



Rx FOR SUCCESS

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 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.

This material is intended for insurance informational purposes only and is not personal medical advice for clients. Rates and availability will vary based on the satisfaction of our underwriting criteria. Underwriting rules are subject to change at our discretion.

Life insurance issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America and its affiliates, Newark, NJ.

NOT FOR CONSUMER USE.

© 2017 Prudential Financial, Inc. and its related entities.
0191066-00004-00 Ed. 1/2017 Exp. 1/09/2019 Rx 066



Prudential
Bring Your Challenges[®]

ASTHMA UNDERWRITING CLASSIFICATION TABLE

SEVERITY	SIGNIFICANT EPISODE/YEAR	DESCRIPTION AND THERAPY
Mild	≤2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Producer _____ Phone _____ 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 had in the past year that required him/her to go to the ER or see their physician for treatment?

4. Has your client ever smoked?

- Yes, and currently smokes _____ (amount/day)
 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 test) 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 problems (e.g., stroke, etc.)?

- Yes. Please give details. _____
 No