

Title: Anaesthesia Induced Anaphylaxis.

Authors:

Ms. Frances Mahon, BSc., Dip in Nursing (Perioperative Care), Registered Nurse, Midlands Regional Hospital, Mullingar.

Ms. Sharon O' Dea, BSc., Dip in Nursing (Perioperative Care), Registered General Nurse, Cork University Hospital.

Ms. Anne O' Sullivan, BSc., Dip in Nursing (Perioperative Care), Clinical Nurse Manager 2, Cork University Hospital.

Co- Author: Ms. Brid O' Brien, PhD, MSc, HDip Educ, BNS, HDip Man, OTT Cert, OND, RGN., Lecturer, University of Limerick.

Abstract Content:

The focus of this poster is to highlight the importance and recognition of anaphylactic shock in the perioperative setting; specifically following induction of anaesthesia. The aim of this poster is to provide an overview on anaesthesia induced anaphylaxis and to educate perioperative nurses on the steps involved in recognition, and rapid treatment of anaesthesia induced anaphylaxis.

Anaphylaxis during anaesthesia is a serious but rare problem (Fisher 2007). Anaphylactic shock is an acute, severe multisystem reaction that results in insufficient flow of blood and oxygen to the bodies tissues. (Caple and Schub, 2015). If left untreated anaphylactic shock is a medical emergency that can rapidly become life threatening.

Worldwide perioperative anaphylaxis contributes for 9-19% of all surgical complications and 5-7% of all deaths during anaesthesia. (Galvao et al 2014). Rees (2006) identifies that over 90% of anaphylaxis occur at or shortly after induction but reactions can occur at any time. Quick recognition of anaphylactic signs and symptoms is of extreme importance to patient prognosis. If anaphylaxis is not recognised promptly and treated cardiac arrest may follow. Carle and Harper (2010) claim that the clinical manifestation of anaphylaxis depends on the route, the trigger and the rate of administration, previous health of the patient and concurrent medication.

In order to provide a safe environment for patients and to prevent any complications relating to anaphylactic shock the perioperative nurse needs to be vigilant at all times and act on signs of anaphylaxis immediately. The perioperative nurse needs to assess their patient pre-operatively for past medical history and allergies to help alleviate the onset of anaphylactic shock.

One of the main benefits of creating a poster is that it will enable the authors to communicate a wealth of information conveying a clear message on anaesthesia induced anaphylaxis.

References:

Caple,C. and Schub,T. (2015) 'Shock, Anaphylactic', Nursing Practice Council.

Carle,C and Harper,N.J.N. (2010) 'Anaphylactic reactions associated with anaesthesia', *Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine*, 11(10),391-393.

Fisher, M.M.(2007) 'The preoperative detection of risk of anaphylaxis during anaesthesia', *Anaesthesia and Intensive Care*, 35, 899-902.

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

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