

- iii. Chest tightness or throat constriction
- iv. Hypotension or shock
- v. Persistent gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea)
- vi. Altered mental status
- c. Other Considerations
 - i. Angioedema (drug-induced)
 - ii. Aspiration/airway obstruction
 - iii. Vasovagal event
 - iv. Asthma or COPD
 - v. Heart failure
4. Gastrointestinal symptoms occur most commonly in food-induced anaphylaxis, but can occur with other causes
 - a. Oral pruritus is often the first symptom observed in patients experiencing food-induced anaphylaxis
 - b. Abdominal cramping is also common, but nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea are frequently observed as well
5. Patients with asthma are at high risk for a severe allergic reaction

Pertinent Assessment Findings

1. Presence or absence of angioedema
2. Presence or absence of respiratory compromise
3. Presence or absence of circulatory compromise
4. Localized or generalized urticaria
5. Response to therapy

Key Documentation Elements

- Medications given
- Route of epinephrine administration
- Time of epinephrine administration
- Signs and symptoms of the patient

Performance Measures

- Percentage of patients with anaphylaxis that receive epinephrine for anaphylaxis
- Percentage of patients with anaphylaxis who receive:
 - Epinephrine within 10 minutes of arrival
 - The appropriate weight-based dose of epinephrine
- Percentage of patients that require airway management in the prehospital setting (and/or the emergency department)