



# QUESTION & CHALLENGE CARDS

## Health and Care Professionals



# INTRODUCTION

The charity International Primary Care Respiratory Group ([www.ipcrg.org/aboutus](http://www.ipcrg.org/aboutus)) is leading a social movement approach to create a desire for change in the management of asthma\*. Our focus, in the first phase, is on the over-reliance on short-acting beta<sub>2</sub> agonists (SABA), and testing how to create a sense of discomfort and dissatisfaction with this amongst all stakeholders.

## OUR “HUNCHES” DRIVING THIS PROGRAMME ARE

- Whilst there is over-reliance, there is no consensus on what “over-reliance” looks like
- The initial conversations about SABAs that may affect a person’s use in the future occur in many places eg community pharmacies and emergency departments as well as general practices/family physician offices
- We don't really know what people do if they don't come regularly to the practice
- Amongst the non-respiratory interested workforce, asthma is regarded as a low priority for change
- Previous approaches haven't really shifted that despite the evidence suggesting unwarranted variation in outcomes and avoidable mortality, morbidity and healthcare utilisation
- Without an appetite to change, it is difficult for messages about how to improve asthma care to be received and adopted

*IPCRG has received funding from AstraZeneca to run the Delivery Team and for designing and printing these cards. The Delivery Team of GPs, pharmacists and patients are responsible for the content.*

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# QUESTION & CHALLENGE CARDS

## HEALTH AND CARE PROFESSIONALS

**These cards are a way to trigger conversations and for you to share your thinking with others. We invite you to use them to start a discussion!**

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Split into pairs or small groups
2. Choose a card from the pack
3. Read the question or comment
4. Take a few minutes to discuss the question or comment on the card and note down your key discussion points
5. Choose another card and follow steps 3 and 4 above
6. Feed back your discussion points to the full team/meeting

**Pharmacists sometimes detect  
that the patient has been  
dispensed 3 or more SABA  
inhalers in a year.**

**Do you think it is important to  
improve the communication  
between the doctor and the  
pharmacist in these  
circumstances?**

**How best can you inform the  
doctor about this?**

**First prescription of SABA  
for asthma:**

**Are there any restrictions on  
the prescribing dose of SABA**

**“Inhale as you need”**

**or**

**“Take x puffs as needed”**

**Challenging statement:**

**I think the current management of asthma is a global health problem because there is a great variability in clinical practice despite strong evidence for right care.**

**How many dispensed  
SABA inhalers for asthma  
should flag an alarm in the  
medical records system?  
(For over-reliance)**

**First prescription of SABA  
for asthma:**

**Who gives patients information  
about asthma and SABA use  
when prescribed?**

**Does this influence future  
beliefs about SABAs?**



**First prescription of SABA  
for asthma:**

**Is SABA usually prescribed  
for patients attending the  
emergency department?**

**What happens next?**

**What does the term  
reliever asthma treatment  
mean for the patient?**

**Which is a better indicator  
of poor asthma control:  
the use of oral steroids or  
the over-reliance on SABAs?**

**Is SABA indicated as a  
repeat prescription?**

**What would be the  
main reasons?**

**What would be the cut-off point  
of number of SABA inhalers  
per year?**

## **First prescription of SABA for asthma:**

### **Where and why does SABA get initiated?**

### **What explanation is given?**

Note: Clinical practice guidelines recommend initiating treatment with inhaled as-needed-only low dose ICS- formoterol as a preferred track, as controller and reliever.

**Simile:  
Does this work for you?**

**If your patient had chest pain  
would you keep prescribing GTN  
spray or would you try and  
identify the coronary occlusion  
and resolve it?**

**Using other inhaled treatments  
and not treating the underlying  
inflammation and airways  
obstruction with inhaled  
steroids is the same  
– it may relieve but it doesn't  
treat asthma.**

**How many patients on  
your practice register are on  
3 or more SABAs a year**

**What would it take  
to review them?**

**Who is your follow-up  
appointment with when a SABA  
is prescribed/dispensed?**

**General practitioner/family  
doctor, nurse or pharmacist?**



**Challenging statement:**  
**“SABA over-reliance  
is a problem in asthma,  
but not in COPD.”**