

## **Asthma**

Bronchial asthma is characterized by shortness of breath and wheezing due to constriction (narrowing) of the smaller airways. Asthma occurs in one to two percent of the population, and allergic or presumed allergic factors are responsible for most cases. It is a chronic inflammatory disease and management is directed towards controlling the inflammation. Those with continuous asthma symptoms can develop scarring of the lung with permanent changes on pulmonary function tests (PFT's) and chest x-ray due to the chronic inflammation. Chronic use of steroid inhalers may be required to decrease the inflammation and prevent acute attacks.

Symptoms of an asthmatic attack include chest tightness, coughing, wheezing, and labored breathing. They may last a few minutes to several hours and vary in severity. Fatigue, cold air inhalation and stress can cause asthma symptoms in individuals whose airways are hyperactive. Status asthmaticus is characterized by a intense, continuous state of asthma with a lack of response to normal treatment efforts. It requires hospitalization. Status asthmaticus can lead to death.

Lung function in asthma is measured by formal pulmonary functions tests (*PFTs*) or by the simpler peak flow meter. This meter is an inexpensive apparatus, often used to follow office-based patients. Asthmatic patients are encouraged to measure peak flow at home to follow their own progress. Peak flow variability is an important clue to risky asthma.

Except for the individual who is clinically classified as moderate persistent or severe persistent, PFTs and peak flow are essentially normal between attacks. Continual symptoms imply persistent airway inflammation, which as stated above can lead to lung scarring. In cases of permanent damage, there may be fixed changes on PFTs or on CXR. These people have a prognosis similar to COPD.

Mild intermittent asthmatics require no daily medications and may use short acting inhalers intermittently for relief of brief attacks. Persistent asthmatics require daily medications (either inhaled or oral) to control their disease.

In determining a rating for asthma, the frequency and severity of attacks are important considerations. See the Asthma Underwriting Classification Table on the next page.

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{Name Phone Number E-mail Address Website Address}



## **ASTHMA UNDERWRITING CLASSIFICATION TABLE**

Severity	Significant episode/yr	Description and Therapy
Mild	≤2	Any number of inhalers of any kind, including steroids
		No injections of epinephrine
		No aerosolized (nebulized) bronchodilator
		One continuous oral medication, but no steroid
		Short course tapering oral steroid up to 1 per yr
		No hospitalization for asthma or other respiratory disease in past 2 yrs
Moderate	<u>≤</u> 4	Any number of Inhalers of any kind, including steroids
		• Injections of epinephrine <4 per yr
		Short course of aerosolized (nebulized) bronchodilator <4 per yr
		Any number of continuous oral medications, but no steroid
		Short course tapering oral steroid <2 per yr
		No hospitalization for asthma or other respiratory disease in past 1 yr
Moderately severe	≤5	Any number of inhalers of any kind, including steroids
		Injections of adrenaline <5 per yr
		Short course of aerosolized (nebulized) bronchodilator up to 5 per yr
		<ul> <li>Any number of continuous oral medications which may include low dose oral steroid (&lt;10 mg daily)</li> </ul>
		• Short course oral steroid boost <4 per yr
		No hospitalization for asthma or other respiratory disease in past 6 month
Severe	<u>≥</u> 6	Persistent wheezing or dyspnea that limits activity
		• FEV 1 <1 liter at all times, including between episodes
		Home oxygen

Underwriting guideline for asthma over age 10:				
Mild	0			
Moderate	Table B			
Moderately severe	Table D to G			
Severe	Decline			

To get an idea of how a client with *Asthma* would be viewed in the underwriting process, please feel free to use this *Ask* "Rx" pert underwriter for an informal quote.

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## Asthma - Ask "Rx" pert underwriter (ask our experts)

Producer	Phone	Fax
Client	Age/DOB	Sex
If your client has a history of Asthma, please answ		
Please list date when first diagnosed:		
2. Has your client ever been hospitalized for this	condition:	
☐ yes, please give details		
□ no		
How many episodes of Asthma has your client physician for treatment?		
4. Has your client ever smoked?		
yes, and currently smokes	(amount/day)	
$\ \square$ yes, smoked in the past but quit	(date)	
☐ never smoked		
5. Is your client on any other medications (includ	e inhalers) or any medications	aken on an "as needed" basis?
☐ yes, please give details		
□ no		
6. Have pulmonary function tests (a breathing test	st) ever been done?	
$\ \square$ yes, please give most recent test resul	Its	
□ no		
7. Does your client have any abnormalities on an	ECG or x-ray?	
☐ yes, please give details		
□ no		
8. Does your client have any other major health p	roblems (ex: heart disease, etc.	)?
☐ yes, please give details		
□ no		
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After reading the Rx for Sucess on Asthma, please feel free to use this Ask "Rx" pert underwriter for an informal quote.

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