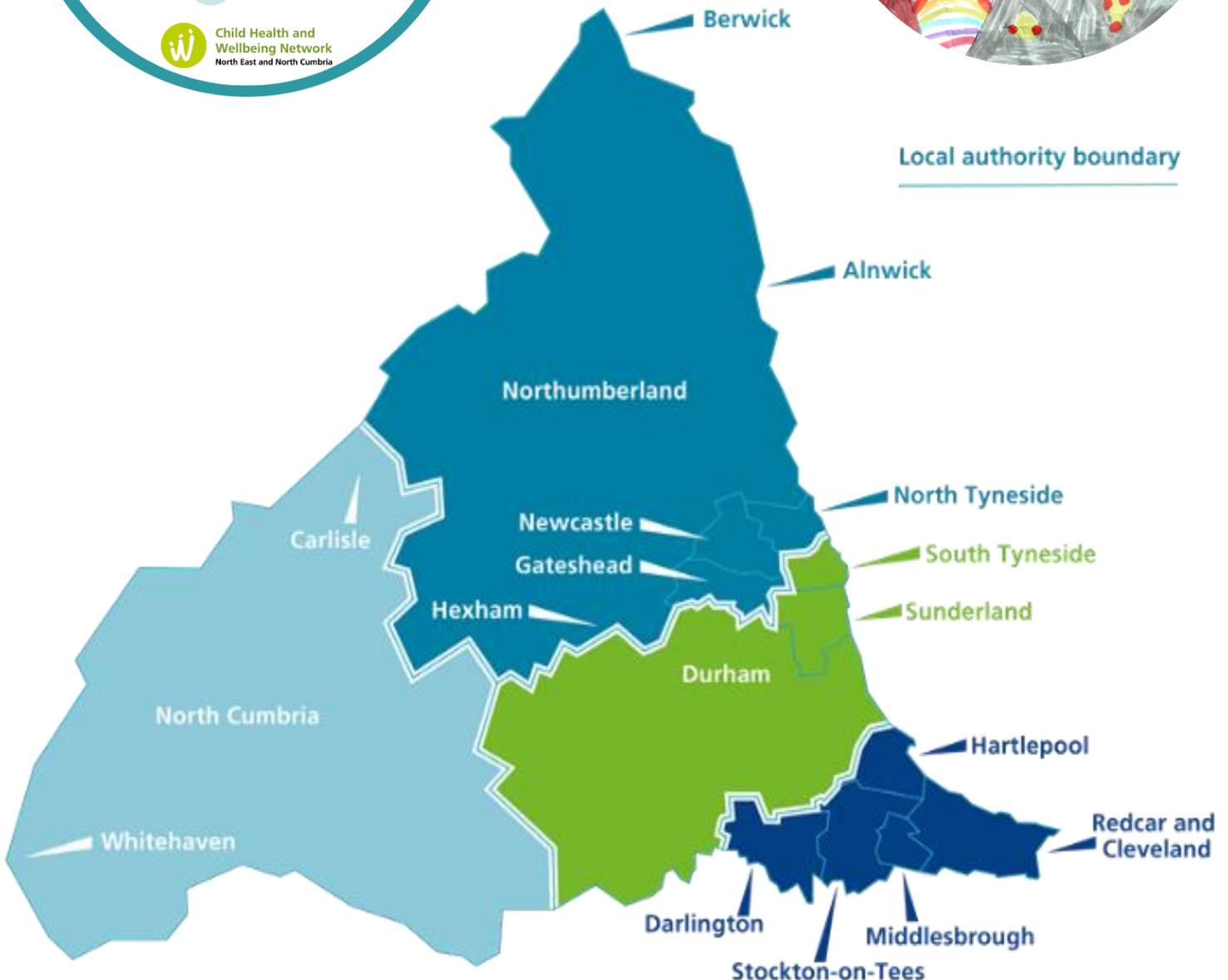


Beat Asthma Friendly School Accreditation



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Why Beat Asthma Friendly School Accreditation is important?

- Asthma is the most common chronic condition, affecting one in eleven children. On average, there are two children/young people (CYP) with asthma in every classroom in the UK.
- The UK has one of the highest emergency admission rates for asthma in Europe. There are over 25,000 emergency hospital admissions for asthma amongst children a year in the UK.
- Asthma outcomes for children and young people living in deprived areas are worse.
- Asthma is a main contributor to school days lost
- Uncontrolled asthma can lead to decrease academic performance
- A Survey found that 86% of children with asthma have at some time been without an inhaler at school.

Effective asthma management at school has many positive outcomes including improving the ability to learn and participate fully during their school day. Although asthma cannot be cured, it can be controlled with early and accurate medical diagnosis and management and a personalised treatment plan.

NHS England and NHS Improvement's ambition is to reduce avoidable harm to children and young people from asthma and improve their quality of life. This will be achieved by taking a whole system approach to asthma management with the inclusion of school. [National-bundle-of-care-for-children-and-young-people-with-asthma-resource-pack-September-2021.pdf \(england.nhs.uk\)](#)

Beat Asthma Friendly Schools

Many aspects of recommended asthma care can be improved with The Beat Asthma friendly Schools Accreditation.

