



# PEDIATRIC ALLERGIC REACTION

## History

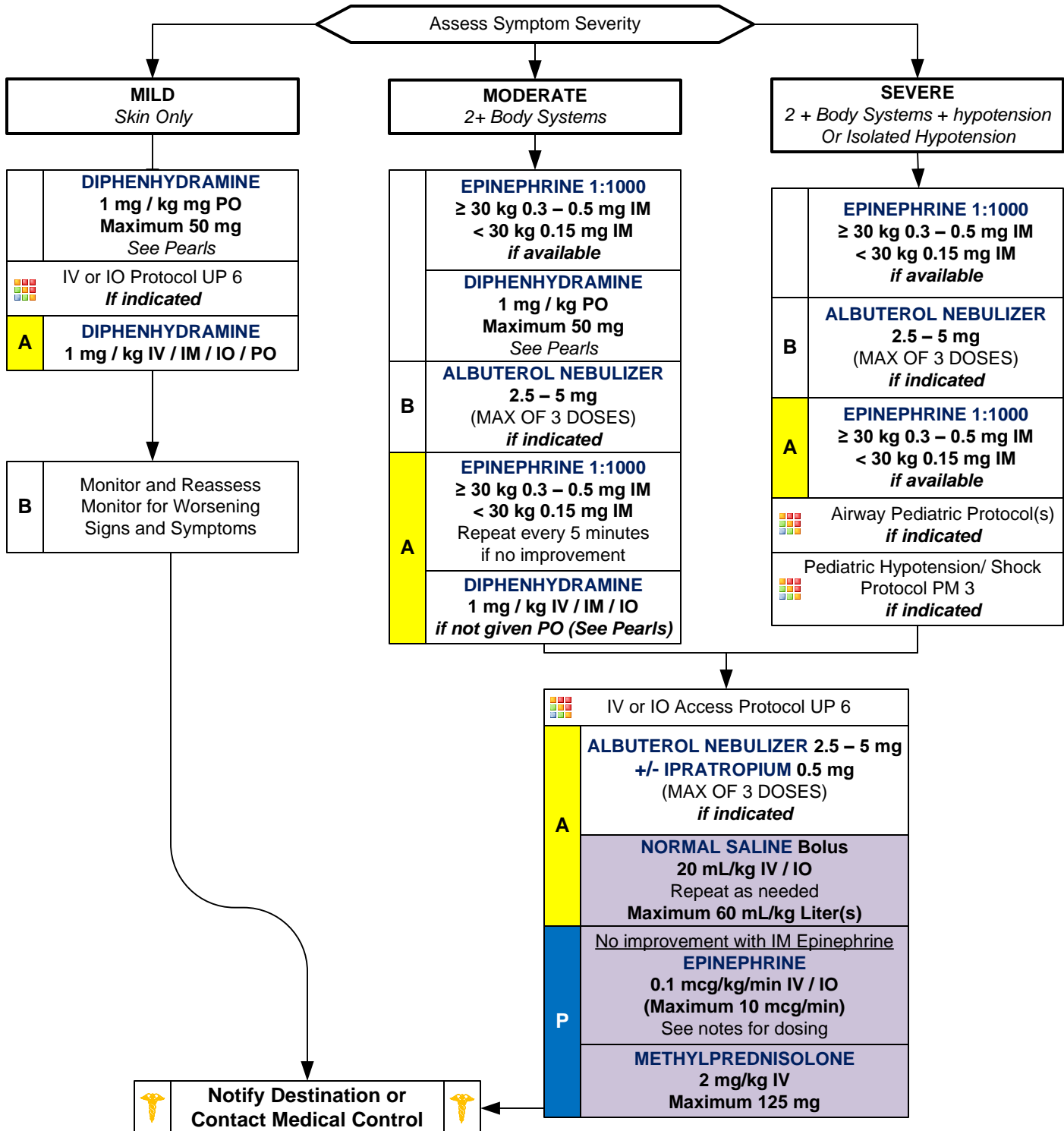
- Onset and location
- Insect sting or bite
- Food allergy/ exposure
- Medication allergy/ exposure
- New clothing, soap, detergent
- Past medical history/ reactions
- Medication history

## Signs and Symptoms

- Itching or hives
- Coughing/ wheezing or respiratory distress
- Chest or throat constriction
- Difficulty swallowing
- Hypotension or shock
- Edema

## Differential

- Urticaria (rash only)
- Anaphylaxis (systemic effect)
- Shock (vascular effect)
- Angioedema (drug induced)
- Aspiration/ Airway obstruction
- Vasovagal event
- Asthma/ COPD /CHF





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## EPINEPHRINE DRIP INSTRUCTIONS:

\* 1 mg of Epinephrine = 1 mL of Epinephrine 1:1,000 \*

For precise dosing, remove 1 mL of Normal Saline from a 1 L bag  
Inject 1 mg of Epinephrine 1:1,000 into the 1 L of Normal Saline  
This results in a **1 mcg/mL** concentration  
Reminder: Standard unit conversion: **dose (mg/mL) x 1000 (mcg/mg) = dose (mcg/mL)**

