2-4a Anaphylaxis v.1

Anaphylaxis is a life-threatening hypersensitivity reaction featuring rapidly developing hypotension and tachycardia, and potentially life threating airway obstruction or bronchospasm. **Common causative agents**: antibiotics, anaesthetic agents, IV colloids, blood products. Latex: catheters, dressings, gloves. Chlorhexidine: skin preparation, impregnated lubricants, or catheters

START

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- **Call for help** (obstetrician, midwife, anaesthetist +/- neonatal team +/- cardiac arrest team)
 - Ask: "who will be the team leader?"
 - Team leader assigns checklist reader and scribe
 - Note time

Assess clinical status using the ABCDE approach

- Position woman appropriately (Box A)
- Check airway –then– give high flow oxygen
- ▶ If airway involvement → call anaesthetics/ICU
- Start continuous monitoring: SpO₂, respiratory rate, 3-lead ECG and blood pressure

Treat anaphylaxis

- ▶ Give adrenaline 500 mcg IM. If no improvement → repeat at 5 minute intervals (Box B)
- Give rapid IV crystalloid bolus
- Remove any suspected causative agents

4 Assess response

- ► If no improvement in cardiac or respiratory symptoms after two doses of IM adrenaline state 'refractory anaphylaxis' -then- → 2-4b
- **5** Take mast-cell tryptase sample
 - 5-10 mL clotted blood drawn as soon as feasible following initial resuscitation
- 6 Consider transfer of the woman to critical care setting
 - Start post event action (Box C)

Box A: Position

If cardiovascular compromise. Lie flat, tilt bed head down Avoid aortocaval compression:

- Place in full left lateral position; or
- Supine with manual uterine displacement; or
- 15° lateral tilt (if bed/operating table permits)

If respiratory problems without cardiovascular compromise:

Place in sitting position

Box B: Drug doses and treatments

- Adrenaline bolus *500 micrograms IM (0.5 mL of 1:1000 adrenaline) to anterolateral aspect of mid-thigh –or– [specialist use] 50 micrograms IO/IV with appropriate monitoring.
- *IM generally preferred; IV/IO adrenaline ONLY to be given by experienced specialists
- **Oxygen** 15 L/min via reservoir mask *–then–* titrate to SpO₂ 94-98%
- Crystalloid bolus e.g., 500-1000 ml Hartmann's titrate to response (reduce to 250-500 ml if pre-eclamptic)

Box C: Post event actions

- Stop suspected triggers currently prescribed
- Take 2nd tryptase sample at 1-2 hrs, and 3rd after 24 hrs
- Consider cetirizine (10-20 mg PO) for cutaneous symptoms
- Make referral to a specialist allergy clinic or immunology centre to identify the causative agent (see www.bsaci.org)
- Report anaphylactic drug reactions (www.mhra.gov.uk)
- Inform the woman and her GP

Box D: Critical changes

Refractory anaphylaxis \rightarrow 2-4b Cardiac arrest \rightarrow 1-1