

Form Number frm-21051

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Select orders by placing a  $(\checkmark)$  in the associated box

For more information, see Clinical Knowledge Topic Asthma

Last Name	
First Name	
PHN#	MRN#
Birthdate (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Physician

http://insite.albertahealthservices.ca/klink/14163.asp			
Goals of Care			
Conversations leading to the ordering of a Goals of Care Designation (GCD), should take place as early as possible in a patient's course of care. The Goals of Care Designation is created, or the previous GCD is affirmed or changed resulting from this conversation with the patient or, where appropriate, the Alternate Decision-Maker.  Complete the Goals of Care Designation (GCD) Order Set within your electronic system, or if using paper process, complete the Provincial Goals of Care Designation (GCD) paper form (http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/frm-103547.pdf)			
Admit			
☐ Admit to:			
<ul> <li>□ Anticipated Date of Discharge:</li> <li>□ Clinical Communication – Call for old charts from</li></ul>	· · ·	cian name or clinic)	
Intravenous Fluid Orders			
□ Intravenous Cannula – Insert □ lactated ringers infusion 30 mL/hour to keep vein open □ lactated ringers infusion at mL/hour □ 0.9 % NaCl infusion 30 mL/hour to keep vein open □ 0.9 % NaCl infusion IV at mL/hour □ D5W - 0.45% NaCl IV infusion 30 mL/hour to keep vein open □ D5W - 0.45% NaCl infusion at mL/hour □ Saline Lock IV, flush with 2 - 5 mL 0.9% NaCl every 8 hours for peripheral lines □ Other (specify fluid) infusion at mL/hour			
Laboratory Investigations			
Initial Investigations  ☐ Complete Blood Count (CBC) with differential ☐ Electrolytes (Na, K, CI, CO2) ☐ Creatinine ☐ HCG Beta ☐ Sputum Bacterial Culture  Consider only for patients presenting with Influenza-like Illne	ess symptoms		
☐ Respiratory Virus Panel via Nasal Pharyngeal Swab ☐ Other (specify)			
Investigations Day 1 post admission  Complete Blood Count (CBC) with differential on day 1 post admission. Date:  Electrolytes (Na, K, Cl, CO2) on day 1 post admission. Date:			
Blood Gas is recommended in severe asthma, clinical deterioration (decreasing Peak Expiratory Flow [PEF], SPO2 less than 92% / increasing O2 requirement), or if PEF or FEV1 under 50% predicted value  □ Blood Gas Arterial STAT			
Prescriber Signature	Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh:mm)	

21051 (2018-03) Page 1 of 5



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Diagnostic Imaging			
□ Chest X-ray PA and Lateral (GR Chest, 2 Projections) - indication:			
Other Investigations			
☐ Electrocardiogram - indication:			
Medications			
☐ Refer to local institutional practices for Venous are available	s Thromboembolism (VTE) Prophyla:	xis until provincial orders	
<ul> <li>Condition Specific Medication Considerations - Asthma</li> <li>Ask about any previous reactions to NSAIDS or beta blockers, and document any allergies.</li> <li>Presence of asthma, Chronic Rhinosinusitis with Nasal Polyposis, and Aspirin Sensitivity suggests Aspirin Exacerbated Respiratory Disease</li> <li>Do not sedate patients with Acute asthma unless for intubation</li> </ul>			
Acute Bronchodilation – Moderate-Severe As Salbutamol is the mainstay of therapy. Ipratropium ir			
Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) – preferred option  □ salbutamol 100 mcg MDI 4 puffs inhaled every 20 minutes with spacer x 3 doses  □ salbutamol 100 mcg MDI 4 puffs inhaled every 1 hour PRN with spacer for wheeze  □ salbutamol 100 mcg MDI puffs inhaled every hour(s) with spacer  □ ipratropium 20 mcg MDI 4 puffs inhaled every 20 minutes with spacer x 3 doses			
☐ ipratropium 20 mcg MDI 4 puffs inhaled every 1 hour PRN with spacer for wheeze ☐ ipratropium 20 mcg MDI puffs inhaled every hour(s) with spacer			
Nebulization Therapy  Formulary Restricted Use: Use nebulization ONLY for patients who have severe, life-threatening respiratory disease (e.g. impending respiratory arrest, continuous nebulization required), are uncooperative or are unable to follow the directions required for MDI with spacer.  □ salbutamol 5 mg inhaled by nebulizer every 20 minutes x 3 doses □ salbutamol 5 mg inhaled by nebulizer every 1 hour PRN for wheeze □ salbutamol mg inhaled by nebulizer every hour(s) with spacer □ ipratropium bromide 0.5 mg inhaled by nebulizer every 20 minutes x 3 doses			
☐ ipratropium bromide 0.5 mg inhaled by nebulizer every 1 hour PRN for wheeze ☐ ipratropium bromide mg inhaled by nebulizer every hour(s) with spacer			
Adjunctive Therapies If persistent severe airflow obstruction despite maximal medical therapy. Must be assessed by an Authorized Prescriber prior to administration.  □ magnesium sulphate 2 g IV over 20 min once			
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21051 (2018-03) Page 2 of 5