Everyone within a school can play a part in creating an asthma-friendly school environment from parent/ carer to the whole school community. Promoting an asthma-friendly environment means healthier CYP /who are ready to learn.

The school community can help by:

- Educating children, parents, and staff about asthma and the school environment
- Identifying and reducing potential asthma triggers in the school
- Developing and implementing policies that create a supportive, asthma-friendly environment

The accreditation standards aim to

- Improve school attendance

- Improve academic performance
- Improved focus and physical stamina
- Enhanced student and staff productivity
- Increase confidence to deal with emergency situations.

Beat Asthma Friendly Schools Recommendations for Accreditation

1. Beat Asthma School Policy is in place and evidence of use.

Will be emailed with the accreditation documents.

2. An accurate record of children with asthma – register is kept and updated regularly

See Beat asthma example full version in Appendix 2

Beat asthma friendly school register exemplar

Name	DOB	Year group	Medication	Emergency inhaler consent	Inhaler expiry date

3. Emergency inhalers are kept and are accessible in school following Government guidance in school

From 1st October 2014 Government guidelines enabled schools to purchase salbutamol inhalers, without a prescription, for use in emergencies or for any reason if a pupil's prescribed inhaler is not available.

The emergency salbutamol inhaler should only be used by children/ young people: -

1. Who have been diagnosed with asthma, and prescribed a reliever inhaler
2. Who have been prescribed a reliever inhaler.

There are certain specifications in the guidelines which include

- Arrangements for the supply, storage, care, and disposal of the inhaler and spacers in line with the school's policy on supporting pupils with medical conditions
- Having a register of children in the school that have been diagnosed with asthma or prescribed a reliever inhaler, a copy of which should be kept with the emergency inhaler

- Having written parental consent for use of the emergency inhaler included as part of a child's individual healthcare plan
- ensuring that the emergency inhaler is only used by children with asthma with written parental consent for its use
- Appropriate support and training for staff in the use of the emergency inhaler in line with the school's wider policy on supporting pupils with medical conditions
- Keeping a record of use of the emergency inhaler as required by Supporting pupils and informing parents or carers that their child has used the emergency inhaler
- Having at least two volunteers responsible for ensuring the protocol is followed

All CYP will require written parental consent to opt out of the use of the emergency inhaler.

[Guidance on the use of emergency salbutamol inhalers in schools \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

4. All children/ young people with asthma have a personalised asthma action plan copy in school (PAAP)

An example of a personalised asthma action plan.

<div data-bbox="273 403 575 437" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>Green zone – Good </h3> </div> <div data-bbox="273 456 602 480" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Your asthma is under control if:</p> </div> <div data-bbox="273 481 770 627" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your breathing feels good • you have no cough or wheeze • your sleeping is not disturbed by coughing • you are able to do your usual activities • you are not missing school • if you check your Peak Flow, it is around your best </div> <div data-bbox="273 644 456 668" data-label="Text"> <p>BEST PEAK FLOW</p> </div> <div data-bbox="273 694 761 750" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>Green Zone Action - take your normal medications</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="273 764 770 818" data-label="Text"> <p>Your preventer inhaler is a colour and is called</p> </div> <div data-bbox="273 823 725 877" data-label="Text"> <p>You take puffs/sucks every morning and every night even when you are well.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="273 911 672 936" data-label="Text"> <p>Other asthma medications you take are:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> </div> <div data-bbox="273 1053 770 1102" data-label="Text"> <p>Your reliever inhaler is a colour and is called</p> </div> <div data-bbox="273 1102 770 1165" data-label="Text"> <p>You take puffs/sucks up to 3 times in a week for symptoms and before exposure to your triggers (see your list) if needed.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="273 1165 748 1209" data-label="Text"> <p>If you are needing to use your reliever inhaler more than 3 times per week for symptoms</p> </div> <div data-bbox="360 1227 687 1252" data-label="Text"> <p>Move to the AMBER ZONE</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="871 403 1240 440" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>Amber zone – Warning </h3> </div> <div data-bbox="871 456 1366 539" data-label="Text"> <p>If you are using your blue inhaler more than 3 times per week for symptoms or you often wake at night with a cough or wheeze, arrange a review with your asthma nurse or GP.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="871 544 1305 585" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Warning signs that your asthma is getting worse:</p> </div> <div data-bbox="871 587 1364 705" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you have symptoms (cough, wheeze, 'tight chest' or feel out of breath) • you need your reliever inhaler more than usual • your reliever is not lasting four hours • your peak flow is down by a third </div> <div data-bbox="871 708 1120 732" data-label="Text"> <p>PEAK FLOW 1/3 DOWN</p> </div> <div data-bbox="871 735 1366 791" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>Amber Zone Action – continue your normal medicines AND</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="871 801 1370 1016" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take 2 puffs of the BLUE inhaler with your spacer 1 puff at a time. Keep doing this every 10 minutes if you still have symptoms up to a total of 6 puffs • You can do this every 4 hours but must make an appointment at your GP surgery within the next 24hrs even if you feel better. • If you need to do this more than every 4hrs, you must see your GP today or go to A&E • Start keeping a record of your symptoms and peak flow readings to take to the Doctor </div> <div data-bbox="871 1027 1032 1051" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>IMPORTANT:</p> </div> <div data-bbox="871 1058 1314 1101" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If after your 6 puffs you still have increasing wheeze or chest tightness </div> <div data-bbox="976 1120 1267 1145" data-label="Text"> <p>Move to the RED ZONE</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1462 403 1767 437" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>Red zone – Severe </h3> </div> <div data-bbox="1462 456 1910 553" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you are still breathing hard and fast • you still feel tight and wheezy • you are too breathless to talk in a sentence • you are feeling frightened and exhausted </div> <div data-bbox="1462 557 1774 582" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Other serious symptoms are:</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1462 580 1977 630" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • colour changes - very pale / grey / blue • using rib and neck muscles to breath, nose flaring </div> <div data-bbox="1462 654 1780 689" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>Red Zone Action</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="1478 699 1966 758" data-label="Text"> <p>Take 10 puffs of the blue inhaler via a spacer and call 999</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1462 766 1968 967" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asthma can be life threatening • Do not attempt to do a peak flow • Whilst waiting for the ambulance and using your spacer, take 1 puff at a time of your blue inhaler, breathing at a normal rate for 4-5 breaths, every 30 seconds. • Stay where you are and keep calm • If your child becomes unresponsive and has an adrenaline pen for allergies-use it now. </div> <div data-bbox="1462 994 1854 1018" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Additional comments or information</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> </div>
--	--	---

