Diagnosis of asthma in children 5 years an younger:

- Recurrent wheezing occurs in a large proportion of children 5 years and younger, typically with viral upper respiratory tract infections. Deciding when this is the initial presentation of asthma is difficult.....
- A diagnosis of asthma in young children with a history of wheezing is more likely if they have:
- 1-Wheezing or coughing that occurs with exercise, laughing or crying, or in the absence of an apparent

respiratory infection

2-A history of other allergic disease ,allergen sensitization or asthma in first-degree

relatives

3- Clinical improvement during 2-3 months of controller treatment, and worsening after cessation.

Cough/

- Recurrent or persistent non-productive cough that may be worse at night or accompanied by wheezing and breathing difficulties
- Cough occurring with exercise, laughing, crying or exposure to tobacco smoke, particularly in the absence of an apparent respiratory infection

Wheezing/

• Recurrent wheezing, including during sleep or with triggers such as activity, laughing, crying or exposure to tobacco smoke or air pollution

Difficult or heavy breathing or shortness of breath

Occurring with exercise, laughing, or crying

Reduced activity/

 Not running, playing or laughing at the same intensity as other children; tires earlier during walks (wants to be carried)

Past or family history/

• Other allergic disease (atopic dermatitis or allergic rhinitis, food allergy). Asthma in first-degree relative(s)

Therapeutic trial with low dose ICS, and as-needed SABA

• Clinical improvement during 2–3 months of controller treatment and worsening when treatment is stopped.

Diagnosis and management of asthma in children 5 years and younger..

Breathlessness /

difficult breathing', 'heavy breathing', or 'shortness of breath'. Breathlessness that occurs during exercise and is recurrent increases the likelihood of the diagnosis of asthma. In infants and toddlers, crying and laughing are equivalent to exercise in older children.

Some test can be used in diagnosis of asthma

- 1-Therapeutic trial
- 2-Tests for allergic sensitization
- 3-Chest X-ray
- 4-Lung function testing
- 5-Exhaled nitric oxide
- 6-Risk profiles