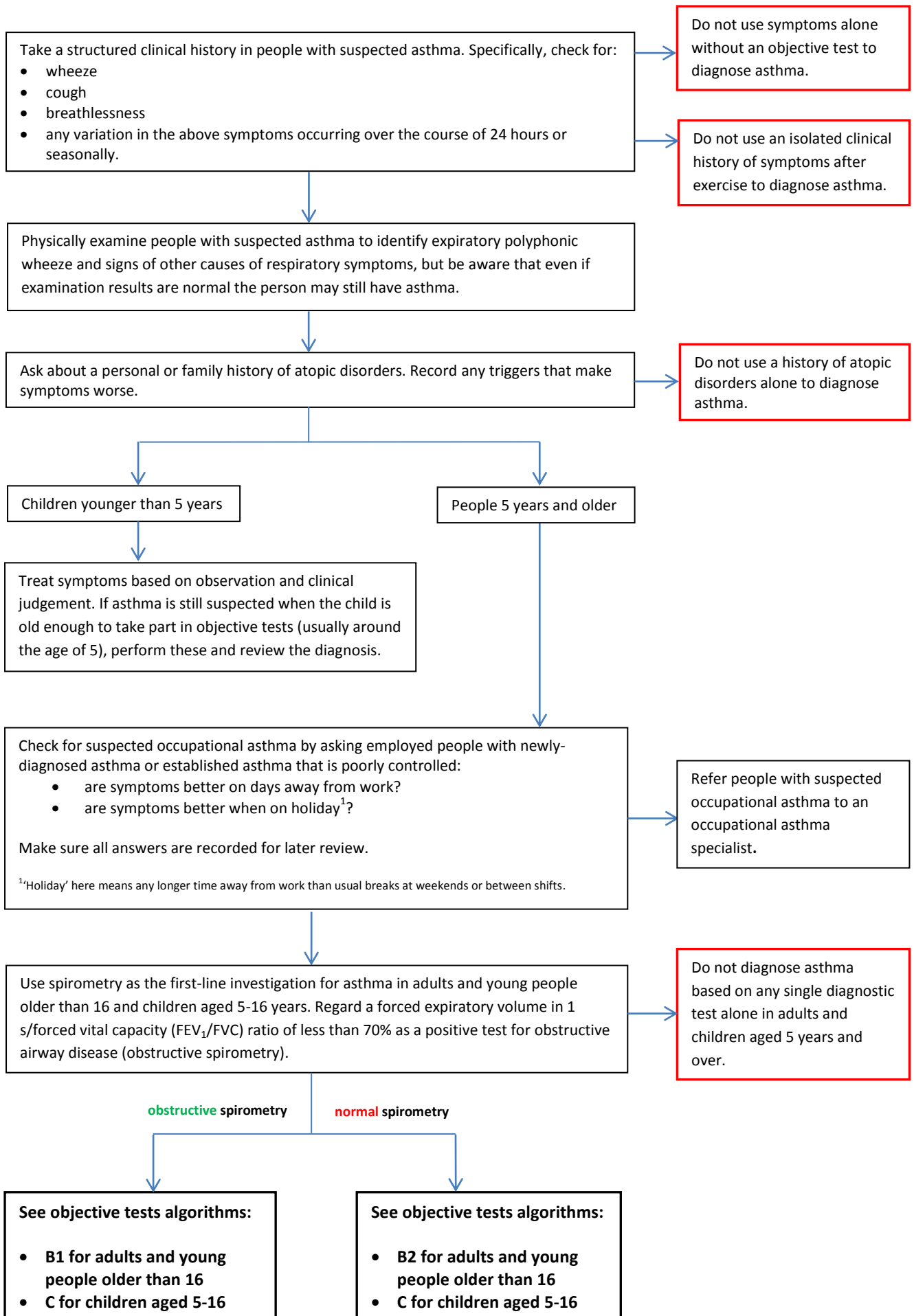


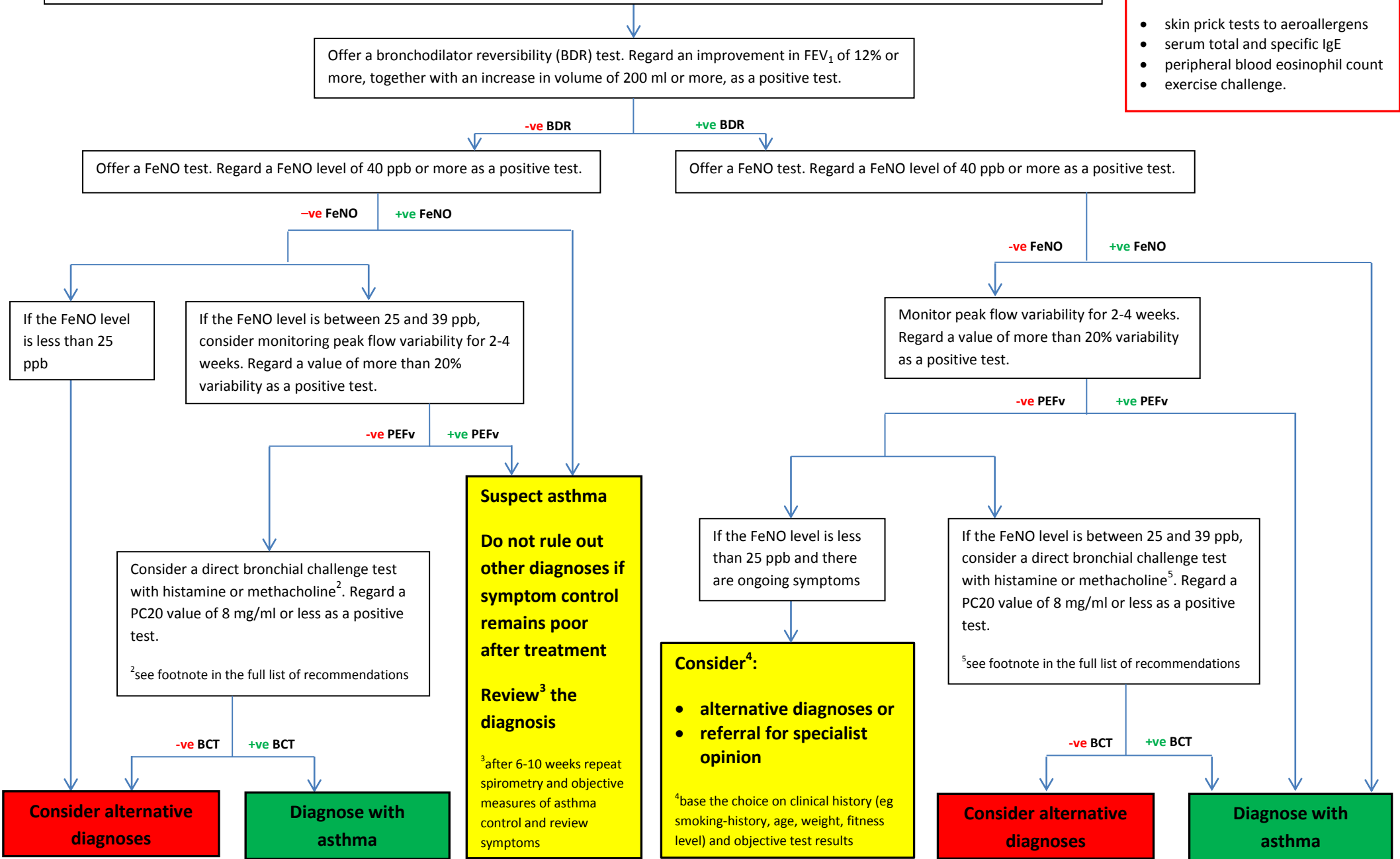
Diagnostic algorithm A – initial clinical assessment and first-line objective test for adults and children



Diagnostic algorithm B1 – objective tests for adults and young people older than 16 with obstructive spirometry

From diagnostic algorithm A: adults and young people older than 16 with obstructive spirometry (FEV₁/FVC ratio less than 70%)

- Do not offer as diagnostic tests:
- skin prick tests to aeroallergens
 - serum total and specific IgE
 - peripheral blood eosinophil count
 - exercise challenge.