A school personalised asthma plan

Green zone – Good 

Your asthma is under control if:

- Your breathing feels good
- You have no cough or wheeze
- Your sleeping is not disturbed by coughing
- You are able to do your usual activities
- You are not missing school
- If you check your Peak Flow, it is around your best

BEST PEAK FLOW.....

Green Zone Action

Take your normal medications

Preventer (taken at home)

.....

.....

Reliever (to use in school **before exercise** and **before** exposure to triggers 4 hourly if needed)

.....

.....

Others (taken at home)

.....

.....

Amber zone – Warning 

Warning signs that your asthma is getting worse:

- You had a bad night with cough or wheeze and might be tired in class
- You have a cough, wheeze or 'tight' chest and feel out of breath
- You need to use your reliever more than usual

Tell a member of staff or ask a friend to get help

Amber Zone Action

Use your spacer with the blue reliever puffer and do the following:

- Take **2 puffs** of the blue inhaler with your spacer 1 puff at a time. Keep doing this every 10 minutes, if you still have symptoms, up to a total of 6 puffs.
- Sit quietly, where an adult can see you for 10 minutes until you are feeling better and can go back into class
- If you feel like this again after 4 hrs, tell a member of staff, repeat above and school should phone your parent to collect you
- School need to write how much inhaler you have used in your diary or tell your parent

IMPORTANT: If **6 puffs** of the blue inhaler via the spacer is not working or its effect is lasting less than **4 hrs** and you have increasing wheeze or chest tightness, move to the **Red Zone**

Red zone – Severe 

IF after 6 puffs of your blue inhaler you experience any of the following symptoms within the next 4 hours:

- You are still breathing hard and fast
- You still feel tight and wheezy
- You are too breathless to talk in a sentence
- You are feeling frightened and exhausted

Other serious symptoms are:

- Colour changes - very pale / grey / blue
- Using rib and neck muscles to breath, nose flaring