Calculation formula for **WEIGHT** based dosing:

$$\frac{\text{desired dose (mcg/kg)} \times \text{weight (kg)} \times \text{drop set (60 gtt/mL)}}{\text{concentration (1 mcg/mL)}} = \text{gtt/min}$$

**UTILIZE 60 GTT SET IV TUBING FOR PEDIATRICS ≤ 20 kg**

$$\frac{\text{desired dose (mcg/kg)} \times \text{weight (kg)} \times \text{drop set (10 gtt/mL)}}{\text{concentration (1 mcg/mL)}} = \text{gtt/min}$$

**UTILIZE 10 GTT SET IV TUBING FOR PEDIATRICS > 20 kg**

**\* REFER TO DRUG CARDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND PRE-CALCULATED DRIP RATES \***

Contact Medical Control for Epinephrine drip dosing guidance **if needed.**

## Pearls

- **Recommended Exam: Mental Status, Skin, Heart, Lungs, Abdomen**
- **Anaphylaxis is an acute and potentially lethal multisystem allergic reaction.**
- **Epinephrine administration:**  
Drug of choice and the **FIRST** drug that should be administered in acute anaphylaxis (**Moderate/ Severe Symptoms**).  
**IM Epinephrine should be administered in priority before or during attempts at IV or IO access.**
- **Diphenhydramine and steroid administration:**  
Diphenhydramine/ steroids have **no proven benefit in Moderate/ Severe anaphylaxis.**  
Diphenhydramine/ steroids should **NOT** delay initial or repeat Epinephrine administration.  
In **Moderate and Severe anaphylaxis**, Diphenhydramine may decrease mental status.  
Diphenhydramine should **NOT** be given to a patient with decreased mental status and/ or a hypotensive patient as this may cause nausea, vomiting, and/ or worsening mental status.
- **Anaphylaxis unresponsive to repeat doses of IM epinephrine may require IV epinephrine administration by IV push or epinephrine infusion. Contact Medical Control for appropriate dosing.**
- **Symptom Severity Classification:**  
Mild symptoms:  
Flushing, hives, itching, erythema with normal blood pressure and perfusion.  
Moderate symptoms:  
Flushing, hives, itching, erythema plus respiratory (wheezing, dyspnea, hypoxia) or gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain) with normal blood pressure and perfusion.  
Severe symptoms:  
Flushing, hives, itching, erythema plus respiratory (wheezing, dyspnea, hypoxia) or gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain) with hypotension and poor perfusion.
- **Allergic reactions may occur with only respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms and have no rash/ skin involvement.**
- **Angioedema** is seen in moderate to severe reactions and is swelling involving the face, lips or airway structures. This can also be seen in patients taking blood pressure medications like Prinivil / Zestril (lisinopril)-typically end in -il.
- **Hereditary Angioedema** involves swelling of the face, lips, airway structures, extremities, and may cause moderate to severe abdominal pain. Some patients are prescribed specific medications to aid in reversal of swelling. **Paramedic may assist or administer this medication per patient/ package instructions.**
- **Fluids and Medication titrated to maintain a SBP >70 + (age in years x 2) mmHg.**
- **Patients with moderate and severe reactions should receive a 12-Lead ECG and should be continually monitored, but this should NOT delay administration of epinephrine.**
- **EMR/ EMT:**  
The use of Epinephrine IM is limited to the treatment of anaphylaxis and may be given only by autoinjector, unless manual draw-up is approved by the Agency Medical Director and the NC office of EMS.  
Administration of diphenhydramine is limited to the oral route only.
- **EMT administration of beta-agonist is limited to only patients currently prescribed the medication, unless approved by the Agency Medical Director and the NC office of EMS.**
- Agency Medical Director may require contact of medical control prior to EMT/ EMR administering any medication(s). Medical Director may require contact of medical control prior to EMT/ EMR administering any medication.
- The shorter the onset from exposure to symptoms the more severe the reaction.



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## EPINEPHRINE CONCENTRATION (1 mcg/mL) 0.1 mcg/kg/min

$$(0.1 \text{ mcg/kg}) \times (\text{kg}) \times (60 \text{ gtt}) \div 1 \text{ mcg/mL}$$

$$(0.1 \text{ mcg/kg}) \times (\text{kg}) \times (10 \text{ gtt}) \div 1 \text{ mcg/mL}$$

PATIENT WEIGHT (kg)	USING 60 gtt SET ( $\leq 20$ kg)	PATIENT WEIGHT (kg)	USING 10 gtt SET ( $> 20$ kg)
	# gtts/min		# gtts/min
3	18	22	22
4	24	24	24
5	30	26	26
6	36	28	28
7	42	30	30
8	48	32	32
9	54	34	34
10	60	36	36
11	66	38	38
12	72	40	40
13	78	42	42
14	84	44	44
15	90	46	46
16	96	48	48
17	102	50	50
18	108	60	60
19	114	70	70
20	120	80	80
		90	90
		100	100 – MAX DOSE