: ○ If known, document the name, contact information and school resource person responsible for dealing with an asthma flare □ Is there an emergency plan in place to manage severe asthma exacerbations? School and Environment □ Identify asthma triggers and potential exposures at school (pets, irritants, allergens) □ Encourage parents to meet with the school nurse and discuss child's asthma management Identify barriers to the child seeking help with asthma management at school □ Consider establishing direct communication with the school nurse, especially for poorly controlled or non-adherent asthmatics Forms and Supplies □ Transmit Asthma Action Plan and medication authorization form □ Transmit authorization for health care providers and school nurses to exchange health information □ Transmit authorization to have medication administered and self-carried at school Provide/prescribe for school: □ Additional quick relief inhaler		
□ Identify the resources at school to support a child with asthma: ○ If known, document the name, contact information and school resource person responsible for dealing with an asthma flare □ Is there an emergency plan in place to manage severe asthma exacerbations? School and Environment Identify asthma triggers and potential exposures at school (pets, irritants, allergens) Encourage parents to meet with the school nurse and discuss child's asthma management Identify barriers to the child seeking help with asthma management at school Consider establishing direct communication with the school nurse, especially for poorly controlled or non-adherent asthmatics Forms and Supplies Transmit Asthma Action Plan and medication authorization form Transmit authorization for health care providers and school nurses to exchange health information Transmit authorization to have medication administered and self-carried at school Provide/prescribe for school: Additional quick relief inhaler		Evaluate/discuss child's readiness to self-carry asthma medication o Establish barriers at school to self- carry and administer medications
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 □ Identify asthma triggers and potential exposures at school (pets, irritants, allergens) □ Encourage parents to meet with the school nurse and discuss child's asthma management □ Identify barriers to the child seeking help with asthma management at school □ Consider establishing direct communication with the school nurse, especially for poorly controlled or non-adherent asthmatics Forms and Supplies □ Transmit Asthma Action Plan and medication authorization form □ Transmit authorization for health care providers and school nurses to exchange health information □ Transmit authorization to have medication administered and self-carried at school Provide/prescribe for school: □ Additional quick relief inhaler 		responsible for dealing with an asthma flare
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Provide/prescribe for school: ☐ Additional quick relief inhaler		·
		ovide/prescribe for school:

Essential Features of a School-related Asthma Action Plan

The Essential Features of a School-Related Asthma Action Plan are listed in the table below, followed by the SAMPRO™ Asthma Action Plan with Essential Features Highlighted.

	C-hl C:: G	Dations Effect
	School Significance	Patient Effect
A Asthma severity	 Recognize and provide direct patient care to patients with severe asthma. Monitor controller medication use. 	Student-centered care.Improves medication adherence.
B Recurrent/severe exacerbations	Recognize high risk students and step-up asthma care if needed.	 Provides symptom directed step-up care. Earlier transfer to higher level of care.
C Prophylactic albuterol prior to exercise	Recognize which students require scheduled albuterol prior to activity vs students who can self-carry albuterol.	Minimizes class absences for school nurse visits.
D-F Stoplight zones	Provide chronic, acute, and emergency treatment plan	Allows for patient-centered treatment
G Triggers	 Identify asthma triggers in the school. Educate patient about these triggers and avoidance. 	 Decreases/avoids exposures to triggers. Improves asthma control.
H Self-administer approval and nurse agreement	Designates children who can self- carry medications	Allows early administration in acute need.
I Contact information	 Provides easily accessible and accurate provider contact information. 	Improves care coordination.
J Parent release	Authorizes providers and nurses to communicate in accordance with HIPPA and FERPA privacy laws.	Ensures patient privacy and continued care coordination.
K Nurse acknowledgement	Acknowledges receipt and school agreement plan outlined in the AAP.	Improves circle of communication between providers and school nurses.

