Allergic asthma affects more than half of the nearly 25 million Americans with asthma. Learn how to control and treat allergies and asthma.

Winter

Indoor allergens, like pet dander and dust mites prevail

Allergy and asthma symptoms related to pollen and ozone smog are expected to rise as climate changes continue.

Spring

Tree pollen peaks March to May

> In May 2015, record-breaking Midwest tree pollen counts were recorded.

> > -- Gottlieb Allergy Count

Allergy Cycle

Asthma Triggers

Control

Fall

Weed and ragweed season begins in Mid-August

Summer

Grass pollen at worst in May and June

70% of asthma patients also have allergies



Weather

Changes in barometric pressure or periods of extreme heat or cold



Inhaled Irritants

Smoke, paint fumes, perfume and pollution



Airborne Allergens

Pollens, mold, animal dander, dust mites



Exercise

Strenuous activity can bring on asthma symptoms



Heartburn/GERD

Gastroesophageal reflux disease can cause flare-ups



Upper Respiratory

Infections Cold, flu, bronchitis



Control your environment



Wipe off pets

before they come in from outside to limit pollen exposure.



Don't line dry

laundry outside.



Take precautions when exercising outdoors. Bring inhaler, avoid being out during peak

pollen hours and shorten workouts.



Consider medications

to reduce allergy symptoms. Nasal steroids can reduce inflammation. Decongestants and antihistamines provide symptomatic relief.



See your physician. Discuss

your symptoms and asthma triggers.



When to seek emergency treatment...

- Extremely out of breath when not moving
- Persistent cough and wheezing with shortness of breath
- Trouble walking, talking or performing normal activities
- Anxiety because of breathing difficulty
- Bluish lips or fingernails
- Breathless, exhausted and confused
- Skin over ribs looks "sucked in"

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Sources: American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology