

University of Groningen

EAACI guidelines

European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Food Allergy, Anaphylaxis Guidelines Group; Muraro, Antonella; Worm, Margitta; Alviani, Cherry; Cardona, Victoria; DunnGalvin, Audrey; Garvey, Lene Heise; Riggioni, Carmen; de Silva, Debra; Angier, Elizabeth

Published in:
Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

DOI:
[10.1111/all.15032](https://doi.org/10.1111/all.15032)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2022

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Food Allergy, Anaphylaxis Guidelines Group, Muraro, A., Worm, M., Alviani, C., Cardona, V., DunnGalvin, A., Garvey, L. H., Riggioni, C., de Silva, D., Angier, E., Arasi, S., Bellou, A., Beyer, K., Bijlhout, D., Bilò, M. B., Bindsvlev-Jensen, C., Brockow, K., Fernandez-Rivas, M., Halken, S., ... Roberts, G. (2022). EAACI guidelines: Anaphylaxis (2021 update). *Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, 77(2), 357-377.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/all.15032>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy
















If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

GUIDELINES



EAACI guidelines: Anaphylaxis (2021 update)

Antonella Muraro¹ | Margitta Worm²  | Cherry Alviani³  | Victoria Cardona⁴  |
 Audrey DunnGalvin^{5,6}  | Lene Heise Garvey^{7,8}  | Carmen Riggioni⁹  |
 Debra de Silva¹⁰  | Elizabeth Angier¹¹ | Stefania Arasi¹²  |
 Abdelouahab Bellou^{13,14,15}  | Kirsten Beyer¹⁶ | Diola Bijlhout¹⁷ |
 Maria Beatrice Bilò^{18,19}  | Carsten Bindslev-Jensen²⁰ | Knut Brockow²¹  |
 Montserrat Fernandez-Rivas²²  | Susanne Halken²³ | Britt Jensen²⁰ |
 Ekaterina Khaleva³  | Louise J. Michaelis^{24,25} | Hanneke N. G. Oude Elberink²⁶ |
 Lynne Regent²⁷ | Angel Sanchez²⁸ | Berber J. Vlieg-Boerstra²⁹  |
 Graham Roberts^{3,30,31}  | European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Food
 Allergy, Anaphylaxis Guidelines Group

¹Food Allergy Referral Centre Veneto Region, Department of Women and Child Health, Padua General University Hospital, Padua, Italy

²Division of Allergy and Immunology, Department of Dermatology, Venerology and Allergy, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany

³Clinical and Experimental Sciences and Human Development in Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Southampton, UK

⁴Allergy Section, Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Vall d'Hebron & ARADyAL Research Network, Barcelona, Spain

⁵University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

⁶Sechnov University Moscow, Moscow, Russia

⁷Allergy Clinic, Department of Dermatology and allergy, Copenhagen University Hospital Gentofte, Copenhagen, Denmark

⁸Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

⁹Allergy, Immunology and Rheumatology Division, Department of Pediatrics, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore City, Singapore

¹⁰The Evidence Centre Ltd, London, UK

¹¹Primary Care, Population Science and Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK

¹²Allergy Unit - Area of Translational Research in Pediatric Specialities, Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital, IRCCS, Rome, Italy

¹³European Society for Emergency Medicine, Brussels, Belgium

¹⁴Department of Emergency Medicine, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan, USA

¹⁵University of Rennes 1, Rennes, France

¹⁶Department of Pediatric Respiratory Medicine, Immunology and Critical Care Medicine, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

¹⁷Association for Teacher Education in Europe (ATEE, Brussels, Belgium)

¹⁸Allergy Unit, Department of Clinical and Molecular Sciences, Polytechnic University of Marche, Ancona, Italy

¹⁹Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital of Ancona, Ancona, Italy

²⁰Department of Dermatology and Allergy Centre, Odense Research Centre for Anaphylaxis (ORCA), Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark

²¹Department of Dermatology and Allergy Biederstein, Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany

²²Allergy Department, Hospital Clinico San Carlos, Facultad Medicina Universidad Complutense, IDISSC, ARADyAL, Madrid, Spain

²³Hans Christian Andersen Children's Hospital, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark

²⁴Department of Paediatric Immunology, Allergy, and Infectious Diseases, Great North Children's Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

²⁵Faculty of Medical Sciences, Population Health Sciences Institute, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

²⁶Department of Allergology, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, and Groningen Research Institute for Asthma and COPD, Groningen, The Netherlands

Antonella Muraro, Margitta Worm and Graham Roberts equally contributed as guideline chairs.

²⁷Anaphylaxis Campaign, Farnborough, UK

²⁸AEPNAA Spanish Association for People with Food and Latex Allergy, Madrid, Spain

²⁹Department of Paediatrics, OLVG Hospital, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

³⁰NIHR Southampton Biomedical Research Centre, University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, UK

³¹The David Hide Asthma and Allergy Research Centre, St Mary's Hospital, Isle of Wight, UK

Correspondence

Antonella Muraro, Food Allergy Referral Centre Veneto Region, Department of Women and Child Health, Padua General University Hospital, Padua, Italy.
Email: muraro@centroallergiealimentari.eu

Funding information

European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology.

Abstract

Anaphylaxis is a clinical emergency which all healthcare professionals need to be able to recognize and manage. The European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology Anaphylaxis multidisciplinary Task Force has updated the 2014 guideline. The guideline was developed using the AGREE II framework and the GRADE approach. The evidence was systematically reviewed and recommendations were created by weighing up benefits and harms. The guideline was peer-reviewed by external experts and reviewed in a public consultation. The use of clinical criteria to identify anaphylaxis is suggested with blood sampling for the later measurement of tryptase. The prompt use of intramuscular adrenaline as first-line management is recommended with the availability of adrenaline autoinjectors to patients in the community. Pharmacokinetic data should be provided for adrenaline autoinjector devices. Structured, comprehensive training for people at risk of anaphylaxis is recommended. Simulation training and visual prompts for healthcare professionals are suggested to improve the management of anaphylaxis. It is suggested that school policies reflect anaphylaxis guidelines. The evidence for the management of anaphylaxis remains mostly at a very low level. There is an urgent need to prioritize clinical trials with the potential to improve the management of patients at risk of anaphylaxis.