Asthma Action Plan with Essential Features Highlighted

Asthma Action Plan for Home & School

ame: Birthdate:			
sthma Severity: A Intermittent Mild Persistent Moderate Persistent Severe Persistent			
He/she has had many or severe asthma attacks/exacerbations B			
© Green Zone Have the child take these medicines every day, even when the child feels well.			
Always use a spacer with inhalers as directed.			
Controller Medicine(s):			
Controller Medicine(s) Given in School: puffs every four hours as needed			
Exercise Medicine: Albuterol/Levalbuterol pur			
C Wedicine. Albuleiol/ Levalbuleiol	uns 13 minutes before denviry as needed		
Yellow Zone Begin the sick treatment plan if the child child take all of these medicines when si	has a cough, wheeze, shortness of breath, or tight chest. Have the ck.		
Rescue Medicine: Albuterol/Levalbuterolpuf	fs every 4 hours as needed		
Controller Medicine(s):			
□ Continue Green Zone medicines:			
□ Add:			
Change: If the child is in the yellow zone more than 24 hours or is getting	and call the dectar right away!		
in the child is in the yellow zone more than 24 hours or is getting	ig worse, follow red zone and call the declor fight away:		
	out, trouble walking, talking, or sleeping. Help Now		
Take rescue medicine(s) now			
Rescue Medicine: Albuterol/Levalbuterol puf	fs every		
Take:			
المرام والمارة والمارة	otton right or conv. and O11		
	etter right away, call 911 time the child is in the red zone.		
Asthma Triggers: (List) G			
School Staff: Follow the Yellow and Red Zone plans for rescue medicines according to asthma symptoms. Unless otherwise noted, the only controllers to be administered in school are those listed as "given in school" in the green zone.			
□ Both the asthma provider and the parent feel that the child <u>may carry and self-administer their inhalers</u> H □ School nurse agrees with student self-administering the inhalers			
Asthma Provider Printed Name and Contact Information:	Asthma Provider Signature:		
	Date:		
Parent/Guardian: I give written authorization for the medications listed in the action plan to be administered in school by the nurse or other school members as appropriate. I consent to communication between the prescribing health care provider/clinic, the school nurse, the school medical advisor and school-based health clinic providers necessary for asthma management and administration of this medication.			
Parent/guardian signature:	School Nurse Reviewed:		
Date:	Date:		

Please send a signed copy back to the provider listed above

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Role of the School Nurse

School nurses are an essential part of the health care team since they often coordinate care for students with asthma. School nurses are uniquely positioned to provide direct care, adherence counseling, and education, and can provide an important link to community based care for children with asthma.

We encourage school nurses to use the **School Nurse Asthma Care Checklist** to ensure care coordination for asthma care in school is complete.



The School Nurse Asthma Care Checklist is depicted on the next page and is available for download in the toolkit ZIP file.

School Nurse Asthma Care Checklist (National Association of School Nurses*)

٩ss		ment			
		Review intake/registration form to identify students with asthma. Contact caregiver for further information, student history, triggers, caregiver concerns, health release form, and primary care provider (PCP)/asthma care specialist (ACS) contact information.			
		Assess financial needs, and language or culture beliefs.			
		Contact PCP/ACS to validate medical diagnoses and obtain list of current medications, treatments, etc.			
		Assess student's knowledge, ability to self-manage, with consideration of language and developmental needs.			
		Collect baseline student data; such as last PCP/ACS visit, exacerbations, hospital/ED visits, vital signs, inhaler use, attendance.			
		Assess if specific triggers are present in the school for students with a known current diagnosis.			
Dia	igno	osis			
		Establish nursing diagnoses based on assessment data.			
Эu	tcoı	me			
		Identify appropriate short, intermediate and long term goals and outcomes with student, caregiver, and PCP/ACS.			
		Outcomes should be measureable and include an expected time frame. Can include academic, psychosocial, quality of life, health.			
Pla	nniı	ng			
		Verify that each student has a current (within 12 months) Asthma Action Plan (AAP) to manage episodic exacerbations.			
		In addition to AAP, develop, if needed, an evidence-based individualized healthcare plan (IHP) in coordination with the student, family, and need-to-know school staff. The IHP should promote			
		continuity, be culturally sensitive, and include a strategy for evaluation. Develop a plan for emergencies/disasters, field trips and when the school nurse is not available.			
		Participate in the IEP or 504 process if accommodations are needed.			
m	plen	nentation			
		Complete actions as outlined in the AAP and IHP, to include: Episodic care, coordination of care, health teaching, health promotion, consultation, communication, and documentation.			
		Ensure materials provided to teachers and other staff is written appropriately for the audience.			
Eva	valuation				
		Regularly evaluate to determine if nursing goals and student outcomes are being met. Periodically evaluate the plan, including what is going well, barriers, concerns, and what would			
		student/caregiver/staff like changed.			
		Evaluation of school support staff for additional educational needs. Address emotional, cultural, developmental and language needs,			
		Evaluate student adherence to the plan at each episodic visit to the school nurse.			
		Revise plan and implementation of care accordingly in response to evaluation results to improve outcomes.			
		At least once a year, review overall impact of plan and any changes needed in collaboration with the student.			

