



Does my child have

asthma?

Many infants and toddlers experience occasional episodes of wheezing caused by respiratory tract infections, but that doesn't mean they suffer from asthma, a chronic disorder that causes swelling and inflammation of the airways.

1 in 11
children
in the U.S.
have asthma



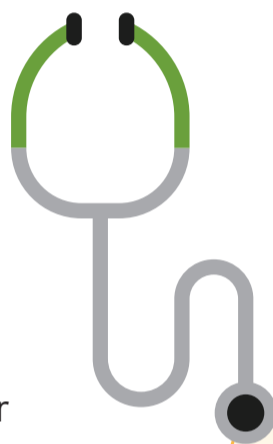
Diagnosis

Physicians evaluate the **frequency and timing of asthma episodes**, the **presence of risk factors** and a child's **response to medication**.

These factors, in addition to your child's age and overall health, will determine your child's treatment course.

Treatment

Treatment typically consists of long-term controllers (usually taken daily), short-term-relief medications (usually lasting two to six hours per dose), or a combination of both. Most asthma medications are taken with a delivery device that helps a child breathe the medicine directly into his or her lungs.



60%

of children with
asthma will outgrow it
by adulthood

Symptoms

- Wheezing
- Shortness of breath
- Chest tightness
- Labored breathing
- Low energy
- Poor feeding in infants

Triggers

- Cigarette smoke
- Dust mites
- Respiratory tract infections
- Mold
- Cockroaches
- Air pollution
- Animal dander
- Pollen
- Exercise, especially in cold air

5-30%

of children with
severe asthma
will outgrow it by adulthood



Seek proper treatment

Poorly controlled asthma can significantly **impact routine activities, disrupt learning and sleep**, and result in numerous **school absences**, which can cause **financial and work-related challenges for parents**. It's very important for a child with asthma to receive proper treatment because the whole family is affected.