KEYWORDS

adults, anaphylaxis, children, guidelines

1 | INTRODUCTION

This paper sets out the updated European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology's (EAACI) guideline regarding the diagnosis, acute management, and prevention of anaphylaxis. Anaphylaxis is a clinical emergency and all healthcare professionals need to be familiar with its recognition and management. Anaphylaxis is a life-threatening reaction characterized by acute onset of symptoms involving different organ systems and requiring immediate medical intervention.¹ Although the fatality rate due to anaphylaxis remains low,² the frequency of hospitalization from food and drug-induced anaphylaxis has been increasing in recent years.³

The symptoms of anaphylaxis are highly variable.^{4,5} Data from patients experiencing anaphylaxis revealed that skin and mucosal symptoms occur most frequently (>90% of cases) followed by symptoms involving the respiratory and cardiovascular systems (>50%). Food, drug, and Hymenoptera venom are the most common elicitors of anaphylactic reactions.^{5,6} The prevalence of the various causes of anaphylaxis are age-dependent and vary in different geographical

regions. In Europe, typical causes of food-induced anaphylaxis in children are peanut, hazelnut, milk, and egg and in adults, wheat, celery, and shellfish; fruits such as peach are also typical causes of food-induced anaphylaxis in adults in some European countries such as Spain and Italy.^{7,8} Venom-induced anaphylaxis is typically caused by wasp and bee venom.⁹ Drug-induced anaphylaxis is typically caused by antibiotics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.^{10,11} Among antibiotics, beta-lactam antibiotics are the leading eliciting allergens.¹² At times, there is an occupational cause.¹³ Co-factors may be aggravating factors in anaphylaxis, examples are exercise, stress, infection, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and alcohol.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ In some cases, the cause is not obvious (idiopathic anaphylaxis) and investigations for rarer allergens or differential diagnoses should be considered.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

This guideline, updated from 2014,²⁰ provides evidence-based guidance to help manage anaphylaxis. The primary audience is clinical allergists (specialists and subspecialists), primary care, paediatricians, emergency physicians, anaesthetists and intensivists, nurses, dieticians, and other healthcare professionals. The guideline was

developed by EAACI's Anaphylaxis Guideline Update task force (TF) and informed by a systematic review (SR).²¹ Where published evidence was lacking, the findings of the review were supplemented with expert consensus opinion.

2 | METHODOLOGY

This guideline was generated using the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation (AGREE II) approach^{22,23} to ensure appropriate representation of the full range of stakeholders, a systematic search for and critical appraisal of, the relevant literature, and a systematic approach to formulating and presenting recommendations, with steps to minimize the risk of bias at each step. The Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach provided a structured way to evaluate evidence and potential recommendations.²⁴ The process commenced in September 2019 with a face-to-face discussion to agree the protocol and the key clinical areas. Regular web conferences took place through to November 2020 with additional email discussion to complete the guideline.

2.1 | Clarifying the scope and purpose of the guidelines

This guideline provides evidence-based recommendations for the diagnosis, management and prevention of anaphylaxis in children and adults. It also highlights gaps where future research is required. Reactions to allergen immunotherapy are outside the scope of this guideline.²⁵

2.2 | Ensuring appropriate stakeholder involvement

The EAACI TF was drawn from 9 countries and included allergists (specialist and subspecialists), paediatricians, primary care, immunologists, emergency physicians, anaesthetists, dieticians, nurses, psychologist, education and patient organization representatives. Methodologists took the lead in undertaking the SR, while clinical academics took the lead in formulating recommendations for clinical care.

2.3 | Systematic review of the evidence

The SR aimed to assess the effectiveness of any approach for the immediate diagnosis, emergency management and prevention or long-term management of anaphylaxis in children and adults.^{21,26} It was undertaken by independent methodologists using GRADE Pro GDT (www.grade.pro). Comparative studies were eligible for inclusion plus, in the case of diagnosis and adrenaline only,

prospective case series with at least 20 participants were eligible. We continued to track evidence published after our SR cut-off date of 20th April 2020, and studies were considered by the TF chairs where relevant.

Evidence summaries for each question were prepared by methodologists, including assessments of the risk of bias and certainty of evidence.²⁷ TF members reviewed the summaries and provided feedback. The certainty of the evidence was assessed as high, moderate, low, or very low based on consideration of risk of bias, directness of evidence, consistency and precision of the estimates, and other considerations.²⁸

2.4 | Formulating recommendations

The TF used the GRADE approach to grade the strength and consistency of key findings from the SR,²¹ which in turn contributed to formulating evidence-based recommendations for clinical care.²⁴ In generating recommendations, the TF evaluated the importance of the problem, desirable and undesirable effects, certainty of evidence, values, balance of effects, resources required, cost-effectiveness, equity, acceptability and feasibility. All recommendations were agreed by consensus with a threshold of agreement set at 80%. Table 1 describes the conventions used in this guideline to describe the strength of recommendations and how this relates to policy and practice. Recommendations apply to all ages unless otherwise indicated.

TF members identified the resource implications of implementing the recommendations, barriers and facilitators to the implementation of each recommendation, advised on approaches to implementing the recommendations, and suggested audit criteria that can help with assessing organizational compliance with each recommendation.

2.5 | Peer review and public comment

A draft of these guidelines was externally peer-reviewed by invited experts from a range of organizations, countries and professional backgrounds. Additionally, the draft guideline was made publicly available on the EAACI website for a 3-week period in February 2021 to allow a broader array of stakeholders to comment. All feedback was considered by the TF members and, where appropriate, final revisions were made in light of the feedback received. We will be pleased to continue to receive feedback on this guideline, addressed to the corresponding author.

2.6 | Identification of evidence gaps

During the development of the guideline, areas where evidence is lacking were identified and gaps to fill prioritized.

TABLE 1 Conventions used in Guideline wording

Strength and direction	Guideline wording	Implications for practice	Policy implications
Strong recommendation for an intervention	'The EAACI Task Force recommends ...'	Most people in this situation should be offered the intervention	The recommendation can be adopted as a policy in most situations
Conditional recommendation for an intervention	'The EAACI Task Force suggests ...'	Different choices will be appropriate for different people. Clinicians could help each patient make decisions consistent with the patient's preferences	Policies may differ depending on context and should be developed with the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders
Strong recommendation against an intervention	'The EAACI Task Force recommends against ...'	Most people in this situation should not use this intervention	The recommendation can be adopted as a policy in most situations
Conditional recommendation against an intervention	'The EAACI Task Force suggests against ...'	Different choices will be appropriate for different people. Clinicians could help each patient make decisions consistent with the patient's preferences	Policies may differ depending on context and should be developed with the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders
No recommendation	'There is no recommendation for or against using ...'	Different choices will be appropriate for different people. Clinicians could help each patient make decisions consistent with the patient's preferences	Policies may differ depending on context and should be developed with the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders

2.7 | Editorial independence and managing conflict of interests

The guideline development process was funded by EAACI. The funder did not have any influence on the guideline contents or on the decision to publish. TF members' conflicts of interest were declared at the start of the process and taken into account by the TF chairs, as recommendations were formulated. Specifically, anyone who had a potential financial conflict of interest was not able to be involved in final decisions about that recommendation (this did not apply to any task force members). Evidence about effectiveness was compiled independently by methodologists who had no conflict of interests. Additionally, final decisions about strength of evidence for recommendations were checked by the methodologists who had no conflict of interests.

2.8 | Updating the guidelines

European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology plans to update this guideline in 2026 unless there are important advances before then.

3 | GUIDELINE RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 2 summarizes the guideline recommendations. The following sections explore these recommendations in more detail. The evidence is summarized narratively, with individual studies not described as these details can be found in our published SR.²¹ The

online supplement provides a detailed rationale with the relevant evidence for each recommendation (Tables S1–S4).

