

Allergy Allergy Anaphylaxis At a Glance Anaphylaxis At a Glance Anaphylaxis Anaphylaxis Anaphylaxis



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

VENOM



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

LATEX



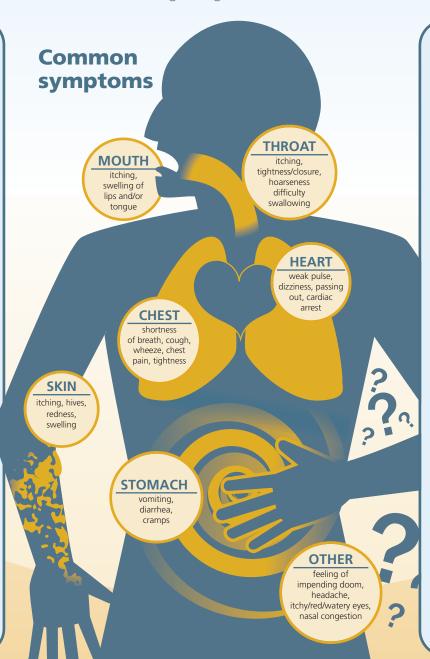
- Balloons
- Rubber aloves
- Condoms
- Elastic bands (i.e., physical therapy bands/rubber bands)
- Dental dams

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

MEDICATION



- Penicillin
- Aspirin, ibuprofen and other NSAID pain relievers



Epi Everywhere! Every Day! Right Away!

RECOGNIZE THE SEVERITY



Anaphylaxis is life-threatening, unpredictable, presents in multiple ways and can progress quickly. If symptoms appear refer to your Emergency Care/Action Plan.

USE EPINEPHRINE IMMEDIATELY



Epinephrine is the **first line** of treatment to stop the progression of anaphylaxis. Use your epinephrine auto-injector at the first sign of symptoms – don't wait to see what happens!

CALL 911



Always call for emergency medical assistance and go to the emergency room for follow-up observation and treatment.

CARRY TWO AUTO-INJECTORS



Keep two epinephrine auto-injectors on hand, in case symptoms recur before emergency medical assistance is available. Up to 35% of people will require more than one dose.

FOLLOW UP



Consult a board-certified allergist for accurate diagnosis and prevention/treatment plan.