3-1 Anaphylaxis v.3

- Unexplained hypotension
- Unexplained bronchospasm (wheeze may be absent if severe)
- Unexplained tachycardia or bradycardia

- Angioedema (often absent in severe cases)
- Unexpected cardiac arrest where other causes are excluded
- Cutaneous flushing in association with one of more of the signs above (often absent in severe cases)

START

- 1 Call for help. Note the time. Stop or do not start non-essential surgery.
- 2 Call for cardiac arrest trolley, anaphylaxis treatment pack and investigation pack.
- **3** Remove all potential causative agents and maintain anaesthesia.
 - Important culprits: antibiotics, neuromuscular blocking agents, patent blue.
 - Consider chlorhexidine as cause (impregnated catheters, lubricants, cleansing agents).
 - Consider i.v. colloids as a possible cause.
 - Change to inhalational anaesthetic agent (if not already).
- **4** Give 100% oxygen and ensure adequate ventilation:
 - Maintain the airway and, if necessary, secure it with tracheal tube.
- **5** Elevate patient's legs if there is hypotension.
- 6 If systolic blood pressure < 50 mmHg or cardiac arrest, start CPR immediately.
- **7** Give drugs to treat hypotension (Box A):
 - Hypotension may be resistant and may require prolonged treatment.
 - Give adrenaline bolus and repeat as necessary.
 - Consider starting an adrenaline infusion after three boluses.
 - If hypotension resistant, give alternate vasopressor (e.g. metaraminol, noradrenaline ٠ infusion +/- vasopressin)
 - Give glucagon in ß-blocked patient unresponsive to adrenaline.
- 8 Give rapid i.v. crystalloid: 20 ml.kg⁻¹ initial bolus, repeated until hypotension resolved.
- **9** Give hydrocortisone as part of resuscitation (Box B).
- 10 If bronchospasm is persistent, consider \rightarrow 3-4
- **1** Take 5-10 ml clotted blood sample for **serum tryptase** as soon as patient is stable.
 - Plan for repeat sample at 1-2 hours and >24 hours.
- **12** Give chlorphenamine when feasible (Box B).
- **B** Plan transfer of the patient to an appropriate critical care area. Note tasks in Box D.
- 4 Prevent re-administration of possible trigger agents (allergy band, annotate notes/drug chart)

Box A: DRUGS TO TREAT HYPOTENSION IF CARDIAC ARREST → 2-:

- Adult adrenaline: i.v. 50 µg (= 0.5 ml of 1:10 000) i.m. 0.5 mg (= 0.5 ml of 1:1000) if i.v. not possible
- Paediatric adrenaline: i.v. 1.0 μ g.kg⁻¹ (0.1 ml.kg⁻¹ of 1:100 000) [1:100 000 solution made by diluting 1 ml of 1:10 000 up to 10 ml]
- If no i.v. access, intraosseous adrenaline dose same as i.v.
- Suggested adrenaline infusion regimes (adult): 5 mg in 500 mL dextrose = 1:100 000, titrate to effect 3 mg in 50 mL saline. Start at 3 ml.h⁻¹ (= 3 μ g.min⁻¹), titrate to maximum 40 ml.h⁻¹ (= 40 μ g.min⁻¹)
- Glucagon (adult): 1 mg, repeat as necessary
- Vasopressin (adult): 2 units, repeat necessary (consider infusion)

Box B: OTHER DRUGS

- Hydrocortisone i.v. doses:
 - Adult: 200 mg

- Chlorphenamine i.v. doses: • Adult: 10 mg
- Child 6-12 years: 100 mg
 - Child 6-12 years: 5 mg
 - Child 6 months-6 years: 2.5 mg
- Child <6 months: 250 μg.kg⁻¹ • Child <6 months: 25 mg

Box C: CRITICAL CHANGES

• Child 6 months-6 years: 50 mg

CARDIAC ARREST \rightarrow 2-1

Box D: DON'T FORGET

- Repeat testing for serum tryptase at 1-2 hours and >24 hours. •
- Liaise with hospital laboratory about analysis of samples.
- Liaise with department anaphylaxis lead regarding referral to a . specialist allergy or immunology centre to identify the causative agent (see www.bsaci.org for details).
- Inform the patient, surgeon and general practitioner. •
- Report to MHRA (www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard). •
- . NAP6 online resource: http://www.nationalauditprojects.org.uk/NAP6-Resources#pt

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