4 | DIAGNOSIS OF ANAPHYLAXIS IN AN ACUTE CONTEXT

This section deals with making a diagnosis of anaphylaxis in a situation where someone has symptoms and signs of an acute allergic reaction. Further justification about each of the recommendations about diagnosing anaphylaxis is included in Table S1.

4.1 | Making a diagnosis of anaphylaxis

The EAACI task force suggests using clinical criteria, including rapid onset of multiple symptoms and signs, for identifying anaphylaxis in an acute context.

Reason for recommendation: Anaphylaxis is a clinical emergency so the diagnosis needs to be made rapidly. Research suggests that National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease and Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network clinical criteria has high sensitivity.^{29,30} (Box 1).

Strength of recommendation: This is a conditional recommendation as the evidence is of very low certainty and derives from case series or retrospective case-control studies.

Practical implications: Anaphylaxis has variable presentations, occasionally with no cutaneous involvement, and relatively low prevalence so it may not be easy to diagnose. Healthcare professionals

TABLE 2 EAACI anaphylaxis guideline recommendations

Recommendation	Certainty of evidence
Diagnosing anaphylaxis in an emergency setting	
The EAACI task force suggests using clinical criteria, including rapid onset of multiple symptoms and signs, for identifying anaphylaxis in an acute context	Very low
The EAACI task force suggests measuring serum tryptase half to two hours after the start of the reaction, and baseline tryptase at least 24 hours after complete resolution of symptoms, to support diagnosing anaphylaxis retrospectively	Very low
Emergency management of anaphylaxis	
The EAACI task force recommends promptly using intramuscular adrenaline in the mid-thigh area as first-line management of anaphylaxis	Very low
The EAACI task force suggests using adrenaline autoinjectors for the first-line management of anaphylaxis in the community	Very low
The EAACI task force recommends that pharmacokinetic data should be provided for each adrenaline autoinjector product as they cannot be regarded as interchangeable	Very low
The EAACI task force suggests prescribing 0.15mg adrenaline autoinjectors for children from 7.5kg to 25-30kg and 0.3mg adrenaline autoinjectors for children from 25-30kg, and at least 0.3mg adrenaline autoinjectors for adolescents and adults at risk of anaphylaxis	Very low
Long-term management of anaphylaxis	
The EAACI task force recommends providing structured, comprehensive training to improve recognition of anaphylaxis and use of adrenaline autoinjectors in people at risk of anaphylaxis. This is in addition to basic instructions about autoinjector use	Low
The EAACI task force makes no recommendation for or against using premedication with antihistamine to prevent anaphylaxis	Very low
The EAACI task force suggests using premedication with subcutaneous adrenaline to prevent anaphylaxis when snake bite anti-venom is given to a patient	Very low
The EAACI task force suggests that school policies reflect anaphylaxis guidelines but more research is needed to understand how guidelines and legislation in schools are best implemented	Very low
Education and training for healthcare professionals	
The EAACI task force suggests using simulation training and visual prompts to improve healthcare professionals' recognition and management of anaphylaxis in emergency situations	Very low

require training in how to recognize anaphylaxis³¹ (Box 1) and differentiate it from other diagnoses^{32,33} (Box 2).

4.2 | Serum tryptase level may help to support the diagnosis later in the allergy consultation

The EAACI task force suggests measuring serum tryptase half to two hours after the start of the reaction, and baseline tryptase at least 24 hours after complete resolution of symptoms, to support diagnosing anaphylaxis respectively.

Reason for recommendation: Although measuring serum tryptase will not help to make a diagnosis of anaphylaxis in a clinical emergency, an elevated level within two hours of the reaction compared to a baseline value (measured before or after the reaction) can be helpful in confirming the diagnosis of anaphylaxis during subsequent allergy consultation.

Strength of recommendation: This is a conditional recommendation. Several studies have assessed the diagnostic accuracy of serum tryptase measurements for anaphylaxis, but the evidence is of very low certainty, deriving from consecutive case series or case-control studies.³⁴⁻³⁶

Practical implications: Taking the sample should not delay treating a patient with adrenaline where necessary. A sample taken later than two hours after the reaction may still demonstrate a raised tryptase

level. A level of serum tryptase half to two hours after the start of the reaction ($1.2 \times$ baseline tryptase) $+2 \mu\text{g/L}$ supports a diagnosis of anaphylaxis.^{37,38} A raised serum tryptase level can be associated with a mast cell disorder or hereditary alpha tryptasaemia,³⁹⁻⁴¹ so it is important to compare with a baseline level at least 24 hours after complete resolution of a reaction. Also, serum tryptase is not always elevated in anaphylaxis, especially in children and with food triggers in all ages.³⁸ So failing to find an elevated tryptase level does not rule out anaphylaxis.

5 | EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF ANAPHYLAXIS

In addition to the early use of adrenaline, the trigger should be removed where possible, posture should be optimized and assistance should be sought from emergency medical services in the community or the emergency team in hospital. To ensure adequate venous return, patients experiencing anaphylaxis should lie flat with their legs raised. Where respiratory distress is the predominant presentation, patients may prefer to sit up with elevated legs. If pregnant, they can be placed on their left side with the bed in a head-down position.⁴² Where unconscious, patients can be placed in the recovery position. Avoid any abrupt change to a more upright posture.⁴³

BOX 1 Clinical criteria for diagnosing anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis is highly likely when any one of the following three criteria is fulfilled:

1. Acute onset of an illness (minutes to several hours) with involvement of the skin, mucosal tissue or both (eg generalized hives, pruritus or flushing, swollen lips–tongue–uvula AND AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING
 - a. Respiratory compromise (eg dyspnoea, wheeze–bronchospasm, stridor, reduced PEF and hypoxemia)
 - b. Reduced BP or associated symptoms of end-organ dysfunction (eg hypotonia [collapse], syncope, incontinence)
2. Two or more of the following that occur rapidly after exposure to a likely allergen for that patient (minutes to several hours):
 - a. Involvement of the skin–mucosal tissue (eg generalized hives, itch–flush, swollen lips–tongue–uvula)
 - b. Respiratory compromise (eg dyspnoea, wheeze–bronchospasm, stridor, reduced PEF, hypoxemia)
 - c. Reduced BP or associated symptoms (eg hypotonia [collapse], syncope, incontinence)
 - d. Persistent gastrointestinal symptoms (eg crampy abdominal pain, vomiting)
3. Reduced BP after exposure to known allergen for that patient (minutes to several hours):
 - a. Infants and children: low systolic BP (age specific) or >30% decrease in systolic BP*
 - b. Adults: systolic BP of <90 mmHg or >30% decrease from that person's baseline

PEF, peak expiratory flow; BP, blood pressure. *Low systolic blood pressure for children is defined as <70 mmHg from 1 month to 1 year, less than (70 mmHg + [2 × age]) from 1 to 10 years and <90 mmHg from 11 to 17 years.

Reproduced from Sampson et al³¹ with permission.

Further justification about each of the recommendations about managing anaphylaxis is included in Table S2. A checklist for managing anaphylaxis is presented in Box 3 and an algorithm approach to managing this clinical emergency is presented in Figure 1.