Consider alternative diagnoses

Diagnose with asthma

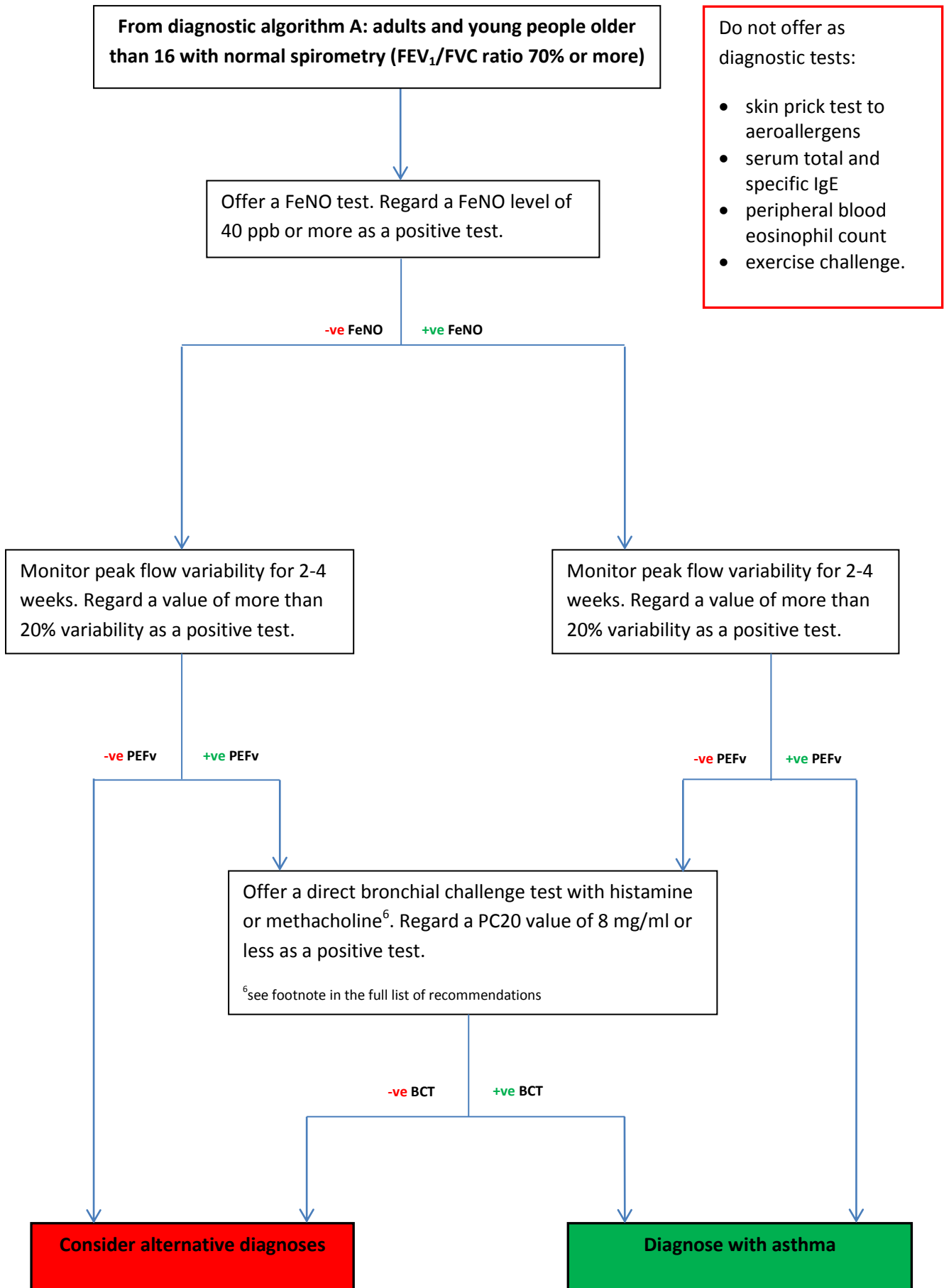
Suspect asthma
Do not rule out other diagnoses if symptom control remains poor after treatment
Review³ the diagnosis
³after 6-10 weeks repeat spirometry and objective measures of asthma control and review symptoms

Consider⁴:
 • **alternative diagnoses or**
 • **referral for specialist opinion**
⁴base the choice on clinical history (eg smoking-history, age, weight, fitness level) and objective test results

Consider alternative diagnoses

Diagnose with asthma

Diagnostic algorithm B2 – objective tests for adults and young people older than 16 with normal spirometry



Diagnostic algorithm C – objective tests for children aged 5-16 years

From diagnostic algorithm A: children aged 5-16 years undertake spirometry

- **Obstructive spirometry:** FEV₁/FVC ratio less than 70%
- **Normal spirometry:** FEV₁/FVC ratio is 70% or more

Do not offer as diagnostic tests:

- skin prick tests to aeroallergens
- serum total and specific IgE
- peripheral blood eosinophil count.