Red Zone Action

Take 10 puffs of your blue inhaler via a spacer and CALL 999

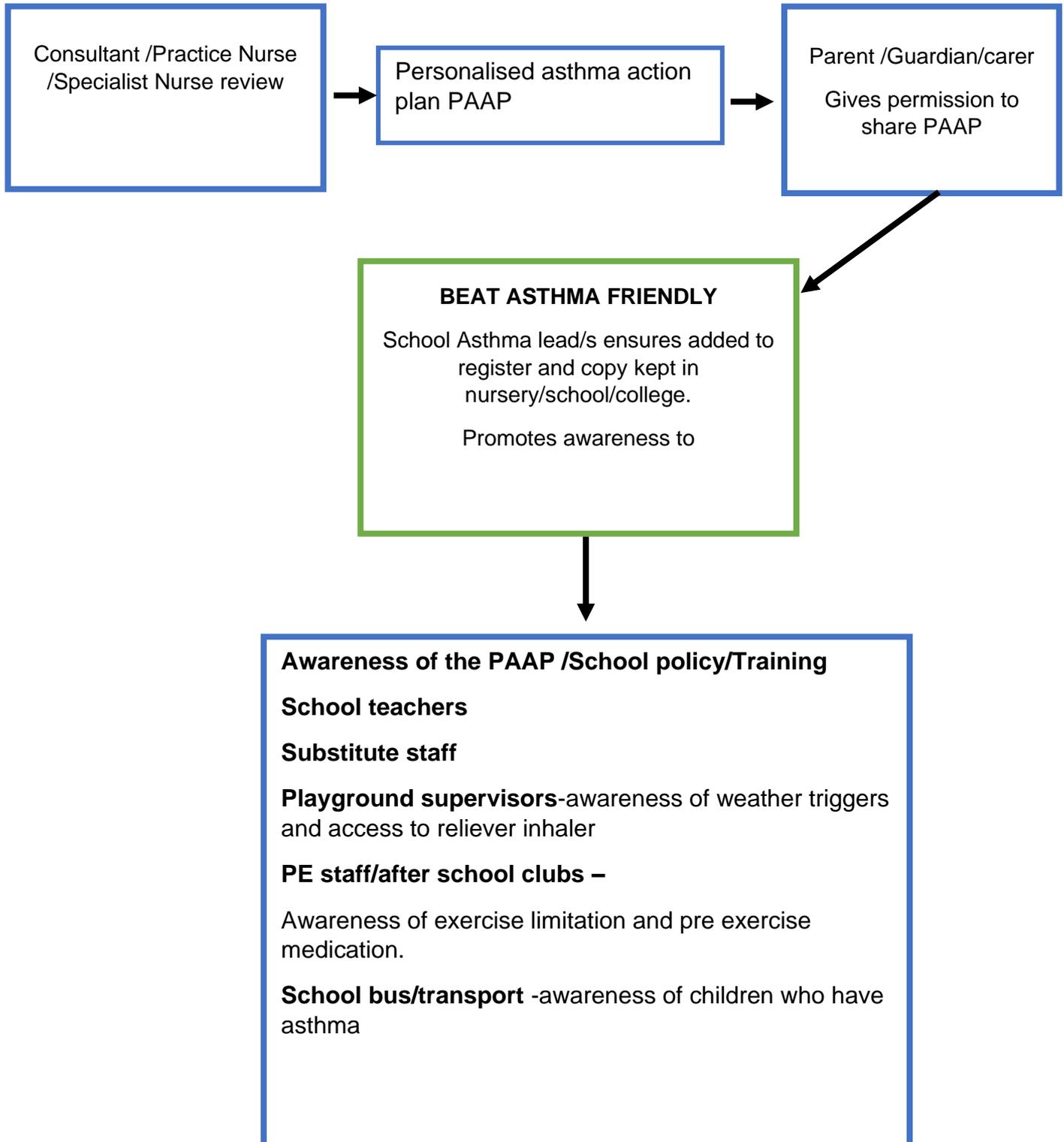
- Whilst waiting for the ambulance to arrive and using your spacer, keep taking 1 puff of your blue inhaler every 30 seconds, breathing at a normal rate for 4-5 breaths.
- Stay where you are and keep calm
- If the pupil becomes unresponsive and has an adrenaline pen for allergies-use it now.

Additional comments or information

My spacer/inhaler/adrenaline pen is kept:

.....

Importance of PAAP



Document review date April 2026

5. The school has a named Asthma champions /lead

The asthma champion/ lead/s will be a nominated member/s of staff who will ensure that there is a whole school approach to the management of asthma and will be a resource for staff members, parent/carers and CYPs.

6. School can demonstrate an awareness of potential triggers indoor/outdoor

- Promote healthy air within school
- Encourage walk to school strategies
- Discourage parents from leaving engines running when dropping off or picking up .
- Keep classrooms free of common allergens and irritants that can make asthma worse.
- Be aware that most students who have asthma also have allergies.
- Develop and enforce smoking bans in school buildings, on school grounds, at school-sponsored events, and in vehicles used for student travel. Support smoking prevention and cessation programs for students and staff.
- Design and schedule building repairs, renovations, cleaning, and maintenance to avoid exposing students and staff to fumes, dust, chemicals, and other irritants. When possible:
 - Schedule painting and major repairs during long holidays or summer break. Be sure to thoroughly clean all affected areas to remove dust, debris, and fumes before students return.
 - Select the safest cleaning and building products available and use according to manufacturer's instructions.
 - Cut grass when students are not in school.

7. Staff Training

All staff members will be expected to undertake an annual asthma awareness session with a minimum of 85% of staff trained to achieve accreditation.

Please see the link below:

<https://www.educationforhealth.org/course/supporting-children-and-young-peoples-health-improving-asthma-care-together/>

8. Beat Asthma Friendly Schools Accreditation

In order to achieve the Beat Asthma friendly School Accreditation the criteria has been identified in a self-evaluation checklist. See Appendix 5.

Document review date April 2026

Appendix 4- PAAP and link to printable copy- <http://www.beatasthma.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Personalised-asthma-action-plan-for-schools-2022.pdf>

Remember: take your reliever inhaler **before** you come into contact with any of your triggers and every 4 hours if you have a cold

Your Triggers are:

-
-
-
-
-
-

Common Triggers are:

- Viruses
- Changes in weather
- House dust mites
- Animal fur, feathers and their bedding
- Foods
- Exercise
- Upset, distress, and emotions
- Smoke –cigarettes and fires

Emergency contact numbers:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Your GP's name and telephone number is:

Dr

.....

Additional Comments:

.....
.....
.....

Pupil Photograph

.....
.....
.....

School Asthma Management Plan

.....

Best Peak Flow.....

Date.....