Role of the Family

Families play an essential role in implementing the Asthma Action Plan at home. In addition, they continue to play an important role in advocating for the child and communicating the needs of the child effectively to both school nurses and clinicians.

We recommend using the **Asthma Visit Checklist for the Child and Family** to ensure patients and families receive important patient education and are empowered to become advocates for their health care.



The Asthma Visit Checklist for the Child and Family is depicted below and is available for download in the toolkit ZIP file.

Asthma Visit Checklist for the Child and Family

Asthma Control:				
	How well has the child's asthma been controlled during the past school year? O Has the child had an asthma flare or attack?			
	 Has the child missed school due to asthma? Has the child's play been limited because of asthma? 			
	What triggers the child's asthma?			
	Are there triggers at school that worsen the child's asthma?			
Asthm	a Medicines at School:			
	Does the child have rescue medicine to be given at school?			
	 Does the child need to have a spacer at school to use with their inhaler? 			
_	 Does the child need albuterol before physical education or gym class? 			
	Would it be helpful to have the child take their daily asthma inhaler ("controller medicine") at			
П	school? Can the child carry and use their own rescue inhaler?			
	Is the child comfortable using their inhaler (with spacer if needed)?			
Asthm	a Action Plan:			
	Does the child have an Asthma Action Plan from their asthma care provider or doctor at home			
	and at school?			
	Does the child and family know how to use the asthma action plan to help when the child has asthma symptoms?			
Forms	and Contacts:			
	Have you given the school nurse the name of the child's asthma care provider and their clinic phone number and address?			
	Have you given the school the following forms:			
	 A copy of the child's Asthma Action Plan 			
	 Orders from the child's clinic to give asthma medicines at school. 			
	Orders from the child's clinic for the child to self-carry and use their rescue inhaler			
	 A signed release of information so that the school nurse may talk with the child's clinic 			



Role of the Community

In addition to the clinicians, school nurses, and families directly involved in supporting the child with asthma, the health system and school play an important role in the success of the School-based Asthma Management Program.

Buy-in from health system and school leadership will help ensure that adequate support and resources are provided to the program to help ensure its success.

The **SAMPRO™** slideset available for download with the toolkit files can be used to teach others in the community about SAMPRO™ and how to support the creation of a Circle of Support in hospitals, clinics, and schools.

SAMPRO™ Component 2: Asthma Emergency Treatment Plan & Asthma Action Plan

A school asthma management program should consist of Asthma Management Plans (AMP) that include:

- A school-based **Asthma Emergency Treatment Plan (AEP)** that would apply to <u>all</u> students who present with troublesome asthma symptoms but do not have a documented and updated AAP available for access by the school nurse.
- An individualized **Asthma Action Plan (AAP)** for individual students with a diagnosis of asthma.

Ideally, the AEP and AAP would be complementary and result in a comprehensive approach to the management of asthma (both acute and chronic) within the school setting.



The Asthma Emergency Treatment Plan is depicted on the next 3 pages and is available for download in the toolkit ZIP file. The other files mentioned in this section are depicted earlier in this toolkit and are also available in the toolkit ZIP file.

Asthma Emergency Treatment Plan

Assess Severity

- Students at high risk for a fatal attack (see Risk Factors for Fatal Asthma Attacks below) require immediate attention after initial treatment.
- Symptoms and signs suggestive of a more serious exacerbation such as marked breathlessness, inability to speak more than short phrases, use of accessory muscles, or drowsiness should result in initial treatment while immediately calling 911.
- Less severe signs and symptoms can be treated initially with assessment of response to therapy and further steps as listed below.

Initial Treatment

- Inhaled SABA (albuterol) up to two treatments 20 minutes apart of either :
 - 2-6 puffs by metered-dose inhaler (MDI) and spacer (when available)
 - Nebulizer treatments with albuterol sulfate inhalation solution 0.083% (2.5 mg/3 ml).

