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July 16, 2010

To: Asthma Curriculum Users
From: The North Carolina Asthma Program
Subject: Pre and Post Assessments

The Asthma Education Curriculum for Child Care Providers was developed as a tool for training child care providers about asthma. The curriculum is provided in module format to allow for teaching individual modules in separate sessions or the entire curriculum in one setting. To better accommodate both of these formats, the North Carolina Asthma Program, along with the Asthma Alliance of North Carolina (AANC) Education Committee, has developed one pre and one post assessment covering the entire curriculum (attached). When teaching the entire curriculum in one setting, pre and post assessments for the individual modules may be replaced with the attached assessments.

If you have questions, or if you require clarification, please contact the North Carolina Asthma Program at 919-707-5213 or diane.price@dhhs.nc.gov.



North Carolina Public Health
Working for a healthier and safer North Carolina
Everywhere. Everyday. Everybody.





Curriculum Pre-Assessment

Instructions: Answer “Agree” or “Disagree” to the questions by putting an X in the “Agree” or “Disagree” box to the right of each question.

| QUESTION | AGREE | DISAGREE |
|--|-------|----------|
| 1. Children with asthma can play like the rest of their friends. | | |
| 2. Asthma can never be controlled. | | |
| 3. Some basic symptoms of asthma are coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness. | | |
| 4. It is important to know the early warning signs of asthma trouble, such as mood changes (irritability or grouchiness), being tired, scratchy throat, runny or stuffy nose, sneezing, etc. | | |
| 5. Examples of asthma triggers include: dust mites, exercise, cats, dogs, cigarette smoke, etc. | | |
| 6. Children do not need to know what triggers their asthma. | | |
| 7. Asthma symptoms can come on suddenly or may progress over a period of time. | | |
| 8. All caregivers should know the location of the child’s asthma action plan at the agency. | | |
| 9. Quick relief or rescue medicines are used when a child is having asthma trouble. | | |
| 10. When a child is having asthma problems, it is important to know when to call 911. | | |



Curriculum Post-Assessment

Instructions: Answer “Agree” or “Disagree” to the questions by putting an X in the “Agree” or “Disagree” box to the right of each question.

| QUESTION | AGREE | DISAGREE |
|--|-------|----------|
| 1. Children with asthma can play like the rest of their friends. | | |
| 2. Asthma can never be controlled. | | |
| 3. Some basic symptoms of asthma are coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness. | | |
| 4. It is important to know the early warning signs of asthma trouble, such as mood changes (irritability or grouchiness), being tired, scratchy throat, runny or stuffy nose, sneezing, etc. | | |
| 5. Examples of asthma triggers include: dust mites, exercise, cats, dogs, cigarette smoke, etc. | | |
| 6. Children do not need to know what triggers their asthma. | | |
| 7. Asthma symptoms can come on suddenly or may progress over a period of time. | | |
| 8. All caregivers should know the location of the child’s asthma action plan at the agency. | | |
| 9. Quick relief or rescue medicines are used when a child is having asthma trouble. | | |
| 10. When a child is having asthma problems, it is important to know when to call 911. | | |



Curriculum Pre and Post Assessment

Answer Key

Instructions: Answer “Agree” or “Disagree” to the questions by putting an X in the “Agree” or “Disagree” box to the right of each question.

| QUESTION | AGREE | DISAGREE |
|--|-------|----------|
| 1. Children with asthma can play like the rest of their friends. | X | |
| 2. Asthma can never be controlled. | | X |
| 3. Some basic symptoms of asthma are coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness. | X | |
| 4. It is important to know the early warning signs of asthma trouble, such as mood changes (irritability or grouchiness), being tired, scratchy throat, runny or stuffy nose, sneezing, etc. | X | |
| 5. Examples of asthma triggers include: dust mites, exercise, cats, dogs, cigarette smoke, etc. | X | |
| 6. Children do not need to know what triggers their asthma. | | X |
| 7. Asthma symptoms can come on suddenly or may progress over a period of time. | X | |
| 8. All caregivers should know the location of the child’s asthma action plan at the agency. | X | |
| 9. Quick relief or rescue medicines are used when a child is having asthma trouble. | X | |
| 10. When a child is having asthma problems, it is important to know when to call 911. | X | |