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Medications (continued)			
Maintenance Therapy There is perceived value in monitoring technique and emphasizing the importance of inhaled steroids, even during an acute exacerbation. Corticosteroids should be the first line controller medication. LABA should never be used as monotherapy.			
Inhaled Corticosteroid (choose ONE, utilize patient's home medication if possible)  For ciclesonide, recommended frequency is daily or BID  □ ciclesonide (Alvesco) 100 mcg MDI puff(s) inhaled with spacer □ ciclesonide (Alvesco) 200 mcg MDI puff(s) inhaled BID with spacer □ fluticasone (Flovent) 50 mcg MDI puff(s) inhaled BID with spacer □ fluticasone (Flovent) 125 mcg MDI puff(s) inhaled BID with spacer □ fluticasone (Flovent) 250 mcg MDI puff(s) inhaled BID with spacer □ fluticasone (Flovent) 250 mcg diskus puff(s) inhaled BID □ beclomethasone (Qvar) 50 mcg MDI puff(s) inhaled BID with spacer			
□ beclomethasone (Qvar) 100 mcg MDI puff(s) inhaled BID with spacer			
□ budesonide (Pulmicort) 200 mcg turbuhaler puff(s) inhaled BID  Combination Inhaled Corticosteroid / Long-Acting Beta-Agonist □ fluticasone-salmeterol (Advair) 100 mcg-50 mcg diskus 1 puff inhaled BID □ fluticasone-salmeterol (Advair) 125 mcg-25 mcg MDI puff(s) inhaled BID with spacer □ fluticasone-salmeterol (Advair) 250 mcg-25 mcg MDI puff(s) inhaled BID with spacer □ fluticasone-salmeterol (Advair) 250 mcg-50 mcg diskus 1 puff inhaled BID □ fluticasone-salmeterol (Advair) 500 mcg-50 mcg diskus 1 puff inhaled BID □ budesonide-formoterol (Symbicort) 100 mcg-6 mcg turbuhaler puff(s) inhaled BID □ budesonide-formoterol (Symbicort) 200 mcg-6 mcg turbuhaler puff(s) inhaled BID fluticasone-vilanterol is restricted to:  1. Asthma uncontrolled on inhaled corticosteroid therapy OR 2. Maintenance treatment of moderate to severe (i.e. FEV1 less than 80% predicted) COPD AND inadequate response to a long-acting bronchodilator OR 3. Maintenance treatment of severe (i.e. FEV1 less than 50% predicted) COPD □ fluticasone-vilanterol (Breo Ellipta) 100 mcg-25 mcg DPI puff(s) inhaled daily			
The inhalers listed above are on formulary. Use patient's own supply or complete non-formulary request when ordering non-formulary inhalers.  □ Other:			
Corticosteroids  Systemic corticosteroids are indicated in all acute asthma exacerbations.  Oral and parenteral agents are considered equivalent; consider IV administration if actively vomiting, too dyspneic to swallow, severe exacerbations, or high likelihood of requiring airway intervention.  □ predniSONE 50 mg PO once now if not already given  □ predniSONE mg PO daily x days  If not tolerating oral corticosteroids or is NPO; consider switching to PO once clinically appropriate  □ methylPREDNISolone (Solu-MEDROL) mg IV every hour(s)			
Prescriber Signature Date (dd-Mon-yyyy) Time (hh:mm)			