5.1 | First-line intervention: adrenaline**5.1.1 | Route of administration**

The EAACI task force recommends promptly using intramuscular adrenaline in the mid-thigh area as first-line management of anaphylaxis.

Reason for recommendation: Adrenaline has historically been used as first-line treatment for anaphylaxis, without evidence of serious

BOX 2 Differential diagnosis of anaphylaxis

Skin or mucosal

- chronic remittent or physical urticaria and angioedema
- pollen food allergy syndrome (just oral symptoms)

Respiratory diseases

- acute laryngotracheitis
- laryngeal, tracheal or bronchial obstruction (eg foreign substances, intermittent laryngeal obstruction or vocal cord dysfunction)
- status asthmaticus (without involvement of other organs)

Cardiovascular diseases

- vasovagal syncope
- pulmonary embolism
- myocardial infarction
- cardiac arrhythmias
- cardiogenic shock

Pharmacological or toxic reactions

- ethanol
- histamine, eg scombroid fish poisoning
- opiates

Neuropsychiatric diseases

- hyperventilation syndrome
- anxiety and panic disorder
- somatoform disorder (eg psychogenic dyspnoea)
- dissociative disorder and conversion (eg globus hystericus)
- epilepsy
- cerebrovascular event
- psychoses
- factitious disorder

Endocrinological diseases

- hypoglycemia
- thyrotoxic crisis
- carcinoid syndrome
- vasointestinal polypeptide tumours
- pheochromocytoma

harm. Early use of adrenaline appears to reduce the risk of biphasic reactions.^{44–47} There is evidence that intramuscular adrenaline gives higher plasma levels than adrenaline via a metered-dose inhaler.^{48–51} The evidence comparing intramuscular with subcutaneous adrenaline is confounded by injection site but suggests that the former is associated with higher plasma adrenaline levels.^{52,53} Injection mid-thigh gives higher levels than injection into deltoid.⁵³ There is little evidence of harm when adrenaline is given intramuscularly unlike with the intravenous dosing.²¹

Strength of recommendation: This is a strong recommendation in favour of adrenaline. The research evidence is of low certainty due to the challenges of undertaking randomized controlled trials

BOX 3 Checklist for managing an acute allergic reaction

1. Stay with patient
2. Remove the trigger (eg food, drug and venom)
3. Look for signs of anaphylaxis
4. Administer adrenaline if signs of anaphylaxis (eg breathing or circulatory problems)
5. Call for help
6. Lie flat with their legs raised unless in respiratory distress where patient may prefer to sit up with elevated legs
7. Repeat adrenaline if no improvement or worsening of symptoms 5–10 minutes after first administration
8. Do not forget oxygen, beta-2 agonist or i.v. fluids as indicated

Adrenaline is effective for all symptoms.

in anaphylaxis. Given the totality of the evidence and clinical experience over many decades, the task force felt that a strong recommendation for the use of intramuscular adrenaline was appropriate.

Practical implications: Professionals who may need to manage anaphylaxis should be trained in how to promptly administer intramuscular adrenaline. The task force considers that adrenaline is best used early especially in patients who have had previous life-threatening reactions in similar circumstances (eg insect sting) although our literature search did not focus on this and no relevant good quality evidence was found. Assistance from colleagues should be sought early when managing a patient with anaphylaxis. In severe reactions, especially involving the cardiovascular system, intravenous fluids should also be given early with the second dose of intramuscular adrenaline.⁵⁴ In some special circumstances, intramuscular adrenaline may not be effective (eg refractory respiratory distress, hypotension) so intravenous adrenaline should be used; this is likely to be more effective at reversing refractory bronchospasm or hypotension. The use of intravenous adrenaline should be restricted to healthcare professionals who are trained to use it and to monitored settings such as the emergency room, operating theatres or intensive care unit. Patients on a beta-blocker may also respond poorly to adrenaline.

5.1.2 | Adrenaline autoinjector or needle-syringe

The EAACI task force suggests using adrenaline autoinjectors for the first-line management of anaphylaxis in the community.

Reason for recommendation: The benefits of using an autoinjector outweigh the risks compared with using a (prefilled) needle-syringe (Table S2). Adrenaline autoinjectors are convenient, relatively safe, have a low risk of error and are faster to administer compared to a needle-syringe approach. If autoinjectors are also used to treat anaphylaxis in healthcare settings, the patient can practice using it or at

least observe how they are used and experience its effectiveness for managing anaphylaxis.

Strength of recommendation: This is a conditional recommendation for using autoinjectors because the certainty of evidence is very low due to the available trials being at moderate or high risk of bias.^{55,56}

Practical implications: A number of different adrenaline autoinjectors are available, each of which have slightly different mechanisms. Device-specific training is therefore essential for each autoinjector and with further training if device is changed. Adrenaline autoinjectors are designed to be kept at 20–25°C and have a limited shelf life due to degradation of the adrenaline. Autoinjectors occasionally fail to deploy and the European Medicines Agency has stated that patients should have access to two devices⁵⁷ (see Table 3 for arguments for prescribing one or two devices). In many countries, adrenaline autoinjectors are not available or not affordable or there are supply issues with adrenaline autoinjectors. In these circumstances, a prefilled syringe is an alternative. Indications for the prescription of self-injectable adrenaline are described in Box 4.

5.1.3 | Pharmacokinetic data for adrenaline autoinjectors and needle-syringe

The EAACI task force recommends that pharmacokinetic data should be provided for each adrenaline autoinjector product as they cannot be regarded as interchangeable.

Reason for recommendation: Pharmacokinetic data are now available for many of the adrenaline autoinjector products. These data demonstrate that each type delivers very different plasma adrenaline levels. It had been thought that the length of the needle was critical to optimizing the delivery of adrenaline. However, the pharmacokinetic data indicate that needle length does not dictate adrenaline plasma levels.⁸¹ For example, when the same autoinjectors were used for adults with different skin to muscle depths (associated with body mass index), some devices have a similar plasma adrenaline profile in all⁸² whereas there is marked blunting of the height of the early peak in overweight individuals in others.⁸³ (see Table S2). Plasma adrenaline levels may be more closely related to the force at which adrenaline is deployed from the device.⁸²

Strength of recommendation: This is a strong recommendation for making pharmacokinetic data available. Only some pharmacokinetic data have been published in peer review journals, and other data are available via information submitted to European medicine regulators. Given the marked differences in adrenaline profiles between different products and different patients, they cannot be seen as interchangeable. The task force considered that these data should be made available by companies for all adrenaline devices to help predict their likely clinical effectiveness.

Practical considerations: As we do not know what level of plasma adrenaline is needed to successfully treat anaphylaxis, the results of these pharmacokinetic studies need to be interpreted with some caution. A product that does not achieve similar plasma levels to other autoinjectors is of concern.

