

# Allergy Anaphylaxis At a Glance Allergy Asthma Anaphylaxis At a Glance



Anaphylaxis is a life-threatening allergic reaction that affects more than one organ system.

# Allergens that can set off anaphylaxis

## **FOOD**



- Peanuts
- · Tree nuts: almonds. pecans, cashews, walnuts
- Shellfish
- Cow's milk products
- · Hen's eggs
- Fish
- Sov
- Wheat
- Sesame

#### **MEDICATION**



- Penicillin
- Aspirin, ibuprofen and other NSAID pain relievers

## **VENOM**



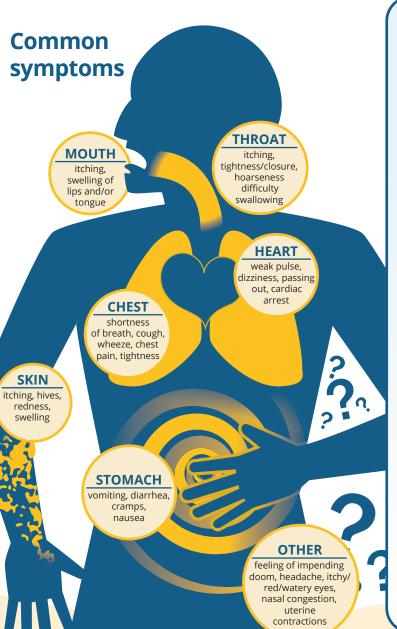
- Yellow jackets
- Wasps and hornets
- Honeybees
- Fire ants
- Spiders

## LATEX



- Balloons
- Rubber gloves
- Rubber bands/elastic bands
- Bathmats/yoga mats
- Condoms
- Dental dams

Foods with cross-reactive proteins to latex: banana, avocado, chestnut and kiwi



# **Epi First, Epi Fast!**

## RECOGNIZE THE SEVERITY



Anaphylaxis is potentially lifethreatening, unpredictable, presents in different ways, and can progress auickly.

#### **CARRY EPINEPHRINE WITH YOU**



Epinephrine is the first line of treatment for anaphylaxis. Always keep epinephrine on hand. You need two devices in case symptoms recur.

## **USE EPINEPHRINE IMMEDIATELY**



Epinephrine can stop the progression of anaphylaxis. Use epinephrine at the first sign of symptoms. Don't wait to see what happens. Any delay can worsen symptoms.

## **MONITOR SYMPTOMS**



Closely monitor the anaphylactic episode. Call for emergency medical help and consider a second dose of epinephrine if you have severe anaphylaxis, if symptoms do not go away promptly or completely, or if symptoms return or worsen.

# **FOLLOW UP WITH YOUR DOCTOR**



Consult a board-certified allergist for an accurate diagnosis if needed. Work together to develop a prevention and treatment plan.



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