

Further Guidance and Resources

Asthma

Increased use of emergency medicine

The Royal Pharmaceutical Society (RPS) and the Royal College of GPs (RCGP) are developing a [Repeat Prescribing Toolkit](#) which will include information for clinicians in the community pharmacy setting and general practices, about checking there is a process in place for highlighting either over-ordering or under-ordering of medicines.

Factors intrinsic to the child or young person

Smoking and vaping by the child

Guidance is included in the updated [NICE guideline \[NG245\]](#) that professionals should ask children and young people whether they smoke or vape, encourage them to stop and signpost them to the local NHS stop smoking service.

National standards of care for professionals on raising awareness of the risks of smoking and vaping and on supporting and referring children and young people into smoking and vaping cessation services are included in [the National Bundle of Care for Children and Young People with Asthma](#).

BeatAsthma has produced [Guidance on Vaping and Asthma](#) for children and young people, which was translated into 7 languages and also available in [Easy Read](#).

Factors relating to service provision

Following guidelines, pathways and policies

In their [vision document](#), the [School and Public Health Nurses Association \(SAPHNA\)](#) provide evidence of how properly funded and consistent School Nursing services can make a significant positive difference to children, young people and families.

Communication with families

The National Bundle of Care for Children and Young People with Asthma programme includes [learning resources for professionals caring for children and young people with asthma](#) that focus on education and empowerment of parents and carers looking after children with asthma.

[The Asthma Friendly Schools Programme](#) initiative sets out clear, effective partnership arrangements between health, education and local authorities for managing children and young people with asthma in primary and secondary schools. Schools should have asthma training for school staff and strategies in place to support awareness and management of asthma. The aims are to empower teachers to know what to look for in a child with asthma that can provide an early warning that a child's asthma may be deteriorating.

Empty inhalers / lack of dosage counters on the inhaler devices

The Royal Pharmaceutical Society is currently developing a Greener Pharmacy Toolkit, which will include a section reminding pharmacists and their teams that they should offer appropriate inhaler technique checks to patients, referencing the relevant learning resources for pharmacists such as the CPPE learning module on [Inhaler technique for health professionals: getting it right](#), [How to use your inhaler](#), and [Inhaler Technique OSCE Guide: geeky medics](#).

[Guidance](#) for families and young people on how to tell if their inhaler is empty was produced by BeatAsthma in collaboration with the National Inhalers Working Group (NHS England). BeatAsthma are also in the process of developing an easy read animation version of this developed as part of the National Asthma Bundle of Care –

<https://www.beatasthma.co.uk/resources/young-people-with-asthma/easy-read/>

[Guidance](#) is also available from Asthma and Lung UK.

Other resources

A [video](#) made with teenage children is also available for everyone on preventing asthma deaths in school children.

[#AskAboutAsthma campaign](#) raises awareness around childhood asthma and how to manage it. The online event is open to everyone to attend. It takes place in the autumn every year and all videos and materials from the last and previous events are available online - <https://www.transformationpartners.nhs.uk/askaboutasthma-2024/>.

Anaphylaxis

Asthma and eczema

[Beat Anaphylaxis](#) is a web-based resource developed for health professionals, educators, paediatric patients and their families, that aims to improve clinical care of children and young people with allergic reactions and anaphylaxis. It provides comprehensive condition-specific online resource packages and it is currently used in the North East and Cumbria.

[Ellen's story](#) highlights the link between allergies, asthma and anaphylaxis and urges everyone – health professionals, educators, patients, families, and anyone who knows people with asthma to be aware of the signs and symptoms of allergic reactions and anaphylaxis, and of the appropriate treatment and management.

The [Anaphylaxis UK](#), [Allergy UK](#) and [Food Standards Agency](#) provide allergy related information for people with allergies.

[The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health's Allergy Care Pathways for Children for Anaphylaxis](#) and [The British Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology](#) cover the stages of ideal care, guidelines and the set of competences required to diagnose, treat and optimally manage anaphylaxis. They include specific guidance on asthma highlighting the importance of maintaining good asthma control in children with anaphylaxis.

Emergency medicine use

The [Public Assessment Report of the Commission on Human Medicines' Adrenaline Auto-injector Expert Working Group: Recommendations to support the effective and safe use of adrenaline auto-injectors - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) makes a range of recommendations following on from the coroners' concerns set out in Regulation 28 (Prevention of Future Death) notices. The recommendations are aimed at a wide range of stakeholders, and cover the following:

- Early administration of adrenaline
- Posture of the patient in anaphylaxis
- Two AAIs should be carried at all times
- Labelled strength of AAIs and adrenaline dose
- Product labelling
- Key messages on what to do in an emergency.

Training videos for AAI use are also available at:

<https://www.allergyuk.org/resources/administering-a-jext-aa/>

<https://www.allergyuk.org/resources/administering-an-epipen/>

Guidance for schools

[Guidance for schools in England on using emergency inhalers](#) and [Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto-injectors in schools](#)