

I'm not robot!

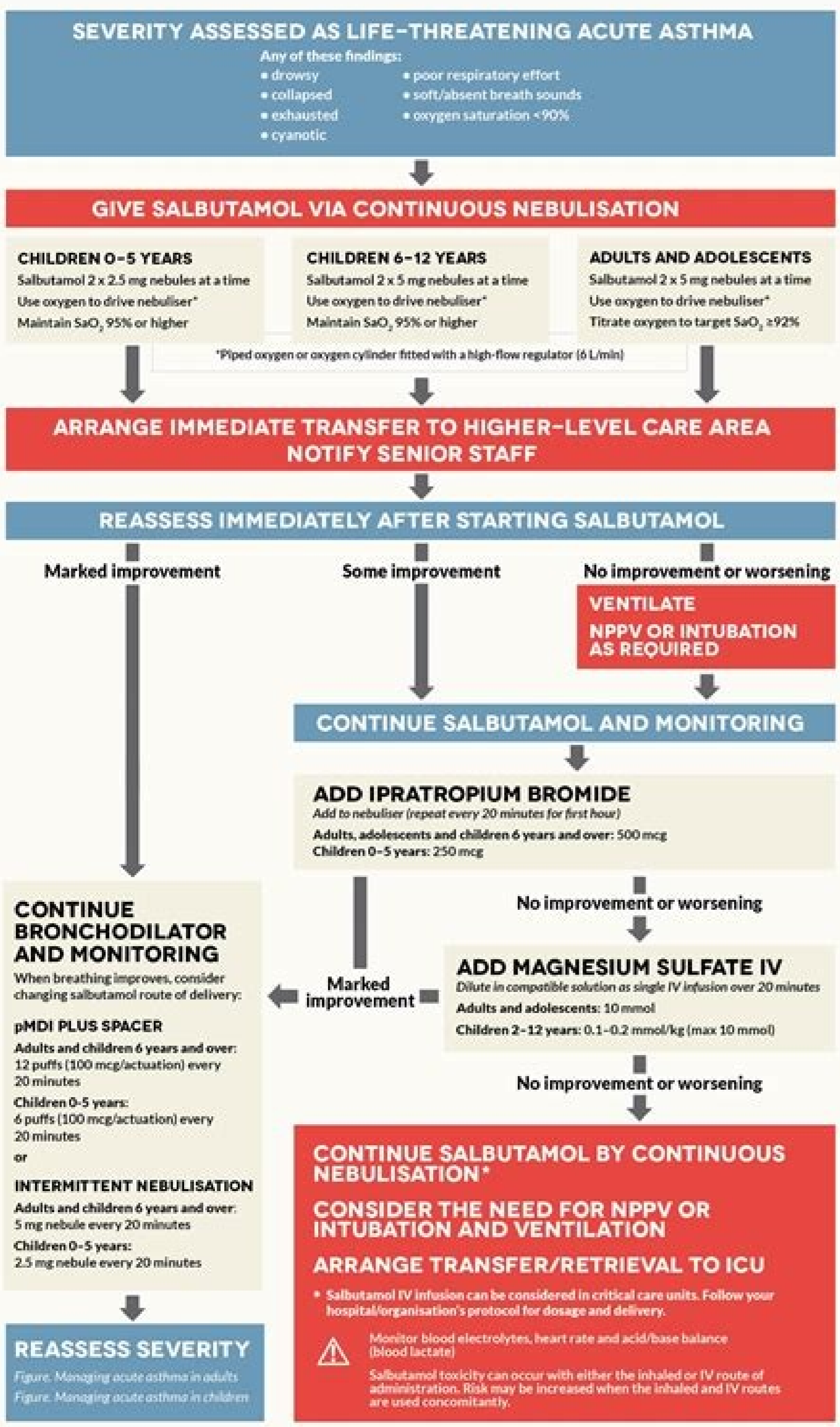
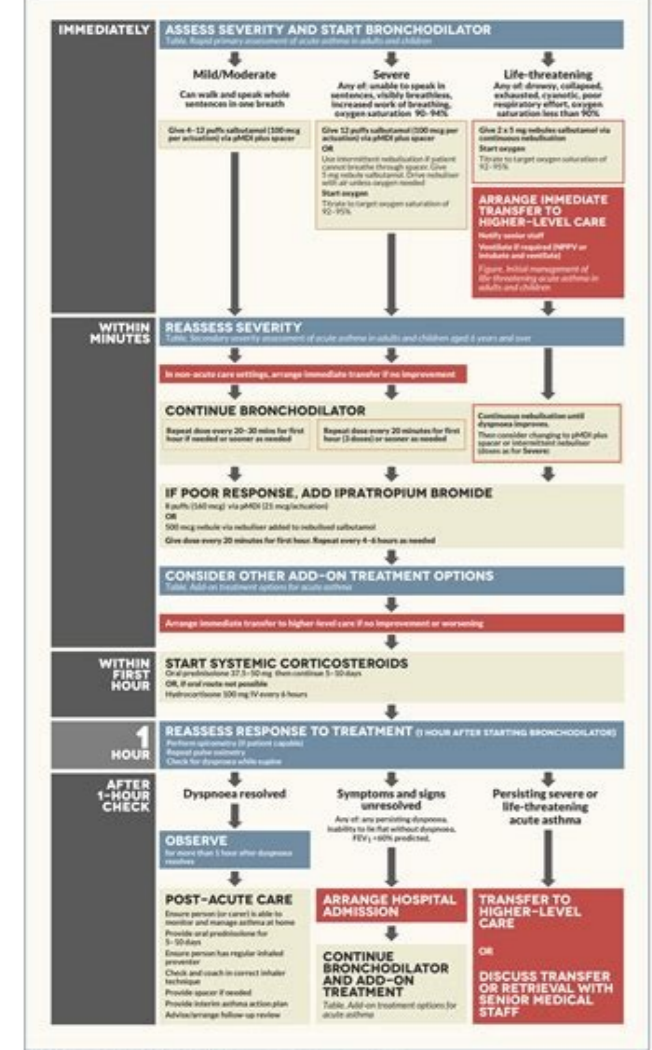
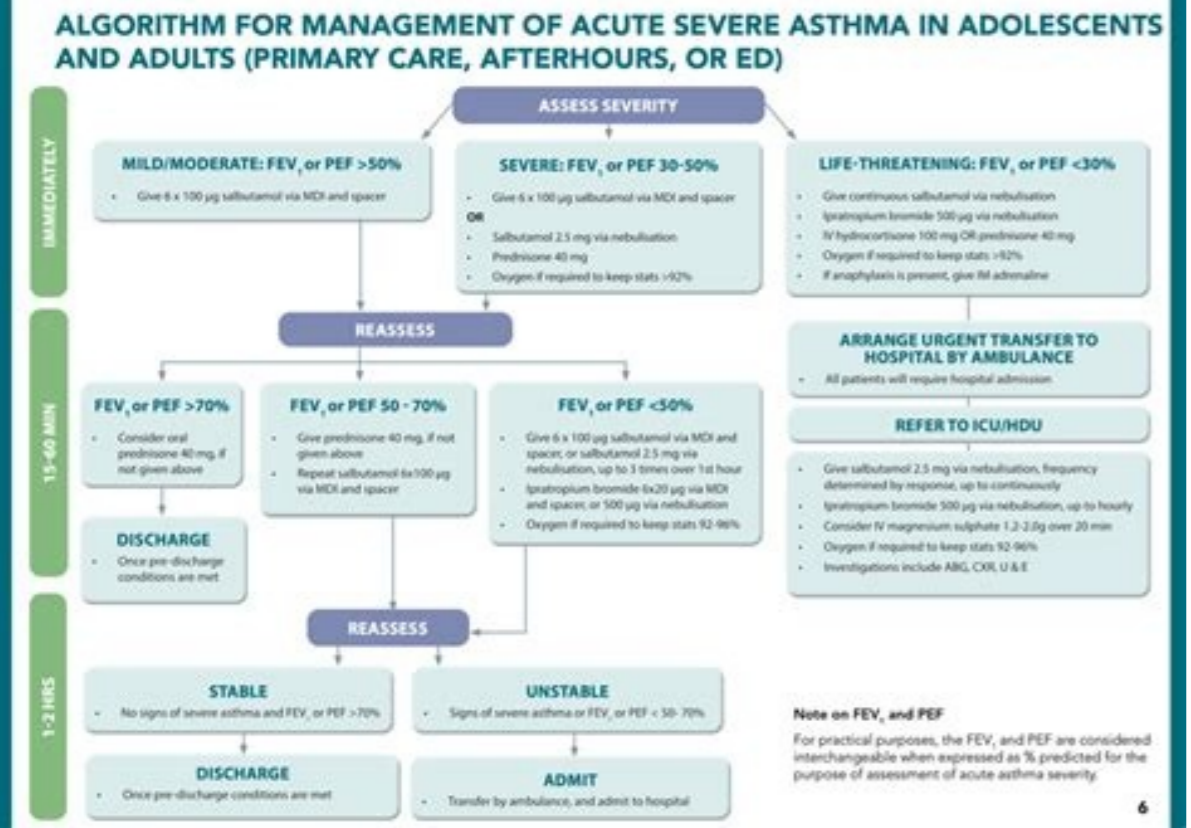