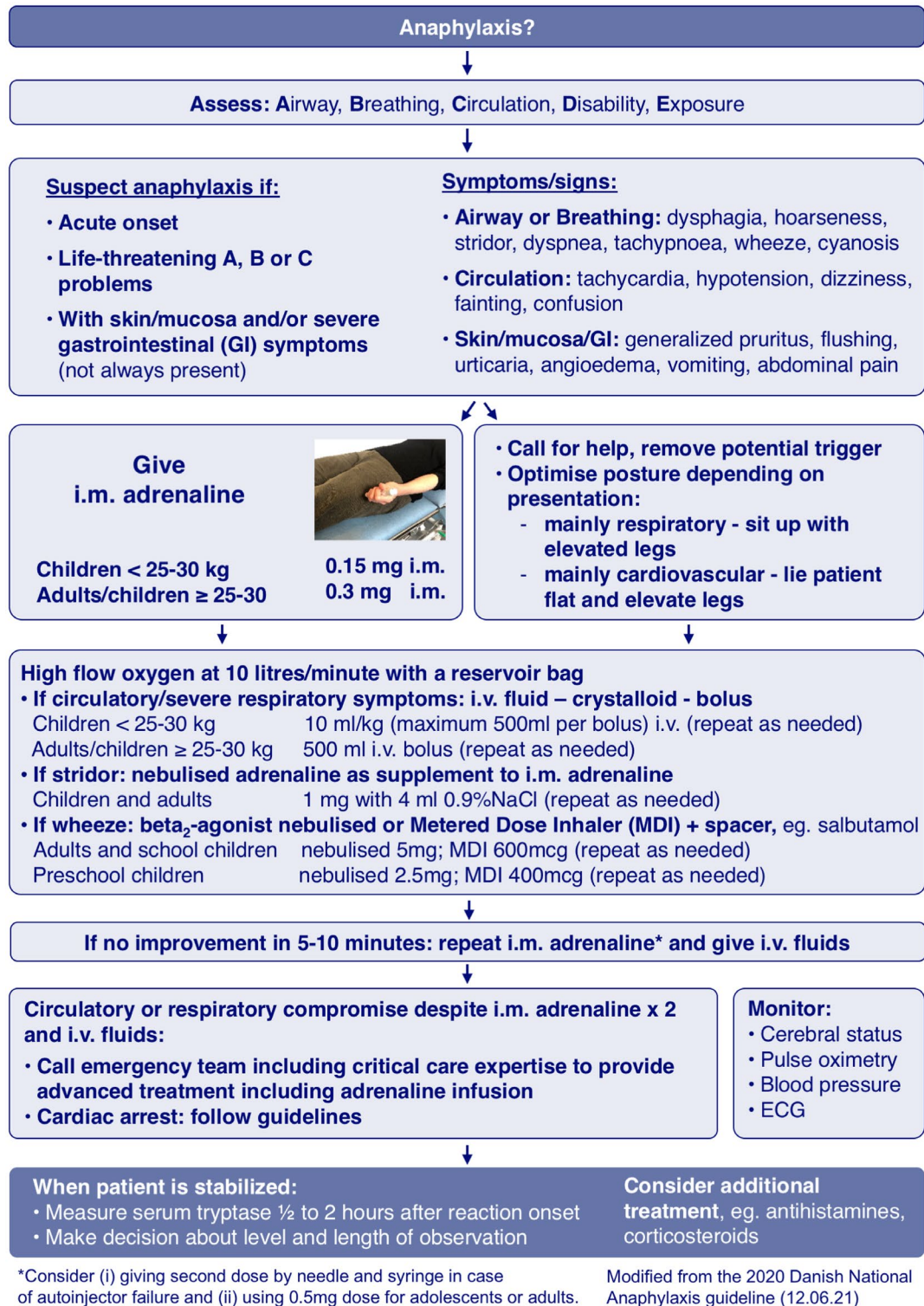


FIGURE 1 Schematic illustration of the initial management of anaphylaxis

5.1.4 | Dose of adrenaline

The EAACI task force suggests prescribing 0.15 mg adrenaline autoinjectors for children from 7.5 kg to 25–30 kg and 0.3 mg adrenaline

autoinjectors for children from 25–30 kg, and at least 0.3 mg adrenaline autoinjectors for adolescents and adults at risk of anaphylaxis.

Reason for recommendation: There are no published data for children weighing under 15 kg although the routinely advised

TABLE 3 Reasons for prescribing one or two adrenaline autoinjectors

Arguments for two autoinjectors	Arguments for one autoinjector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Medicines Agency recommends that two autoinjectors are prescribed⁵⁷ About 10% patients require a second dose of adrenaline due to insufficient response to the first dose¹¹⁶ Rarely, an autoinjector will misfire or be injected in the wrong place⁵⁶ Where there is a likelihood of delayed medical assistance, for example remote location or travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only needing to carry one device may improve adherence to carriage which is low Most autoinjectors are not used and have to be replaced after 12–18 months when they expire Most patients respond to one dose and second doses are usually administered by emergency services^{61,116}

intramuscular adrenaline dose is 0.01 mg/kg in healthcare settings. In the 2014 guideline, we recommended using a 0.15 mg adrenaline autoinjector for children from 7.5 kg bodyweight on the basis that a mild overdose does not represent a major risk in otherwise healthy children.³³ There have been no reports of any adverse consequences of this approach and regulators have now licenced some autoinjectors down to 7.5 kg in some European countries (eg Germany).⁸⁴ However, there is a danger that the needle will hit the underlying bone in small children.⁸⁵ We are aware of a 0.1 mg adrenaline autoinjector product but this only appears to be available in the United States.⁸⁶ We identified only one study looking at plasma adrenaline levels with 0.15 and 0.3 mg devices in children.⁸⁷ Similar plasma levels were seen but the 0.3 mg dose was associated with more side effects in children under 30 kg. Alternatively, children may rapidly outgrow their dose and adverse effects need to be balanced against effectiveness. Countries within Europe vary as to whether a switch happens at 25 or 30 kg for different devices. We therefore suggest using the 0.3 mg dose only in children more than 25–30 kg in weight. A 0.5 mg dose gives a substantially higher plasma level than a 0.3 mg dose with one device.⁸⁸ The optimal dose of adrenaline in anaphylaxis is not known and 0.3 mg devices have been found to be effective for treating anaphylaxis in most patients,⁶¹ so the 0.3 mg adrenaline dose is preferred.

Strength of recommendation: This is a conditional positive recommendation because it is based on small studies enrolling volunteers who were randomized to different adrenaline autoinjectors. It is uncertain what plasma adrenaline level is therapeutic in anaphylaxis, so it is difficult to make definitive recommendations.

Practical considerations: In the relatively rare case of an infant less than 7.5 kg in bodyweight at risk of anaphylaxis, a prefilled syringe and adrenaline dose of 0.01 mg/kg can be used instead of an autoinjector. For adolescents and adult patients, a 0.3 mg device is recommended although a higher 0.5 mg device can be considered where a patient is overweight or has experienced a previous episode of life-threatening anaphylaxis. In a clinical setting, where a patient presents with severe anaphylaxis, a higher dose (eg 0.5 mg or 0.3 mg repeated for an older adolescent or adult) may be considered.

5.2 | Other interventions

Our systematic review found no eligible randomized controlled trials assessing the effectiveness of other interventions for the acute management of anaphylaxis. It is recognized that some may be useful as concomitant therapy with adrenaline. These interventions are briefly described although no robust evidence is available.