Key: SABA: short acting beta2-agonist (quick relief inhaler)

Good Response

No wheezing, cough, or dyspnea (assess tachypnea in young children).

- Contact parent/guardian for follow-up instructions and further management.
- May continue inhaled SABA every 3 to 4 hours for 24-48 hours.
- Return to class and recheck later.

Incomplete Response

Persistent wheezing, cough, and dyspnea (assess tachypnea).

- Continue inhaled SABA as listed under initial treatment above.
- Contact parent/guardian, who should follow up urgently with health care provider.
- If parent/guardian not available, call 911.

Poor Response

Marked wheezing, cough, and dyspnea.

- Repeat inhaled SABA immediately.
- If distress is severe and nonresponsive to initial treatment, call 911, then call parent/guardian.

To Hospital Emergency Department

Modified by Robert Lemanske, MD and Kathleen Shanovich, RN, CPNP from Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Asthma, National Asthma Education and Prevention Program, Expert Panel Report 3, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, and National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, October 2007, page 382.



Risk Factors for Fatal Asthma Attacks

Asthma History ☐ Previous severe exacerbation (e.g., intubation or intensive care unit admission for asthma) ☐ Two or more hospitalizations for asthma in the past year ☐ Three or more emergency department visits for asthma in the past year ☐ Hospitalization or emergency department visit for asthma in the past month ☐ Using > 2 canisters of short-acting beta2-agonist (SABA) per month ☐ Difficulty perceiving asthma symptoms or severity of exacerbations ☐ Other risk factors: lack of a written asthma action plan, sensitivity to Alternaria
Social History ☐ Low socioeconomic status or inner-city residence ☐ Illicit drug use ☐ Major psychosocial problems
Co-morbidities Cardiovascular disease Other chronic lung disease Chronic psychiatric disease
From Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Asthma, National Asthma Education and Prevention Program, Expert Panel Report 3, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, and National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, October 2007, p. 377

Asthma Action Plan (AAP)

The Asthma Action Plan (AAP) developed by the SAMPRO™ Workforce is an individualized treatment plan for the chronic and acute management of asthma at home and at school. For users who wish to modify existing plans, we advocate including the Essential Features of a School-related Asthma Action Plan and, if needed, include the School Supplementary Treatment Orders Form.



The Essential Components of the Asthma Action Plan and the School Supplementary Treatment Orders form are depicted earlier in this toolkit and are also available in the toolkit ZIP file.

Transmitting the AAP to schools directly from the clinician's office is strongly encouraged, as manual transmission of the AAP by the patient can be inconsistent. Electronic sharing capabilities, both within the electronic health record (EHR) and beyond, have created a variety of options for easy transmission of information, including to local schools. The most common mode of transmission via the EHR is by electronic fax (e-fax). If direct fax is not available, then traditional fax methods can be utilized. It is important that clinicians are aware that the fax machine at schools is often shared with the main school office. It is important to include cover sheets and protect the bi-directional flow of health information in compliance with the HIPAA and FERPA privacy laws.

Having easily accessible and accurate school contact information can also be challenging. This process can be improved by developing a partnership whereby area schools provide local health care providers with a list of school contact information (and vice versa), preferably with similar lists being built into the EHR. As health information exchanges grow in use, we encourage clinicians and school nurses to work with EHR vendors to integrate the AAP into the EHR. Methods of transmission are summarized below.

Transmission of the AAP

Transmission	Advantages	Barriers
Manual	Universally available	 Unreliable No direct communication from the provider to the RN
Telephone or Electronic Fax	Available to most schools and clinicsEHR integration feasible	 Need correct contact information May require manual faxing Concerns for patient confidentiality and readability
Direct electronic messaging and/or web portals	 Direct , secure transmission May offer bi-directional messaging Automatic uploads of documents 	 Schools must have access to web portal and/or EHR Not widely available Requires IT support



SAMPRO™ Component 3: Education for School Personnel and Students

The school nurse has an instrumental role in addressing the components of asthma education via interactions with students, school staff, and families. Below are several **educational resources for school nurses and health aides**, followed by **educational resources for PE teachers/coaches**.

