

REFERENCE	EVIDENCE LEVEL	KEY FINDINGS, OUTCOMES OR RECOMMENDATIONS
Day, M., Clarke, S., Castillo-Eito, L., Rowe, R., (2020) Psychoeducation for Children with Chronic Conditions: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis, <i>Journal of Paediatric Psychology</i> , Volume 45, Issue 4, May 2020, Pages 386–398,	I	This systematic review and meta-analysis evaluated the effectiveness of psychoeducational interventions in improving quality of life for children with chronic conditions. These results suggest that currently evaluated psychoeducational interventions improve quality of life for children with asthma
Boyd, M., Lasserson, T. J., McKean, M. C., Gibson, P. G., Ducharme, F. M., & Haby, M. (2009). Interventions for educating children who are at risk of asthma-related emergency department attendance. <i>Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews</i> (2).	I	Asthma education aimed at children and their carers who present to the emergency department for acute exacerbations can result in lower risk of future emergency department presentation and hospital admission.
National Asthma Council Australia (2020). Australian Asthma Handbook, Version 2.1. <i>National Asthma Council Australia</i> , Melbourne	VII	Contains the national clinical practice guideline for asthma management in primary care.
Mosnaim, Giselle S., Akkoyun, Esra., Eng, Joshua; Shalowitz, Madeleine U. (2017). Behavioural interventions to improve asthma outcomes: a systematic review of recent publications <i>Current Opinion in Allergy and Clinical Immunology Issue: Volume 17(3)</i> , June 2017, p 194-200	I	Outlines the importance of culturally tailored asthma self-management programs, taking into account parents and carers health literacy level. Family-centred asthma education, delivered at the bedside during a paediatric asthma hospitalisation, is an efficacious approach.
Yin, H. S., Gupta, R. S., Mendelsohn, A. L., Dreyer, B., van Schaick, L., Brown, C. R., Encalada, K., Sanchez, D.C., Warren, C.M., Tomopoulos, S. (2017). Use of a low-literacy written action plan to improve parent understanding of pediatric asthma management: A randomized controlled study. <i>Journal of Asthma</i> , 54(9), 919-929.	II	Use of a low-literacy written action plan was associated with better parent understanding of asthma management. Further study is needed to assess whether the use of this action plan improves child asthma outcomes.
Davis, J., Fitzmaurice, L., (2021). Providing individualised written asthma action plans during the paediatric emergency department visit. <i>J Asthma</i> . 2021 Jun;58(6):819-824.	III	Families who were provided a written asthma action plan during their paediatric emergency department visit for an asthma exacerbation reported fewer unplanned visits during the subsequent three months.

Al-Muhsen, S., Horanieh, N., Dulgom, S., Al Aseri, Z., Vazquez-Tello, A., Halwani, R., & Al-Jahdali, H. (2015). Poor asthma education and medication compliance associated with increased emergency department visits by asthmatic children. <i>Annals of Thoracic Medicine, 10</i> (2), 123-131.	VI	Found unnecessary presentations to ED and incorrect medication use were directly associated with receiving poor asthma education.
William, K., Word, C., Streck, M., & Titus, O. (2013). Parental Education on Asthma Severity in the Emergency Department and Primary Care Follow-up rates. <i>Clinical Pediatrics, 52</i> (7), 612- 619.	IV	Displayed that on discharge, providing parents with asthma education relating to the child's exacerbation severity improved outpatient and GP follow up rates.
Bobrowska-Korzeniowska M, Jerzyńska J, Miłał M, Podlecka D, Brzozowska A, Stelmach I, Stelmach W. (2020). Effectiveness of ongoing face-to-face anti-tobacco intervention in children with asthma. <i>Allergy Asthma Proc.</i> 2020 May 1;41(3):198-203.	II	Interventions to help parents quit smoking may yield important benefits for children with asthma. "Face-to-face" intervention among families with smokers were effective and lowered cotinine levels in children with asthma and the number of cigarettes smoked assessed 3 years after the intervention.
Vepraskas SH., O'Day P., Zhang L., Simpson P., Gage S. (2018). Parents Support Teach-back, Demonstration, and a Post discharge Phone Call to Augment Discharge Education. <i>Hosp Pediatr.</i> 2018 Dec;8(12):778-784.	VI	Provides insight into caregivers' perspectives on the content, timing, and style of education needed to promote a safe transition of care from the hospital to the home. These findings add caregiver support to the optimisation of discharge education.
Bloch, S. A., & Bloch, A. J. (2013). Using video discharge instructions as an adjunct to standard written instructions improved caregivers' understanding of their child's emergency department visit, plan, and follow-up: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Pediatric Emergency Care, 29</i> (6), 699-704.	II	Brief video discharge instructions improved caregiver knowledge both in the ED and 2-5 days after discharge, compared with written discharge instructions alone. Caregiver satisfaction with video discharge instructions was also greater than with written discharge instructions.
Gillette, C., Rockich-Winston, N., Kuhn, J. A., Flesher, S., & Shepherd, M. (2016). Inhaler Technique in Children With Asthma: A Systematic Review. <i>Academic Pediatrics, 16</i> (7), 605-615.	I	Counselling children on correct inhaler technique was associated with improved technique among children in multiple studies. Highlights the importance of members of the health care team

		instructing children and their caregivers on the proper use of their inhalation devices, and correction of mistakes when made , at every opportunity to ensure effective medication delivery.
Shah, RF., Gupta RM., (2017) Video instruction is more effective than written instruction in improving inhaler technique. <i>Pulm Pharmacol Ther.</i> 2017 Oct;46:16-19.	IV	written instruction appears to be inadequate to achieve safe and effective administration of inhaled medicine. In contrast, video-based education can effectively create adequate inhaler technique without additional provider time.