Figure. Managing acute asthma in adults*



asthmahandbook.org.au



| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Moderate asthma | Increasing symptoms PEF >50-75% best or predicted No features of acute severe asthma |
| Acute severe asthma | Any one of: • PEF 33-50% best or predicted • respiratory rate >25/min • heart rate >110/min • inability to complete sentences in one breath |
| Life-threatening asthma | Any one of the following in a patient with severe asthma: Clinical signs Altered conscious level PEF <33% best or predicted Exhaustion SpO ₂ <92% Measurements Arrhythmia PaCO ₂ >5.8kPa Hypotension normal PaCO ₂ (4.6-6.0 kPa) Cyanosis Silent chest Poor respiratory effort |
| Near-fatal asthma | Raised PaCO ₂ and/or requiring mechanical ventilation with raised inflation pressures ¹⁰ |

PaCO₂ partial arterial pressure of oxygen
PaO₂ partial arterial pressure of oxygen
PaCO₂ partial arterial pressure of carbon dioxide

How to treat an acute asthma attack. Asthma attack management guidelines. Acute asthma attack guidelines.

An asthma attack is a sudden worsening of asthma symptoms caused by a tightening of the muscles around your airways. But asthma attacks-also called asthma exacerbations-aren't the same for everybody. "People with asthma can have different levels of symptoms," says Melinda Rathkopf, MD, a physician with the Allergy, Asthma and Immunology