5.2.1 | Oxygen

Give high flow oxygen to a patient experiencing anaphylaxis.

5.2.2 | Fluid support

Administer intravenous fluids early with first adrenaline dose to patients with cardiovascular involvement as adrenaline may not be effective without restoring the circulatory volume. Crystalloids are preferred given in boluses of 10 ml/kg (maximum 500 ml per bolus) for children and 500 ml in adults, repeated as needed. This should be repeated if lack of response. Fluid support could also be given in severe anaphylaxis with a respiratory presentation if a second dose of intramuscular adrenaline is required.

5.2.3 | H1 and H2 antihistamines

Systemic antihistamines have only been demonstrated to relieve cutaneous symptoms⁸⁹ and a possible effect on non-cutaneous symptoms remains unconfirmed.⁹⁰

5.2.4 | Glucocorticoids

Glucocorticoids are commonly used in anaphylaxis as they are thought to prevent protracted symptoms and possibly biphasic reactions but there is limited evidence of their effectiveness and they may be deleterious in children.^{90,91}

5.2.5 | Inhaled Beta2-Agonists

In the case of predominant bronchial obstruction, inhaled β -adrenoreceptor agonists, (eg salbutamol) can be additionally administered (best using an oxygen driven nebulizer or via metered-dose inhaler using a 'spacer').

5.2.6 | Inhaled adrenaline

In cases with suspected laryngeal/pharyngeal oedema, inhaled administration of adrenaline via a nebulizer together with oxygen

BOX 4 Indications for the prescription of self-injectable adrenaline

Recommendation	Key references	Rationale
Absolute indications for adrenaline autoinjectors		
Previous anaphylaxis triggered by food, latex or aeroallergens	58,59	High risk of recurrent anaphylaxis
Previous exercise-induced anaphylaxis	60	High risk of recurrent anaphylaxis
Previous idiopathic anaphylaxis	61	High risk of recurrent anaphylaxis
Co-existing unstable or moderate to severe, persistent asthma and a food allergy*	62,63	Asthma is a risk factor for experiencing anaphylaxis in the context of food allergy
Hymenoptera venom allergy in untreated patients with more than cutaneous/mucosal systemic reactions or high risk of re-exposure	25,64	High risk of recurrent anaphylaxis
During and after VIT, in patients with more than cutaneous/mucosal systemic reactions if risk factors for relapse are present		
Underlying systemic mastocytosis in adults with any previous systemic reaction. Children with very severe skin involvement (>50% body surface) and increased basal serum tryptase levels (>20 ng/ml) and with blistering in the first three years of life	65-68	Systemic mastocytosis is associated with a high risk of recurrent anaphylaxis and it is not possible to identify individual at-risk patients
Consider prescribing adrenaline autoinjectors with any of the following additional factors (especially if more than one is present)		
Previous mild-to-moderate allergic reaction* to foods known to be associated with anaphylaxis in patient's region (eg peanut and/or tree nut, cow's milk, sea food depending on triggers for anaphylactic reactions at that location)	69-74	Relatively high risk of experiencing anaphylaxis in future with any peanut or tree nut allergy in many countries. Increasing number of fatal anaphylaxis with cow's milk in school-age children and young adults. Seafood is an important hidden allergen in some countries.
Teenager or young adult with a food allergy with previous mild-to-moderate reactions*	75,76	This age group is at higher risk of experiencing anaphylaxis due to their life style or risk behaviours
Remote from medical help or prolonged travel abroad in the context of previous mild-to-moderate allergic reaction to a food, Hymenoptera venom, latex or aeroallergens	77	Medical help may not be easily available during travel. Risks are more difficult to control due to language barriers and new foods.
Previous mild-to-moderate allergic reaction to traces of food*	43,77,78	Contact with a large amount of the food in future may result in a more severe reaction
Hymenoptera venom or drug allergy in patients with more than cutaneous/mucosal systemic reactions and cardiovascular disease	5,79	Cardiovascular diseases appear to be associated with a greater risk of severe or fatal anaphylaxis (venom and drug anaphylaxis)
Oral immunotherapy for food allergy	80	Anaphylaxis is a known adverse effect of oral immunotherapy for food allergy

*Excluding pollen food allergy syndrome unless patient has previously experienced systemic symptoms. VIT: Hymenoptera venom immunotherapy. Supporting references taken from the anaphylaxis systematic review with additional ones taken from a specific review of the literature focused on indications.

is recommended. The systemic absorption of inhaled adrenaline is negligible,⁴⁹ and it should only be used as a supplement to i.m. administration.

5.3 | Monitoring and discharge arrangements

Patients with anaphylaxis are at risk of protracted reactions and of developing biphasic reactions although the likelihood is low^{90,92} (Table 4). The task force suggests that they are monitored for 6–8 h

with respiratory compromise and at least 12–24 h with hypotension. Before discharge, assess the risk of future reactions and prescribe adrenaline autoinjectors to those at risk of recurrence (Box 4). Provide patients with written advice covering allergen avoidance measures and instructions for when and how to use the adrenaline autoinjector. Refer patients to an allergy specialist to investigate possible triggers. This is particularly important for idiopathic anaphylaxis where reactions to hidden allergens, such as alpha-gal or drug excipients, can be examined. The allergist will also assess the risk of further reactions, and ensure that patients and caregivers are

TABLE 4 Factors leading to need for prolonged observation following anaphylaxis

Prolonged observation following anaphylaxis: factors to consider

Factors relating to the patient:

- Reactions in individuals with severe asthma¹¹⁷
- Patients presenting in the evening or at night, or those who may not be able to respond to any deterioration¹¹⁷
- Patients in areas where access to emergency care is difficult¹¹⁷
- Patients with a previous history of biphasic reactions¹¹⁷

Factors related to the reaction, potentially increasing the risk of a biphasic reaction:

- With multi-organ involvement⁹²
- With a severe respiratory component¹¹⁷
- Needing administration of >1 dose of epinephrine for the treatment of the initial anaphylaxis⁹⁰
- Caused by allergen with continued absorption of the allergen, for example food¹¹⁷
- With unknown elicitor⁹⁰

Note: Supporting references taken from the anaphylaxis systematic review with additional ones from a specific review of the literature focused on prolonged or biphasic reactions.

optimally equipped and trained to manage any further reactions. A specialist dietitian can provide helpful advice where the trigger is a food. Also signpost patients to local patient advocacy groups as sources of further information and ongoing support.

6 | LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT OF ANAPHYLAXIS

The following sections detail the long-term management of patients at risk of anaphylaxis. Further justification about each of the recommendations about managing anaphylaxis is included in Table S3. A summary of long-term management in the community is presented in Box 5. Boxes 6 and 7 provides examples of individualized paediatric emergency action plans.

Instructions as to how to administer a particular autoinjector can be added to the 'How to give an adrenaline autoinjector' box.

Instructions as to how to administer a particular autoinjector can be added to the 'How to give an adrenaline autoinjector' box.

