

Rx FOR SUCCESS As

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 individu-als 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 es-sentially 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 Chest X-ray. These people have a prognosis similar to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

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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ASTHMA UNDERWRITING CLASSIFICATION TABLE

SEVERITY	SIGNIFICANT EPISODE/YEAR	DESCRIPTION AND THERAPY
Mild	≤2	 Any number of inhalers of any kind, including steroids No injections of epinephrine /adrenaline No aerosolized (nebulized) bronchodilator One continuous oral medication, but no steroid Short course tapering oral steroid up to 1 per year No hospitalization for asthma or other respiratory disease in past 2 years
Moderate	≤4	 Any number of inhalers of any kind, including steroids Injections of epinephrine /adrenaline ≤4 per year Short course of aerosolized (nebulized) bronchodilator ≤4 per year Any number of continuous oral medications, but no steroid Short course tapering oral steroid ≤2 per year No hospitalization for asthma or other respiratory disease in past 1 year
Moderately severe	≤5	 Any number of inhalers of any kind, including steroids Injections of adrenaline ≤5 per year Short course of aerosolized (nebulized) bronchodilator up to 5 per year Any number of continuous oral medications, which may include low dose oral steroid (≤10 mg daily) Short course oral steroid boost ≤4 per year No hospitalization for asthma or other respiratory disease in past six months
Severe	≥6	 Persistent wheezing or dyspnea that limits activity FEV 1 ≤1 liter at all times, including between episodes Home oxygen

UNDERWRITING GUIDELINES FOR ASTHMA OVER AGE 10				
Mild	0			
Moderate	Table B			
Moderately severe	Table D to G			
Severe	Decline			

If rated, no Waiver of Premium

Ask "Rx"pert Underwriter (Ask Our Expert)				
After reading the Rx for Success on Asthma, use this form to Ask "Rx" pert Underwriter for an informal quote.				
		Fax		
Client	Age/DOB	Sex		
If your client has a history of Asthma, please answer the following:				
1. Please list date of first diagnosis.				
2. Has your client ever been hospitalized for this	condition?			
☐ Yes. Please give details				
□ No				
3. How many episodes of asthma has your client for treatment?	had in the past year that r	equired him/her to go to the ER or see their physcian		
4. Has your client ever smoked?				
☐ Yes, and currently smokes	(amount/day)			
\square Yes, smoked in the past but quit	(date)			
□ No, never smoked				
5. Is your client on any other medications (include inhalers) or any medications taken on an "as needed" basis?				
☐ Yes. Please give details				
□ No				
6. Have pulmonary function tests (a breathing te	st) ever been done?			
☐ Yes. Please give details				
□ 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	problems (e.g., stroke, etc.))?		
☐ Yes. Please give details				
□ No				