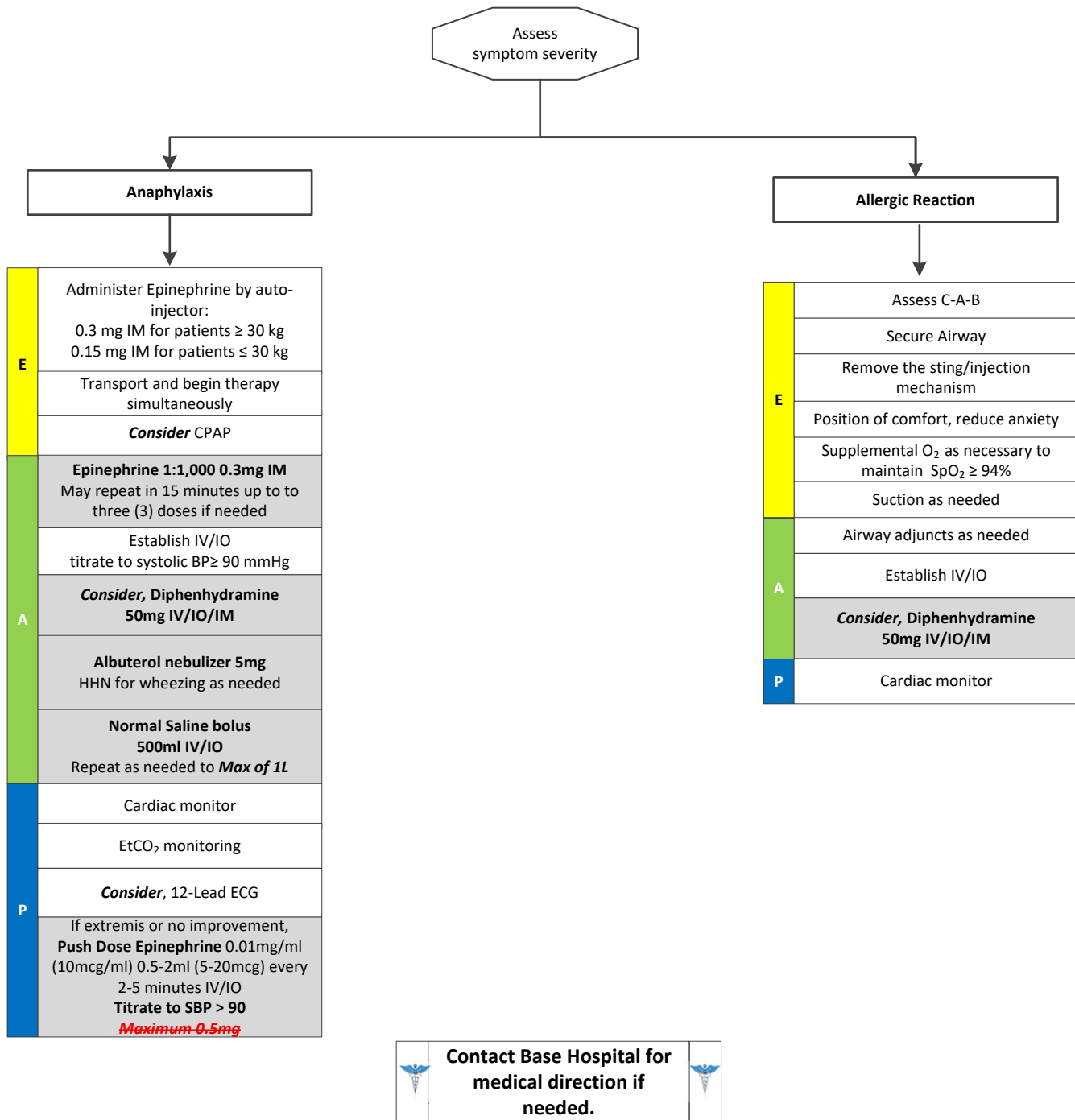




Allergic Reaction/Anaphylaxis



DRAFT

E	EMT
A	AEMT
P	Paramedic





Allergic Reaction/Anaphylaxis

Definitions:

A. ALLERGIC REACTION: A local response to an antigen involving skin (rash, hives, edema, nasal congestion, watery eyes, etc.) with normal vital signs.

B. ANAPHYLAXIS: A systemic response to an antigen involving two (2) or more organ systems OR any involvement of the upper and/or lower respiratory systems OR any derangement of vital signs.

Considerations:

A. High-Risk Allergic Reaction: Allergic reaction with a history of Anaphylaxis or significant exposure with worsening symptoms. High-risk allergic reactions should be monitored closely for deterioration and treated as Anaphylaxis for any worsening symptoms.

B. Any involvement of the respiratory system (wheezing, stridor) or oral/facial edema will be treated as Anaphylaxis. Remember that allergic reactions may deteriorate into Anaphylaxis. Reassess often and be prepared to treat for Anaphylaxis.

Note: EMTs who have received Epi autoinjector training pursuant to SCEMSA PD# 2220 – EMT Scope of Practice, or possesses a CAEMSA Epinephrine Certification may administer an autoinjector that is not specifically prescribed to the patient.

Rebound anaphylaxis:

Patients who have received epinephrine may experience rebound anaphylaxis symptoms after initial improvement. Transport to hospital for further evaluation/monitoring should be strongly encouraged.

Cross Reference:

PD# 8020 – Respiratory Distress: Airway Management

PD# 8026 – Respiratory Distress

PD# 2220 – EMT Scope of Practice