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Medications (continued)		
Immunization – Influenza and Pneumococcal If indicated, when the patient is no longer febrile or acutely in During influenza season if NOT already vaccinated.  □ influenza vaccine 0.5 mL IM once	ll, with verbal informed consent.	
Review vaccine history and eligibility criteria if not previously pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine 0.5 mL IN		
Patient Care		
Monitoring  ☐ Vital Signs (respiratory rate, pulse, blood pressure, to Discount Dis		, , ,
Respiratory Care  ☐ Notify attending Authorized Prescriber if ☐ O2 Therapy titrate to maintain O2 saturation between ☐ O2 Therapy titrate to maintain O2 saturation between	n 92-96%	(specify parameters)
Oxygen Therapy in Pregnancy  O2 Therapy - titrate to maintain O2 saturation greate	er than 95%	
Lung Function – Asthma  ☐ Peak Expiratory Flow Rate - bedside for baseline (if ☐ Peak Expiratory Flow Rate - bedside 15 minutes po		nent)
Daily Peak Expiratory Flow Rate (recommended)  Pre-discharge PEF should be documented on discharge sur  □ Peak Expiratory Flow Rate - bedside daily  □ Peak Expiratory Flow Rate - beside BID  □ Peak Expiratory Flow Rate - bedside pre-discharge	mmary	
Pulmonary Function Test Required to confirm asthma diagnosis before discharge if the diagn  □ Spirometry - Pre and Post Bronchodilator (if available)		onstrated previously
Activity  ☐ Bedrest with bathroom privileges, head of bed eleval as condition improves ☐ Activity as tolerated ☐ Mobilize - early mobilization	ited at 30 degrees. Progress to Activit	ty as Tolerated
Safety and Precaution  ☐ Isolation — Type:		
Prescriber Signature	Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh:mm)
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21051 (2018-03) Page 4 of 5



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Patient Care (continued)			
Diet/Nutrition			
□NPO	☐ Clear Fluids		
□ NPO - may take medications with sips	☐ Regular Diet		
□ Other Diet			
Transition and Referral (Inpatient)  ☐ Consult Respirology ☐ Consult General Internal Medicine ☐ Consult Critical Care ☐ Consult RAAPID in rural settings ☐ Occupational Therapy (reason for referral): ☐ Physiotherapy (reason for referral): ☐ Respiratory Therapist (reason for referral): ☐ Certified Respiratory Educator (reason for referral):			
☐ Social Work (financial concerns)			
Teaching and Patient Discharge Instructions  Educational intervention may decrease subsequent hospital admission in adults who present to emergency department for acute asthma. Should include Asthma Self-Management 'Action' Plan. Distribution of Asthma Action Plan to the patient's circle of care and pharmacy is suggested. Sample Asthma Action Plans: Asthma Action Plan (myHealthAlberta), also available at www.asthma.ca. Refer to AHS Asthma Toolkit  ☐ Teach inhaler device technique  ☐ (Registered Nurse / Respiratory Therapist / Certified Respiratory Educator / Pharmacist or Pharmacy Technician)  ☐ Patient to follow up with Family Physician 2 weeks post discharge  ☐ Send discharge summary to Family Physician			
Outpatient Referrals  Patients admitted for an Asthma Exacerbation should have a minimum of community respirologist referral, inpatient referral, or urgent outpatient referral.  Consult Respirology Consult General Internal Medicine Alberta Quits Helpline Referral Certified Asthma Educator (if available or refer to highest level of asthma education)  Prescriber Signature  Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)  Time (hh:mm)			
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21051 (2018-03) Page 5 of 5