Keep this with you at all times in school

Recommended websites
www.beatasthma.co.uk
www.asthma.org.uk



Appendix 5- Checklist /audit /evaluation

Beat asthma friendly school checklist accreditation

		Tick once completed
School Asthma policy	Awareness of -Supporting Pupils in school with medical condition (Department for Education 2015) available for all staff to read and to use as guidance when developing policies.	
	Awareness of -Guidance on the use of Emergency Salbutamol Inhalers in Schools (Department of Health, Sept 2014).	
	School Beat asthma policy in place, developed using guidance from above and updated regularly – all staff to be made aware of the policy and where to access it.	
	System in place to identify CYP who have frequent absences from school due to asthma.	
Asthma Register	Have a named individual asthma champion or leads	
	Ensure school asthma register in place and updated regularly. Must state name and date of birth of CYP.	
	Ensure that any opt out consents are documented for emergency inhalers/spacers.	
	Register available to all staff – suggest displaying in school office/staff room with a photo board	
	Ensure each child has an individual healthcare plan (IHCP) completed. School asthma care detailed on the IHCP and supported where needed with a specific asthma management plan PAAP.	
Emergency Inhaler kits To use if CYP own not available	Suggest minimum of 3 emergency inhaler kits are purchased to keep in school conveniently located in key areas. Can only be used for pupils who have a diagnosis of asthma or have been prescribed a salbutamol inhaler with the exception where parents have submitted the opt out consent. An emergency kit should be taken out of school for offsite activities/residential trips	

Emergency Kit content	<p>Each kit should consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asthma register 1 large volume spacer device 1 salbutamol 100mcgs per puff inhaler Information leaflet on how to administer Asthma attack flow chart Record of inhaler use. Letter template to send to the parent informing them that the emergency inhaler/spacer has been used . Every inhaler following use should be returned to pharmacy for safe disposal. Each spacer used for a single child only could be retained and labelled for that child / given to the parent for home use /returned to pharmacy for safe disposal. 	
Medications	Asthma medication is provided by the parent for school use with instructions of when and how to use, in keeping with their IHCP/PAAP.	
	The use of reliever medication must be recorded, and parents informed if used outside of the pupil's management plan	
	A system is in place to check the expiry dates of any medication and a system to replace when expired or almost empty	
	School staff and CYP know where their inhaler and spacer are kept – must be always accessible	
	Inhalers should be kept in a cool environment	
	If using a metered dose inhaler (“puffer” type), a spacer device must also be provided by the parent.	

	Medication must be clearly labelled with a pharmacy label displaying name/dose/instructions.	
CYP that self-manage	If a CYP carries their own inhaler as part of their IHCP, a spacer and metered dose inhaler should be available for them to use in school – provided by the parent	
	Parents should be informed if a CYP appears to be using their reliever inhaler more frequently than usual in school.	
	Encourage CYP who self-manage to carry a copy of their PAAP in their school personal planner.	
Pollution	Evidence of awareness within school. Triggers Outdoor/Indoor pollution Journey to school Smoke free site Resource -Beat asthma website /reference list Please give 3 examples	
Whole school approach	Evidence of involvement of Parents /guardian -sharing information /update/opinions Give examples of evidence	
	CYP-Asthma ambassadors /children’s views on asthma in school. Give examples of evidence	

Staff Training	All school staff complete online Asthma awareness session then biannually. https://www.educationforhealth.org/course/supporting-children-and-young-peoples-health-improving-asthma-care-together/	
	How do I manage a CYP having an asthma attack flow chart displayed in school – see appendix	
	Staff administrating inhalers should be knowledgeable of the correct technique Information available on inhaler devices and how to use https://www.beatasthma.co.uk/ video section	

Date completed:

Signature:

.....

Appendix 6 - Wall posters

- How to recognise an asthma attack (primary)



HOW TO RECOGNISE AN ASTHMA ATTACK

It is important to recognize the signs and symptoms of an asthma attack in a Child/Young person (CYP). The onset of an asthma attack can gradually appear over days. Early recognition can reduce the risk of a hospital admission.

A CYP may have one or more of these symptoms during an asthma attack:



BREATHING HARD AND FAST

You may notice faster breathing or pulling in of muscles in between the ribs or underneath the ribs. (recession)



WHEEZING

This is typically a high-pitched whistling noise heard on breathing in and out, a sound produced by inflamed and narrowed airways that occur in asthma.



COUGHING

A cough may become worse, particularly at night preventing your child from having restful sleep and making them seem more tired in class.



BREATHLESSNESS

A child may become less active and reluctant to join in activities. Lack of interest in food or restlessness can be a sign that the child is too breathless to exercise or eat.

TUMMY OR CHEST ACHE

Be aware that younger children often complain of tummy ache when it is actually their chest that is causing them discomfort.

INCREASED USE OF THE RELIEVER INHALER

If the CYP is old enough, he/she may ask for the reliever inhaler more frequently during an attack. It is important that you follow the asthma action plan and recognize that if the reliever inhaler is not helping that it is time to seek medical help.

- How to recognise an asthma attack (secondary)



HOW TO RECOGNISE AN ASTHMA ATTACK

It is important that you recognise the signs and symptoms of an asthma attack in children and young people. Be aware that the onset of an asthma attack can gradually appear over days. Early recognition will help prevent a child or young person from getting worse and needing to go in to hospital.

A child or young person may have one or more of these symptoms during an asthma attack:



BREATHING HARD AND FAST

You may notice they breathe faster or have shorter breaths.

WHEEZING

This is typically a high-pitched whistling noise heard on breathing in and out, a sound produced by inflamed and narrowed airways that occur in asthma.



COUGHING

They may have a worsening cough, particularly at night preventing them from having restful sleep and making them seem more tired in class.



