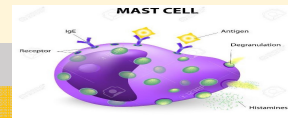
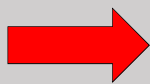


ANAESTHESIA INDUCED ANAPHYLAXIS

- **Aim-** To educate nurses on recognition and rapid treatment of anaesthesia induced anaphylaxis.
- Anaphylaxis is a serious, life threatening systemic hypersensitivity reaction of rapid onset (Galvao et al. 2014). An immunological response to an antigen which binds to a specific IgE antibody which are found on mast cells (Rees 2006).



S



Signs & Symptoms

- Rash/erythema/angioedema
- Bronchospasm/decreased O2 saturations
- Cardiovascular collapse/ hypotension/ tachycardia

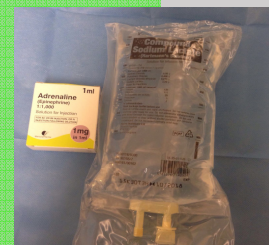


H



How to Manage

- ABC.....
- Stop potential triggers
- Call for help
- Lay patient flat, elevate legs
- IV Epinephrine-weight based doses
- IV fluids



O

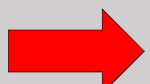


Other Management

- Antihistamines-Chlorphenamine 10-20mg slow IV
- Corticosteroids-Hydrocortisone: 100-300mg IV
- Bronchodilators for persistent bronchospasm



C



Common Trigger Agents

- Prior exposure
- Antibiotics
- NSAIDS
- Neuromuscular blocking agents
- Latex



K



Key Investigations

- Referral to immunologist
- Specific blood tests –RAST/ CAP
- Skin testing
- Issue of epipen



References:

Galvao, V.R., Giavina- Bianchi, P, Castells, M. (2014) 'Perioperative Anaphylaxis', Current Allergy Asthma Rep 14, 452-453.

Rees (2006) Anaesthesia UK [online], available: <http://09/02/2016>. www.frca.co.uk/article.aspx?articleid=100741