ED OBSERVATION UNIT: ANAPHYLAXIS AND ANGIOEDEMA PROTOCOL NYC H+H KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER

General Observation Guidelines apply for all ED observation patients.

INCLUSION CRITERIA	EXCLUSION CRITERIA
 Local skin eruptions Clinical impression of angioedema or anaphylaxis Able to speak in full sentences Administration of subcutaneous epinephrine 	 EKG changes (if done) Clinical suspicion or fiberoptic scope evidence of deep airway involvement High risk features for severe/biphasic anaphylaxis: initial severe presentation Beta-blocker use, nut allergies, asthma, young age) Requirement for repeat administration of SC epinephrine Requirement for continuous IV epinephrine Respiratory distress SaO2 < 90% (on room air) Tachypnea Stridor or other evidence of impending airway compromise

INTERVENTIONS	OPTIONAL INTERVENTIONS
 Cardiac monitor and oxygen saturation monitoring IV Fluids as needed Antihistamines Corticosteroids (IV, PO) Patient education 	 Supplemental oxygen Albuterol +/- ipratropium Chest X-ray Imaging Epinephrine auto-injector teaching and prescription

DISPOSITION

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Home:

 Resolution or improvement in local skin irritations and/or respiratory function

Admission:

- Significant respiratory symptoms persist
- Delayed reaction or reoccurrence
- Does not meet discharge criteria after observation period

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Sources

- 1. Sampson HA, Muñoz-Furlong A, Campbell RL, et al. Second symposium on the definition and management of anaphylaxis: summary report--second National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease/Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network symposium. Ann Emerg Med 2006;47(4):373–80.
- 2. Moellman JJ, Bernstein JA, Lindsell C, et al. A consensus parameter for the evaluation and management of angioedema in the emergency department. Acad Emerg Med 2014;21(4):469–84.
- 3. Singer E, Zodda D. Allergy And Anaphylaxis: Principles Of Acute Emergency Management. Emerg Med Pract 2015;17(8):1–19; quiz 20.