BREATHLESSNESS

They may appear to be less active, or may seem reluctant to join in activities. Breathlessness can also cause lack of interest in food or restlessness.

CHEST TIGHTNESS

They may describe a tight feeling or squeezing within their chest



INCREASED USE OF THE RELIEVER INHALER

The child or young person will use their reliever inhaler more frequently during an attack. It is important that their asthma action plan is followed and that medical help is called if they are not improving.

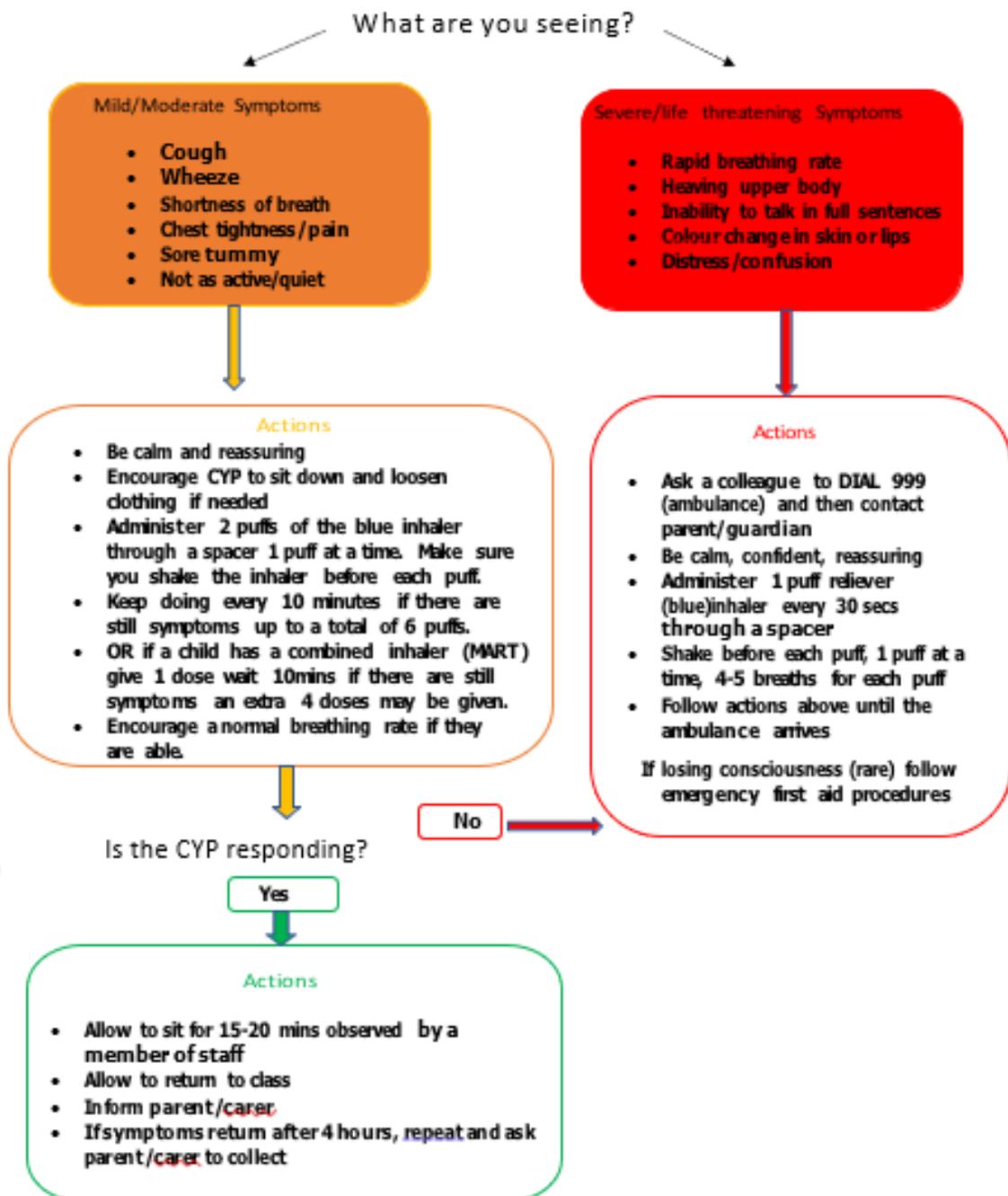
www.beatasthma.co.uk

Document review date April 2026

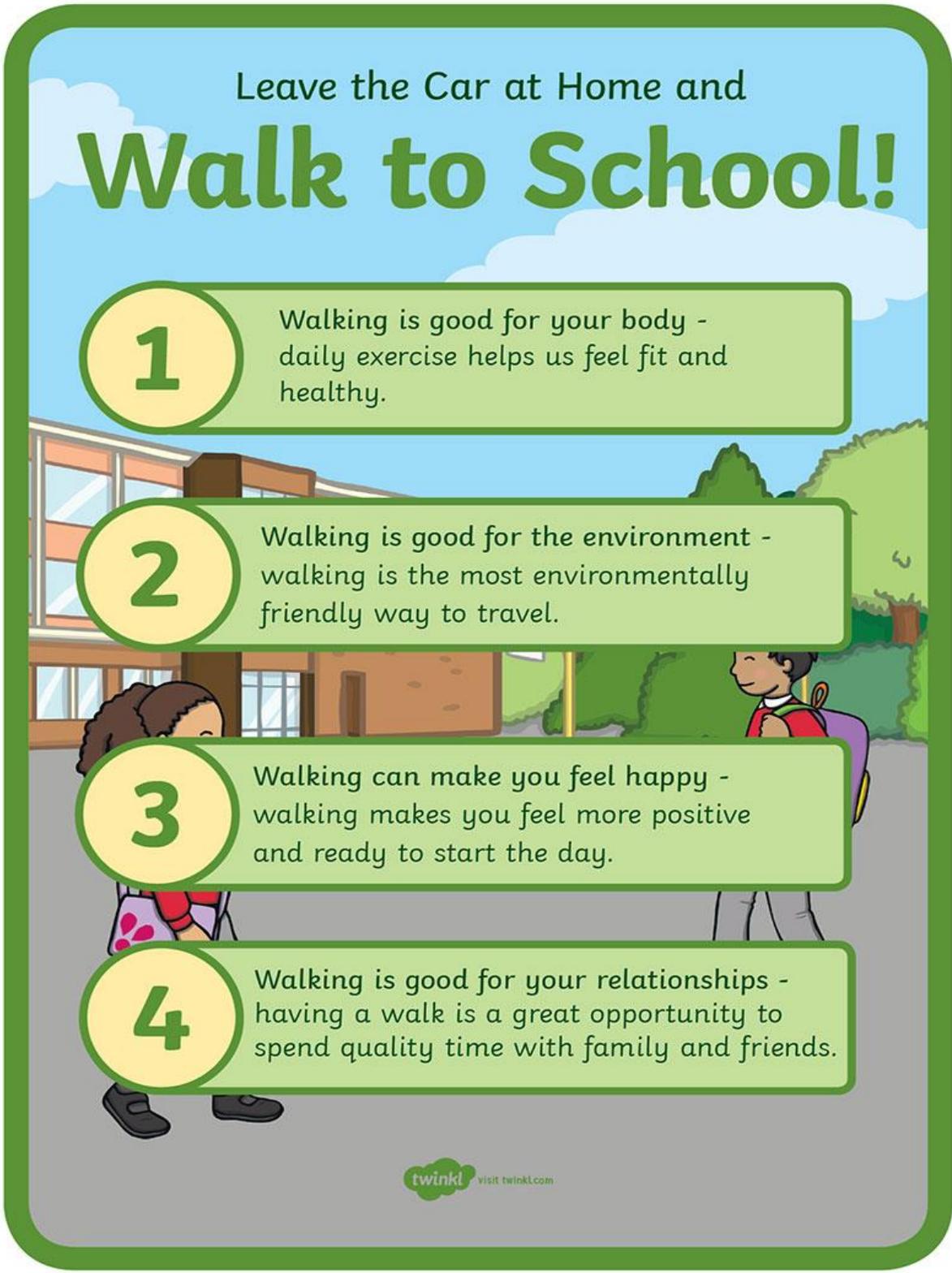
- How do I manage a Pupil having an asthma attack



How Do I Manage a Child/Young Person Having an Asthma Attack?



Appendix 7- Walk to school poster

A colorful illustration of a school building with a blue sky and green trees in the background. In the foreground, two children are walking towards the school. A girl with brown hair is on the left, and a boy with a red backpack is on the right. The poster features four numbered points in green rounded rectangles, each with a yellow circle containing the number. The text is in a green, sans-serif font.

Leave the Car at Home and
Walk to School!

- 1** Walking is good for your body - daily exercise helps us feel fit and healthy.
- 2** Walking is good for the environment - walking is the most environmentally friendly way to travel.
- 3** Walking can make you feel happy - walking makes you feel more positive and ready to start the day.
- 4** Walking is good for your relationships - having a walk is a great opportunity to spend quality time with family and friends.

