

Anaphylaxis Checklist for: Vaccinator

STEP 1. Record Patient Details:

Patient Name	NHI	CIR Adverse Event Code	Patient Phone No.

Adrenaline Given Time	Adrenaline Dose	Transfer to ED (Name)	Transfer Time

STEP 2. Record course of illness:

Must be able to check both 2.1 and 2.2 to meet any level of certainty for anaphylaxis.

- 2.1 SUDDEN ONSET of signs & symptoms** *"An event that occurred unexpectedly and without warning leading to a marked change in a subject's previously stable condition"*
- AND**
- 2.2 RAPID PROGRESSION of signs & symptoms**

STEP 3. Tick Symptoms and Signs:

Check all symptoms/signs present by ticking appropriate boxes in rows below.

Anaphylaxis requires two or more body systems involved.

Body System	B. Major Criteria	C. Minor Criteria	
Skin <i>*Excluding hereditary angioedema</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Generalized urticaria (hives) <input type="checkbox"/> Generalized erythema <input type="checkbox"/> Angioedema* (general or localized including lip) <input type="checkbox"/> Generalized pruritus WITH skin rash	<input type="checkbox"/> Localized injection site urticaria <input type="checkbox"/> Red AND itchy eyes <input type="checkbox"/> Generalized prickle sensation <input type="checkbox"/> Generalized pruritus WITHOUT skin rash	
Respiratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral wheeze (bronchospasm; by stethoscope) <input type="checkbox"/> Stridor <input type="checkbox"/> Upper airway swelling (tongue, throat, uvula, larynx) <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2 indicators of respiratory distress: <input type="checkbox"/> Tachypnea <input type="checkbox"/> Cyanosis <input type="checkbox"/> Grunting <input type="checkbox"/> Chest wall retractions <input type="checkbox"/> Increased use of accessory respiratory muscles	<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent dry cough <input type="checkbox"/> Hoarse voice <input type="checkbox"/> Sensation of throat closure <input type="checkbox"/> Sneezing OR rhinorrhea <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty breathing WITHOUT wheeze or stridor	
Cardiovascular (CVS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured hypotension <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 3 signs of uncompensated shock: <input type="checkbox"/> Tachycardia <input type="checkbox"/> Capillary refill >3 seconds <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced central pulse volume <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased level or loss of consciousness	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2 signs of reduced peripheral circulation <input type="checkbox"/> Tachycardia <input type="checkbox"/> Capillary refill >3 seconds <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased level of consciousness	
Gastro-intestinal (GI)	None	<input type="checkbox"/> Nausea <input type="checkbox"/> Abdominal pain	<input type="checkbox"/> Vomiting <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea
Laboratory	None	<input type="checkbox"/> Elevated mast cell tryptase (> upper normal limit for laboratory doing test)	

STEP 4. Upload this form to the Centre for Adverse Reactions Monitoring (CARM) Dropbox:

<https://www.dropbox.com/request/tvmefV4XPpGdKfAyr07L>

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accessory muscles	Muscles, primarily in the neck (sternocleidomastoid which elevates sternum; scalene group which elevates upper ribs) which assist but don't play a primary role in breathing. When used at rest they indicate a level of respiratory distress or increased work of breathing.
Angioedema	Areas of deeper swelling of the skin and/or mucosal tissues in either single or multiple sites which may not be well circumscribed and usually not itchy. (Reported symptoms of "swelling of the tongue" or "throat swelling" should not be documented as angioedema unless there is visible skin or mucosal swelling). NOTE: hereditary angioedema, usually with a history of recurrent episodes of swelling, should be excluded (affects 1 in 50,000)
Capillary refill time	The time required for normal skin colour to reappear after a blanching pressure is applied for 5 seconds. Usually assessed by pressing on the nail bed to cause blanching and then counting the time it takes for the blood to return to the tissue indicated by a pink colour returning to the nail. It normally takes < 3 seconds.
Cyanosis	A dark bluish or purplish discolouration of the skin and/or mucous membranes due to lack of oxygen in the blood
Dry cough	Rapid expulsion of air from the lungs and not accompanied by expectoration/sputum (a non-productive cough)
Erythema	Abnormal redness of the skin without any raised skin lesions
Generalized	Involving >1 body site – that is each limb is counted separately as is the abdomen, back, head and neck
Grunting	A sudden and short noise with each breath when breathing out
Hoarse voice	An unnaturally harsh cry in an infant or vocalisation in an adult or child
Hypotension	An abnormally low blood pressure (BP) documented by appropriate measurement. For infants and children: age specific systolic BP <3-5th percentile OR >30% decrease from that person's baseline; For adults: Systolic BP of <90mm Hg or >30% decrease from that person's baseline.
In-drawing or retractions	Inward movement of the muscles between the ribs (inter-costal), in the lower part of the neck (supra-clavicular or tracheal tug) or below the chest (sub-costal). The movements are usually a sign of difficulty with breathing which results in increased use of 'accessory respiratory muscles' (sternocleidomastoid and intercostal).
Injection site urticaria	Urticaria which is continuous with the injection site or involves other aspects of the injected limb
Localised	Involving one body site only
Loss of consciousness	Total suspension of conscious relationship with the outside world as demonstrated by an inability to perceive and respond to verbal, visual or painful stimulus
Mast cell tryptase	Inflammatory mediator released by mast cells during acute anaphylaxis. Typically levels peak between 15 and 120 minutes after onset; samples for measurement should be taken within 6 hours of onset of signs/symptoms.
Prickle sensation	An unpleasant skin sensation that provokes the desire to run and/or scratch to obtain relief
Pruritus	Itchiness
Red and itchy eyes	Redness of the whites of the eyes (sclera) with sensation that provokes the desire to rub and/or scratch to obtain relief.
Retractions	Indrawing of skin while breathing in (implies an obstruction to breathing); may be supraclavicular (above the collarbone), suprasternal (above the sternum), intercostal (between the ribs), substernal (below the sternum) or subcostal (abdomen just below the rib cage)
Rhinorrhoea	Discharge of thin nasal mucus
Sensation of throat closure	Feeling or perception of throat closing with a sensation of difficulty breathing
Sneezing	An involuntary (reflex), sudden, violent, and audible expulsion of air through the mouth and nose.
Stridor	A harsh and continuous sound made on breathing in
Tachycardia	Faster than normal heart rate which varies by age – Adult >100 bpm
Tachypnoea	Faster than normal respiratory rate which varies by age – Adult >16 bpm
Urticaria	Localized redness of superficial layers of skin that is itchy, raised, sharply demarcated and transient (that is skin changes at any location are usually present for less than 12 hours)
Wheezing	A whistling, squeaking, musical or puffing sound made on breathing out