6.1 | Education to improve acute management

6.1.1 | Education and training for patients at risk of anaphylaxis

The EAACI Task Force recommends providing structured, comprehensive training to improve knowledge and use of adrenaline autoinjectors in people at risk of anaphylaxis. This is in addition to basic instructions about autoinjector use.

Reason for recommendation: There is some evidence from research and clinical experience that repeated information and support helps patients feel more knowledgeable and confident about managing triggers and responding in an emergency.^{93,94} (Box 5) (more details in Table S3).

Strength for recommendation: This is a conditional positive recommendation. Although there are randomized controlled trials about educating patients, the certainty of evidence was low. It is unclear what types of training and support are most effective.

Practical implications: Education is essential if patients at risk of anaphylaxis are to successfully recognize and manage future episodes. Many patient training approaches are available, including the use of adrenaline autoinjector training devices and online approaches.⁷⁵

6.1.2 | Other potential educational interventions

Some studies have also found that supporting patients to practise using an adrenaline autoinjector or needle and syringe containing 0.9% saline can reduce anxiety or improve quality of life.^{95,96} This approach may be helpful in anxious patients but requires adequate resources and preparation. More research focused on supervised self-injection with an adrenaline autoinjector with outcomes evaluated using disease-specific quality-of-life and self-efficacy measures is needed. In the case of anaphylaxis during an in hospital-based food/ drug challenge, patients and carers may be encouraged to administer their own adrenaline autoinjector to improve their confidence in this procedure.⁹⁷ It is also important for allergists to follow a patient's anaphylaxis management plan during a provocation challenge (eg giving in adrenaline with the first sign of anaphylaxis) to re-inforce this self-management approach.

6.2 | Pharmacological approaches to prevent anaphylaxis

6.2.1 | Premedication with antihistamine

The EAACI task force makes no recommendation for or against using premedication with antihistamine to prevent anaphylaxis.

Reason for no recommendation: We found insufficient evidence about the effectiveness of antihistamines in preventing anaphylaxis.^{98,99} A recent meta-analysis that included observational studies and studies where the outcome was hypersensitivity not anaphylaxis concluded that antihistamines and or glucocorticoids may prevent index reactions to chemotherapy but not radio-contrast media (very low certainty evidence).⁹⁰

Practical implications: Antihistamines are helpful at reducing reactions to allergen immunotherapy but this is outside the scope of the current guidelines.¹⁰⁰

6.2.2 | Premedication with adrenaline for snake bite anti-venom

The EAACI task force suggests using premedication with subcutaneous adrenaline to prevent anaphylaxis when snake bite anti-venom is given to a patient.

BOX 5 Summary of the long-term management in the community of patients at risk of anaphylaxis

Individualized management plan and emergency kit

- Provision of individualized management plan written clearly in simple, non-medical language; it must include
 - personal identification data: name, address, contact number; also consider adding a photograph
 - details of the parents, guardian, or next of kin, allergist
 - family doctor and the local ambulance service
 - clear identification of the source of the allergens to be avoided and allergen avoidance advice
 - clear identification of any non-allergen triggers or cofactors (eg exercise) and avoidance advice
 - anaphylaxis emergency action plan
 - Copy of plan must be kept by the patient, any caregivers, school staff, and family doctor
 - Provision of emergency kit with copy of anaphylaxis emergency action plan and medications for self-treatment, for example
 - adrenaline autoinjector for treating anaphylaxis, where appropriate (EMA recommends that patients have access to two devices)
 - fast-acting, non-sedating, antihistamine for treating cutaneous allergic reactions, where appropriate
- Implementation of the patient's management plan in the community (eg nursery, school university work)
- Advice to carry mobile phone (if appropriate)
- Discuss a form of medic alert notification
- Review of plan including doses with age and weight

Education and training

- Training of patients and caregivers, this must include
 - instructions on appropriate allergen avoidance measures, including consultation with an allergy dietitian, where appropriate if food is the trigger
 - instructions on prompt recognition of symptoms of anaphylaxis
 - training on when and how to use an adrenaline autoinjector, where appropriate and to carry them at all times
 - explanation of expiry of devices, reminders and process for renewal and storage
- Reinforcement with revision at regular intervals, possibly with asthma reviews
- Retraining on device if device switched
- Sign post patient support groups

Specific therapy

- Venom immunotherapy as appropriate
- Desensitization for drug allergy as appropriate

Other considerations

- Psychological support as required to patient and family/carers
- Ensure optimal management of co-morbidities such as rhinitis and asthma
- Support during transition to adulthood with good communication specialist units advice on at-risk behaviour
- Log allergies in hospital and community medical records
- Re-referral or advice and guidance to allergy unit if new symptoms with foods or repeat admissions

EMA: European Medicines Agency.

Reason for recommendation: There is some evidence that low dose, subcutaneous adrenaline can prevent anaphylaxis caused when snake anti-venom is given to a patient^{101,102}(more details in Table S3).

Practical implications: For this very specific scenario, premedication with low dose, subcutaneous adrenaline may be useful when a patient who has suffered a snake bite is treated with snake anti-venom. The task force found no evidence that antihistamines or hydrocortisone could prevent anaphylaxis associated with snake bite anti-venom (Table S3).

6.3 | Approaches to prevent anaphylaxis in schools

6.3.1 | Use of policy to improve management in schools

The EAACI task force suggests that school policies should reflect anaphylaxis guidelines but more research is needed to understand how guidelines and legislation in schools are best implemented.

Reason for recommendation: There is emerging evidence to support the value of school policies in improving the management of

BOX 6 Example of an individualized emergency action plan for a child**Action to take:**

- Stay with the child, call or help if necessary
- Locate adrenaline autoinjectors
- Give long-acting, non-sedating antihistamine if required: medication _____, dose _____
- Phone parent/emergency contact: _____

Watch for signs of ANAPHYLAXIS (life-threatening allergic reaction)

Anaphylaxis may occur without skin symptoms: ALWAYS consider anaphylaxis in someone with known food allergy who has SUDDEN BREATHING DIFFICULTY

A: AIRWAY

- Persistent cough
- Hoarse voice
- Difficulty swallowing
- Swollen tongue

B: BREATHING

- Difficult or noisy breathing
- Wheeze or persistent cough

C: CIRCULATION

- Persistent dizziness
- Pale or floppy
- Suddenly sleepy
- Collapse/unconscious

IF ANY ONE (OR MORE) OF THESE SIGNS ABOVE ARE PRESENT:

1. Lie child flat with legs raised (if breathing is difficult, sit up with elevated legs)
2. Use Adrenaline autoinjector without delay (Device: _____, dose _____)
3. Dial _____ for ambulance and say ANAPHYLAXIS (“ANA-FIL-AX-IS”)

*** IF IN DOUBT, GIVE ADRENALINE ***

AFTER GIVING ADRENALINE:

1. Stay with child until ambulance arrives, **do NOT** stand child up
2. Commence CPR if there are no signs of life
3. Phone parent/emergency contact
4. If no improvement after 5–10 min, give a further adrenaline dose using a second autoinjectable device, if available.

You can dial emergency number from any phone, even if there is no credit left on a mobile. Medical observation in hospital is recommended after anaphylaxis.