twinkl visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Appendix 11- Template individual healthcare plan



Template individual healthcare plan

Name of school/setting

Child's name

Group/class/form

Date of birth

Child's address

Medical diagnosis or condition

Date

Review date

Family Contact Information

Name

Phone no. (work)

(home)

(mobile)

Name

Relationship to child

Phone no. (work)

(home)

(mobile)

Clinic/Hospital Contact

Name

Phone no.

G.P.

Name

Phone no.

Who is responsible for providing support in school

--

Describe medical needs and give details of child's symptoms, triggers, signs, treatments, facilities, equipment or devices, environmental issues etc



Name of medication, dose, method of administration, when to be taken, side effects, contra-indications, administered by/self-administered with/without supervision

Daily care requirements

Specific support for the pupil's educational, social and emotional needs

Arrangements for school visits/trips etc

Other information

Describe what constitutes an emergency, and the action to take if this occurs

Who is responsible in an emergency (*state if different for off-site activities*)

Plan developed with

Staff training needed/undertaken - who, what, when

Form copied to

Appendix 12- Parent information form and Opt out use of Emergency inhaler in school.

Dear Parent

We are reviewing our asthma policy which recommends that our school keeps a asthma register for children who have asthma. We also have an emergency relief inhaler that can be used for any child within school who has a diagnosis of asthma or has been prescribed a reliever inhaler.

