CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE FOR MANAGEMENT OF ANAPHYLAXIS **EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT, URGENT CARE, INPATIENT, AMBULATORY**

Rapid Recognition of Anaphylaxis

Definition of anaphylaxis:

1) Severe respiratory symptoms OR

2) Severe cardiovascular symptoms OR

3) ≥1 symptom in ≥2 organ systems that occur suddenly post allergen exposure

Skin/Mucosal

- Hives
- Flushing
- Rash Itching
- · Tearing or red eyes
- Swelling (e.g. lips/tongue/ eyes)
- Respiratory
- Stridor
- Cough
- Hypoxia Hoarseness
- Congestion
- Sneezing
- Dyspnea Chest tightness

Wheeze

Cardiovascular

- Hypotension Chest pain
- Shock Arrhythmia
- Tachy/bradycardia
- Syncope

Gastrointestinal

- Nausea
- Abdominal pain
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea Swallowing problem

CNS

- · Vision changes Headache
- Dizziness Seizures
- Confusion
- · Altered mental status

Immediately stop exposure to suspected medication or agent

- Manage airway, breathing, and circulation
- Apply O2 via non-rebreather and keep sats ≥94%
- Place patient in supine position, unless patient in respiratory distress

Call for assistance:

In hospital:

- · Notify Provider
- Emergent: **CODE BLUE 5-6161**
- · Urgent: **RAPID RESPONSE TEAM** 5-TEAM (5-8326)

Outpatient/Urgent Care:

- · Alert on-call Provider if not present
- Emergent: 9-911
- · Urgent; or, cannot observe for 4+hours:

Transfer Center

Administer IM EPINEPHrine **Immediately** into the anterolateral thigh

Injectable Epinephrine available in code cart and as override in omnicell Concentration 1mg/mL

Quick Dose epi IM: Concentration 1mg/mL

- <10kg: 0.1mg= 0.1mL IM
- 10-30kg: 0.15mg= 0.15mL IM
- >30kg: 0.3mg= 0.3mL IM

min

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- Hypoxia Cough
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- Hoarseness Congestion
- Dyspnea Sneezing Chest tightness

Cardiovascular

- Hypotension
- Chest pain Shock
- Arrhythmia
- · Tachy/bradycardia
- Syncope

Gastrointestinal

Rescue Medications-Injectable epi available in code cart & override in omnicell

- Nausea
- Abdominal pain
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Swallowing problem

- Vision changes • Headache
- Seizures Dizziness
- Confusion
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ABCs Immediately stop

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Apply O2 via non-

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Place patient in

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Manage airway,

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Call for Assistance

In hospital:

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CODE BLUE 5-6161 • Urgent:

RAPID RESPONSE TEAM 5-TEAM (5-8326)

Outpatient/Urgent Care:

- · Alert on-call Provider if not present
- Emergent: 9-911
- Urgent; or, cannot observe for 4+ hours: Transfer Center

Administer IM EPINEPHrine (epi), within 5 minutes, in

the anterolateral thigh

Concentration: 1mg/mL

Quick Dose epi IM:

- .<10kg:
- 0.1mg= 0.1mL IM
- .10-30kg:
- 0.15 mg= 0.15 mL IM
- .>30kg:
- 0.3mg= *0.3mL IM*

Failure to respond to first dose of epi:

- Administer another dose of IM epi (can be administered every 5-15 minutes for rapid progression of symptoms OR failure to respond)
- Obtain IV/IO access
- If hypotensive administer isotonic IV fluid, 20mL/kg, rapidly, over 5-10 minutes
- If wheezing: Albuterol (see page 3)

PALS criteria for hypotension based on Systolic Blood

Pressure (SBP):

AGE SBP Neonates <60 (0-28 days) Infants <70 (1-12 months) <70 + Children (1-10 years) [Age in yrs x2] Children <90

Additional Medication/ Interventions

See page 3 for dosing

If upper airway obstruction/ stridor:

Consider racemic EPINEPHrine

H1-Blocker Recommended:

Liquid concentration preferred for all PO doses to increase absorption

Choose from ONE of the following:

- DiphenhydrAMINE PO/IV/IM;
- · Cetirizine PO;
- HydrOXYzine IM/PO;
- Loratidine PO

Steroid Treatment (optional):

PrednisoLONE PO

MethylPREDNISolone IV/IM

Observation/Admission Criteria

Observation Period

- If NO hypotension, observe for a minimum of 4 hours prior to discharge
- Patients with resolved respiratory compromise and/or hypotension, observe 6-8 hours prior to discharge

Admission Criteria

- Persistent symptoms >4 hours
- Worsening symptoms
- History of severe biphasic reaction
- History of severe asthma
- Required more than 1 dose of epi
- Required a fluid bolus

Consider PICU Admission

- Hemodynamic instability
- Respiratory failure
- Continued/recurrent airway compromise
- Requiring any of the following:
 - •>40mL/kg volume
- Pressors Heliox
- •>2 doses of IM epi •>1 continuous neb
- NIPPV

Discharge Planning

Prior to Discharge

- Consider consulting allergy for inpatients who experience a biphasic reaction or are high-risk asthmatics
- Consider Case Management consult to assist with filling prescription for epinephrine autoinjectors

(>10 years)

Education and Prescriptions

- 1. Prescribe epinephrine autoinjector
- 2. Prescribe other meds as indicated (see page 3)
- 3. Follow up with Allergist in 3-4 weeks
- 4. Epinephrine autoinjector video
- 5. Food and Allergy Action Plan

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Medication Recommendations

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Medication	Standard mg/kg Dose	Recommended Frequency
DiphenhydrAMINE (Benadryl)	1mg/kg/dose PO/IV/IM Max dose 50mg	Q6H PRN
Cetirizine <i>(Zyrtec)</i>	6-23 months old: 2.5mg PO 24 months-5 years old: 2.5-5mg PO <u>></u> 6 years old: 5-10mg PO	Once daily PRN
HydrOXYzine (Vistaril)	<pre><40kg: 0.5mg/kg/dose PO >40kg: 25-50mg PO</pre>	≤40kg: QID PRN >40kg: Once daily PRN
Loratadine <i>(Claritin)</i>	2-6 years old: 5mg PO ≥6 years old: 10mg PO	Once daily PRN

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Medication	Standard mg/kg Dose	Recommended Frequency
Albuterol	<15kg:	•Q4-6H for 24 hours; then,
	Intermittent 2.5mg	• Q4-6H PRN for
	Continuous 7.5mg/hr	cough/wheezing/difficulty
	≥15kg:	in breathing
	Intermittent 5mg	
	Continuous 15mg/hr	
PrednisoLONE	1mg/kg/dose PO	If clinically indicated:
	Max dose: 60mg	Weight-based PO daily
		•2-5 day cours e
Methyl PREDNI Solone	2mg/kg/dose IV/IM	
	Max dose: 125mg	N/A
	If IV, infuse over 10 minutes	
		*No clear evidence of benefit from H2
	*IV 0.25mg/kg x1 (max dose of 20mg)	blockers in immediate treatment of
Famotidine* (<i>Pepcid)</i>	*Tablet 0.5mg/kg (max dose of 40mg)	anaphylaxis or biphasic reactions
(per provider discretion)	*Suspension 0.5mg/kg (max dose 40mg)	