Educational Resources for School Nurses and Health Aides

Program	Materials/Content	Notes
National Association of School Nurses Asthma Resources	Downloadable PDF, links to online continuing education, and asthma education from the CDC, American Lung Association, and National Environmental Education Foundation	 Nice, concise checklist for asthma care Evidence-based clinical guidelines for asthma (eBook) Links for asthma education, environmental management Managing asthma triggers online course
Asthma Education Curriculum for School Nurses and Other Elementary-Middle School Professionals	Downloadable 258-page manual	ComprehensiveIndividual modules with preand post-tests
What is Asthma?	Online education	 English and Spanish Updated August, 2014 Comprehensive education Not specific for school nurses, some information may not be needed
Know How to Use Your Asthma Inhaler	Online video/PDF files	Various inhaler techniques, including use of spacersEnglish and Spanish

eSchoolCare Asthma Program

The **eSchoolCare Asthma Program** is a web-based curriculum with videos and information for school staff on asthma symptoms, triggers, and care. You can view the eSchoolCare asthma



curriculum videos online on this page: https://hipxchange.org/EducationalResources.

Educational Resources for PE Teachers/Coaches

Program	Materials/Content	Notes
Asthma and Physical Activity in the Schools	29 page booklet	 Asthma basic education Specific information on exercise and asthma Treatment Alternatives for ill students
Coaches Clipboard Program: Winning with Asthma	Video/slides	 Pre-test Taught by coaches Asthma basics Medications Management of symptoms
Treatment of Asthma Symptoms	Web/HTML or pdf poster	 Poster that outlines steps to manage an asthma episode when no school nurse is present
Air quality information	Interactive map	 Identify air quality for locale Help to determine whether outdoor activities should be restricted for students with asthma
Know How to Use Your Asthma Inhaler	Online video/PDF files	 Various inhaler techniques, including use of spacers English and Spanish

The school nurse is in a unique position to identify gaps in asthma care and knowledge and to address these needs through referral and education. Opportunities for asthma education occur in the school setting through both formal education programs and also through informal "teachable moments" with the student, staff, and parent/guardian.

A critical component of this education is recognizing worsening asthma symptoms and/or lack of asthma control. This awareness of warning signs, including when and where to get help, should be provided to all school staff and students.

Knowledge and understanding of the AAP and/or AEP are also necessary components of the asthma care of the student and education of the staff. **Educational Resources for Students with Asthma** can be found below.



Educational Resources for Students with Asthma

Program	Age	Language	Training	Time	Notes
Asthma Care Training (ACT) for Kids©	Ages 7-12	English Spanish	2-3 instructors (health professional, parent, child – train the trainer)	Three 90 minute sessions	 Validated in 1980's (reduction in hospitalizations, ED visits) Has not been recently updated Designed for children and parents
Fight Asthma Now®	Two separate programs: 1. Youth (3 rd -6 th grade) 2. Teen (7 th -12 th grade)	English	2 day in- person instructor training course required (\$300 per person)	Four 45 minute sessions OR three 60 minute sessions	 Validated in Chicago (2011) showing significant increases in asthma knowledge and spacer technique competency, Other outcomes not evaluated due to the lack of access to data including school absences and asthma related healthcare utilization.
Iggy and the Inhalers©	Ages 7-12	English	Not required – should be health professional. Validated using asthma nurse	One 30 minute session	 Validated 2015 through program evaluation performed in urban school district (results in process of being published); showing significant increase in child's asthma knowledge with persistent retention at one month follow-up testing Program includes video and posters for teaching; child takes home comic book, trading cards and stickers to review with parent/guardian
Kickin' Asthma© Email for program information: Felicia.Fuller@lu ng.org	Middle-high school	English	Training required though self- explanatory – no cost (school nurses, RTs used in Chicago)	Four 50 minute sessions	 ALA program validated in Oakland, CA 2003-08 with continued use by local ALA groups (such as Chicago) Students experienced significantly fewer days with activity limitations & fewer nights of sleep disturbance along with less healthcare utilization (ED visits/hospitalizations per student report) Culturally sensitive/appropriate
Kids Health® (Nemours)	All ages	English Spanish	Web-based	On line	 Web-based education for parents/teens/"kids" A variety of health issues addressed Not a formal education program Able to read along with audio
Lungtropolis™® (American Lung Association)	Ages 5-10 Children with or without Asthma Lungtropolis Parents: companion site for parent education	English	Web-based		 Limited validity: Suggests children who use the program have significantly better asthma control tests, learn more, and are more confident in asthma selfmanagement On-line, interactive video game format Produced 2010