Your child will still need their own reliever in school which is clearly labelled with their name/expiry date and instructions/dose.

Please fill out the form below with information about your child to help us update our records.

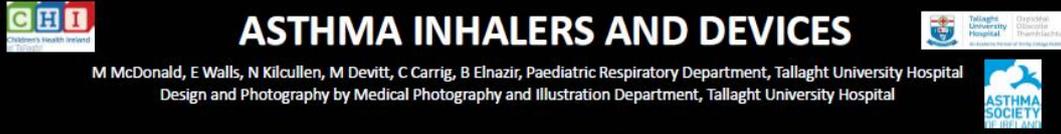
If your child does not have a spacer or have had an asthma review in the last 12 months please arrange an appointment with your GP Practice.

Many thanks

Yours sincerely

		Please tick
I can confirm that my child has been diagnosed with asthma		
I can confirm that my child has been given a reliever inhaler		
I can confirm that I have supplied a reliever inhaler and spacer which is clearly labelled with my child's name /dose and expiry date.		
I have filled in the school asthma plan form and returned it to school		
Please tick if you DO NOT wish your child to use the <u>School</u> relief inhaler in an Emergency		
Print name Name of child	Sign Class/group	Date

Appendix 13- Asthma medication poster example



ASTHMA INHALERS AND DEVICES

M McDonald, E Walls, N Kilcullen, M Devitt, C Carrig, B Elnazir, Paediatric Respiratory Department, Tallaght University Hospital
Design and Photography by Medical Photography and Illustration Department, Tallaght University Hospital

INHALED CORTICOSTEROIDS

 Beclomethasone 50, 100, 200, 250 mcgs Beclazone CFC Free Inhaler	 Beclomethasone 50, 100, 200, 250 mcgs Beclazone Easi-breathe	 Beclomethasone 50, 100, 250 mcgs Becotide Evohaler	 Budesonide 100, 200, 400 mcgs Pulmicort Turbohaler
 Ciclesonide 80, 160 mcgs Alvesco Inhalation Aerosol	 Fluticasone 50, 100, 250, 500 mcgs Flixotide Diskus	 Fluticasone 50, 125, 250 mcgs Flixotide Evohaler	 Mometasone Furoate 200, 400 mcgs Asmanex Twisthaler

COMBINATION INHALERS

 Budesonide/Formoterol 80/4.5, 160/4.5, 320/9mcgs Bufomix Easyhaler	 Budesonide/Formoterol 160/4.5 mcgs, 320/9mcgs DuoResp Spiromax	 Budesonide/Formoterol 100/6, 200/6, 400/12 mcgs Symbicort Turbohaler	 Fluticasone/Formoterol 50/5, 125/5 mcgs Flutiform K-haler	 Fluticasone/Formoterol 50/5, 125/5, 250/10 mcgs Flutiform pMDI	 Fluticasone/Vilanterol 92/22 mcg, 184/22 mcg Relvar Ellipta
 Salmeterol/Fluticasone 50/500 mcgs Aerivio Spiromax pMDI	 Salmeterol/Fluticasone 50/250, 50/500 mcgs AirFluSal Forspiro	 Salmeterol/Fluticasone 25/125, 25/250 mcgs Serelto pMDI	 Salmeterol/Fluticasone 50/100, 50/250, 50/500 mcgs Seretide Diskus	 Salmeterol/Fluticasone 25/50, 25/125, 25/250 mcgs Seretide Evohaler	 Salmeterol/Fluticasone 25/125, 25/250 mcgs Sirdupla pMDI

SHORT ACTING BRONCHODILATORS

 Ipratropium 20 mcgs Atrovent pMDI	 Salbutamol 100 mcgs Salamol Easi-breathe	 Salbutamol 100 mcgs Salbul pMDI	 Salbutamol 200 mcgs Ventolin Diskus	 Salbutamol 100 mcgs Ventolin Evohaler	 Terbutaline 500 mcgs Bricanyl Turbohaler
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LONG ACTING BRONCHODILATORS

 Formoterol 12 mcgs Foradil Aerolizer	 Formoterol 6, 12 mcgs Oxis Turbohaler	 Salmeterol 50 mcgs Serevent Diskus	 Salmeterol 100 mcgs Serevent Evohaler	 Tiotropium 2.5 mcgs Spiriva Respimat
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SPACER DEVICES

 Able spacer 2/ A2A/ with mask	 Aerochamber	 Aerochamber with Mask	 Babyhaler	 Free-breath with mask / mouthpiece	 Volumatic
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Prescribe medication according to product license and evidence based guidelines

References and Resources.

<https://www.beatasthma.co.uk>

[Report template - NHSI website \(england.nhs.uk\)](#)

[National-bundle-of-care-for-children-and-young-people-with-asthma-resource-pack-September-2021.pdf \(england.nhs.uk\)](#)

[Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

[Guidance on the use of emergency salbutamol inhalers in schools \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

[Walk to School | Living Streets](#)

<https://www.educationforhealth.org/course/supporting-children-and-young-peoples-health-improving-asthma-care-together/>

[About Air Pollution - Defra, UK](#)

[Home :: North East and North Cumbria Healthier Together \(nenc-healthiertogether.nhs.uk\)](#)