MediKidz© (Meda Pharmaceuticals)	Ages 8-10 Children with or without asthma	English Other languages: 646-895- 9319			 Goal: to engage and empower kids to manage their own asthma through increased asthma knowledge Site also has resources for parents featuring comprehensive tips on caring for a child with asthma Uses superhero adventures to teach children about what asthma is, triggers, how to use a peak flow, and what goes on inside the lungs 3 book series (books 1 & 2 "Explain Asthma"; book 3 "Severe Asthma"). Third book anticipated release
Roaring Adventures of Puff (Alberta Asthma Centre, University of Alberta)	Ages 6-12		Health Professionals (must attend a 2 day training course)	Six 60 minute sessions	 11/2015. A community-based, comprehensive, interactive program for children which also supports their parents and teachers Uses games and activities as innovative ways to promote learning for children with asthma 2010 study found significantly greater improvements of parent's perceived understanding/ability to cope with asthma and overall quality of life 2011 study cited significant reduction in missed school days the year following the program and increased QOL for child and parent
Open Airways for Schools® (American Lung Association)	Ages 8-11	English Spanish	Certified Facilitator (4 hours training required)	Six 40 minute sessions	 Validated program last updated in 2008 (facilitator training updated 2012) Provides an interactive approach to asthma self-management education covering warning signs, trigger avoidance & decision making skills
SHARP or Staying Healthy - Asthma Responsible & Prepared©	Ages 9-14	English		Ten 50 minute workbook- guided sessions	 An academic asthma health education & counseling program Complements existing school curricula Program teachers provide general asthma health information & counseling Retired teachers trained by asthma nurses to provide the program Students demonstrated significant improvement in (a) asthma knowledge, (b) reasoning about asthma management, (c) acceptance in taking control of the



					condition, vigilance in self- monitoring, openness to learning and sharing with others, and connectedness with teachers, (d) use of effective asthma risk reduction and episode management behaviors, and (e) participation in life activities (quality of life)
Quest for the Code® (Starlight Children's Foundation)	Ages 7-15 Children with or without asthma	English Spanish Future State: French Japanese	None: web based	7 minutes on-line	 Limited validity data: improvements in asthma self-efficacy, quality of life and knowledge On-line interactive learning game For auditory learners Originated in 2002 Focuses on asthma management, how to avoid asthmatic triggers, how to use medication devices, and discover early warning signs of an attack.
You Can Control Asthma©	Ages 6-12	English Spanish	Not specific, should be health professionals	Five 60 minute sessions	 Validated in 1990 (increase in asthma knowledge, selfmanagement skills, early warning signs, reduction in ED use) Has not been recently updated Has materials available for both child and family

SAMPRO™ Component 4: Environmental Asthma Plan

SAMPRO™ recommends that school personnel develop an Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) management program, consistent with EPA recommendations, in their school or district that includes asthma management strategies.

Using the <u>Framework for Effective School IAQ Management</u> can improve the school environment by reducing exposure to pesticides, promote pest control, and decrease exposures to asthma triggers including mold, dust mites, and diesel exhaust.

Using the <u>School IAQ Assessment Mobile App</u> can help to identify, solve, and prevent IAQ problems that may exacerbate asthma symptoms. Conducting a walkthrough of school buildings using the <u>IAQ Tools for Schools Action Kit</u>, and the <u>EPA Walk-through Inspection Checklist</u> to determine whether asthma triggers exist, is also recommended.

Components of a **comprehensive school environment assessment & monitoring program** can be found below, as well as **resources for custodial staff**.

Recommendations to Create a Healthy School Environment

☐ Assessment of environmental factors including lighting, ventilation, temperature, noise, and sanitation facilities. ☐ Assessment of environmental factors that may be harmful to health of a child with asthma, including tobacco smoke, cockroaches, mold, pollen, dust mites, animal dander, mice droppings, chalk dust, cleaning agents, scented and unscented personal care products, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), laboratory chemicals, unvented fumes, and vehicle exhaust. ☐ Reduce exposure to mites. Dust mites may be found in schools in carpeting, upholstered furniture, stuffed animals or toys, and pillows. Stuffed animals or toys, as well as pillows for taking naps, are used mostly in the primary grade. ☐ Clean up mold and control moisture by reducing indoor humidity, responding promptly when signs of moisture and/or mold are sighted, or when leaks or spills occur. ☐ Establish procedures to ensure the schools' compliance with maintenance schedules of heating, ventilation, and plumbing systems. ☐ Establish procedures to minimize human exposure to the exhaust of school buses and other vehicles. School bus drivers should turn off diesel school bus engines as soon as they arrive at a loading or unloading area and not restart until ready to depart, and park at a sufficient distance from school buildings. ☐ Ensure that all school construction or renovation projects provide minimum exposure to indoor and outdoor allergens, irritants, hazardous chemicals, pollutants, and sunlight. Live animals with fur or feathers should not be kept inside classroom buildings with the exception of assistive animals such as seeing-eye dogs. ☐ Create a smoke-free environment. No student, staff member, or school visitor should be permitted to smoke, inhale, dip, or chew tobacco at any time on school grounds, including non-school hours. No use of electronic cigarettes should be allowed in and around any school properties or at any school event. ☐ The school/district office should be responsible for daily monitoring of Air Quality Index (AQI). School officials should make decisions about reducing students' exposure to air pollution based on individual risk factors. Provide indoor alternatives for student physical activity on days with poor air quality. ☐ Integrated pest management (IPM) and control programs should be designed and implemented to prevent pest infestations and minimize human exposure to pesticides in all school buildings and on all school grounds.

Resources for Custodial Staff

Program	Materials/Content	Notes
EPA Managing Pests in Schools	Web based educational material	 Basic education about IPM Listing of pests of concern How to establish an IPM program Training and certification opportunities
Integrated Pest Management Webinars	Listing of Webinars on various topics	EPA Center of Expertise for School IPM
How to Clean and Disinfect Schools	Online education, links, PDF files	Specific for FluUpdated 2014English and Spanish
Protecting Students and Staff with Green Cleaning	Online education	 Defines Green Cleaning Recommended products, practices Benefits Build a Green Cleaning Program
Cleaning, Sanitizing, and Targeted Disinfecting School Wide	Online education	Short (4 pages)General education for all infectious agents
Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Action Kit	Online education/Printable material/Listing of hard copy materials	Reference guidesChecklistsFact Sheets
Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings	56 page online document, published September 2008	 Investigating, Evaluating and Remediation Checklist Introduction to molds, volatile organic compounds

Additional Resources

Spanish Asthma Education Materials:

- CDC: Asthma FAQs in Spanish
- AAAAI: Information about Asthma in Spanish

Environmental Asthma Resources

- CDC: Creating an Asthma-Friendly School
- Wisconsin Asthma Coalition: School Walkthrough Guidebook

HIPAA and **FERPA**

- Information about HIPAA
- Information about FERPA

School Absenteeism

 Recommendations for State Education and Health Departments to Address Student Absenteeism

Comprehensive Resources for SAMPRO™

Program	Materials/Content	Notes
Managing Asthma and Allergies in DC Schools	228 page downloadable pdf file/Comprehensive manual for all school staff, parents and students	 Comprehensive Asthma Education Anaphylaxis Emergency Management of Asthma and Anaphylaxis Federal legislation and guidance Action checklists and tools for each staff member Creating an Asthma Friendly School Education plans
Michigan Asthma Resource Kit (MARK)	Group of pdf files covering specific aspects of asthma and asthma management	 Concise 1 or 2 page summaries Asthma education checklist Basic asthma information Inhaler, peak flow technique Asthma triggers
Managing Asthma in Minnesota Schools	Downloadable 192 pg. manual, or individual sections, PowerPoint presentations, sample forms, handouts and posters	 Individual sections for each school staff members that covers education, checklists, relevant legislation PowerPoint presentations on asthma, asthma meds, asthma control Many sample forms, letters Some material outdated
Managing Asthma: A Guide for Schools	Online education	 Comprehensive program Material for all school personnel Action items, tools, sample forms



Key references for recommendations

Selected References

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