Adapted from British Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology paediatric allergy action plans (<https://www.bsaci.org/professional-resources/resources/paediatric-allergy-action-plans/>, last accessed 26th September 2020)

How to give an adrenaline autoinjector:

- Instructions for how to give an adrenaline autoinjector differ between devices.
- Patients should receive training in how to use the auto-injector they are prescribed.

anaphylaxis in an education setting.¹⁰³ Anaphylaxis due to food allergy, occurs in schools more than in any other community location.^{104,105} It may therefore be helpful to target secondary schools and community settings with educational support to help raise general awareness, empower adolescents to confidently self-manage food allergy and enable schools to develop protocols to minimize any adverse events if they occur (more details in Table S3).

Strength recommendation: This is a conditional positive recommendation because the certainty of the evidence is very low. Although there was only one study and it was at high risk of bias, we believe that schools need more support to prioritize systems to ensure that children at risk of anaphylaxis are protected in schools.

Practical implications: While there is some evidence to support a policy approach to improving the management of anaphylaxis in schools. For example, in a pilot study in two UK schools,¹⁰⁶ full stakeholder involvement in toolkit development,

based on EAACI guidelines, was found to raise awareness and empower pupils with/without allergies to self-manage effectively. However, there are barriers to the implementation of legislation.¹⁰⁷ Work needs to be done to understand how best to implement legislation and guidelines in schools, including how best to train schools staff.¹⁰⁸ Furthermore, standard allergy policies, such as those supplied by national or local authorities, may lack the school-specific practical solutions necessary for effective implementation. A similar approach may be helpful for pre-school care settings.

6.3.2 | Other approaches

Other approaches researched to improve the management of anaphylaxis included nurses checking whether students were

BOX 7 Example of an individualized emergency action plan for a young person or adult**Mild/moderate reaction:**

- Swollen lips, face or eyes
- Itchy/tingling mouth
- Hives or itchy skin rash
- Abdominal pain or vomiting

Action to take:

- Let others know, call for help if necessary
- Locate adrenaline autoinjectors
- Take long-acting, non-sedating antihistamine if required: medication _____, dose_____mg
- Watch for development of more severe symptoms

Watch for signs of ANAPHYLAXIS (life-threatening allergic reaction)

Anaphylaxis may occur without skin symptoms. If you have food allergy, ALWAYS consider anaphylaxis if you develop SUDDEN BREATHING DIFFICULTY

A: AIRWAY

- Persistent cough
- Hoarse voice
- Difficulty swallowing
- Swollen tongue

B: BREATHING

- Difficult or noisy breathing
- Wheeze or persistent cough

C: CIRCULATION

- Persistent dizziness
- Suddenly sleepy
- Collapse/unconsciousness

IF ANY ONE (OR MORE) OF THESE SIGNS ABOVE ARE PRESENT:

1. Lie flat with legs raised (if breathing is difficult, sit up with legs raised.bent)
2. Use Adrenaline autoinjector without delay (Device: _____, dose _____mg)
3. Dial ____ for ambulance and say ANAPHYLAXIS ("ANA-FIL-AX-IS")

*** IF IN DOUBT, GIVE ADRENALINE ***

AFTER GIVING ADRENALINE:

1. Do **NOT** stand up
2. CPR should be started if there are no signs of life
3. Phone emergency contact (_____)
4. If no improvement after 5–10 min, give a further adrenaline dose using a second autoinjectable device, if available.

You can dial emergency number from any phone, even if there is no credit left on a mobile. Medical observation in hospital is recommended after anaphylaxis.

Adapted from British Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology paediatric allergy action plans (<https://www.bsaci.org/professional-resources/resources/paediatric-allergy-action-plans/>, last accessed 26th September 2020)

How to give an adrenaline autoinjector:

- Instructions for how to give an adrenaline autoinjector differ between devices.
- Patients should receive training in how to use the auto-injector they are prescribed.

carrying autoinjectors¹⁰⁹ and availability of a 24-hour helpline.¹¹⁰ None of these had sufficient evidence to warrant a recommendation.

7 | EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

7.1 | Simulation training and visual prompts for healthcare professionals

The EAACI task force suggests using simulation training and visual prompts to improve healthcare professionals' recognition and management of anaphylaxis in emergency situations.

Reason for recommendation: Healthcare professionals are not well prepared to recognize and manage anaphylaxis.^{111,112} Simulation-based training is well established across medicine and there is emerging evidence that it may help professionals recognize and react to anaphylaxis (more details in Table S4). Similarly, there is some evidence that visual aids such as wallet sized prompt sheets or flow diagrams can help healthcare professionals understand and better manage anaphylaxis.^{113–115}

Strength of recommendation: This is a conditional positive recommendation as the quantity and quality of available evidence is low. It is based on a number of small randomized controlled trials, the majority of which were at high risk of bias and focused on different endpoints so there was very low overall certainty in the evidence.

Practical implications: Simulation training is well established and accepted as a teaching method. Scenarios based on anaphylaxis could be included in simulation training programmes for healthcare professionals. With regard to visual aids, these need to be readily accessible to healthcare professionals who may encounter anaphylaxis in their practice. A number of modalities can be considered, for example wallet size prompt sheets, posters in emergency rooms or electronic apps.

8 | SUMMARY, GAPS IN THE EVIDENCE AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

This guideline is intended to provide the best current evidence on the appropriate diagnosis and management of anaphylaxis both at the acute episode and in the long-term management. The diagnosis of anaphylaxis is still based on the clinical evaluation. In suspected reactions, measuring serum tryptase within the first 2 hours of reaction can help the allergist to subsequently make a diagnosis. Adrenaline is confirmed to be the first-line treatment, to be administered intramuscularly and timely. Likewise, the provision of the adrenaline autoinjector is the cornerstone for the long-term management. The task force recommends that pharmacokinetic data should be made available, especially for any new devices. The European Medicines Agency recommends *'that two auto-injectors are prescribed to any patient at-risk who should carry them all times'*.⁵⁷ Although this recommendation is valid in all the EU countries, the task force is aware that there are differences in implementation, availability of autoinjectors and reimbursement. Patients need an individualized plan for managing anaphylaxis as well as education. Health professionals, nursery staff and teachers also need training. We have considered the facilitators and barriers to implementing these recommendations (Table 5).

8.1 | Strengths and limitations

A strength of this guideline is that it is informed by a balance of evidence and expert opinion. A comprehensive systematic review was undertaken evaluating the evidence according to well established GRADE methods. We focused on randomized controlled trials to provide the highest quality available evidence. The review was led by independent methodologists with no conflicts of interest. It is a strength that the recommendations were also based on expert clinical and patient opinion, balancing benefits and harms and considering values and preferences. This included a range of countries, disciplines and clinical backgrounds, including primary care and patient organizations. So where the evidence was not clear or sufficient, a broad-based consensus could be achieved.

A limitation of the guideline is that there is heterogeneity and gaps in existing knowledge, making it difficult to draw firm conclusions. Much of the research does not use robust diagnostic criteria for anaphylaxis and there are other methodological weaknesses meaning that most recommendations are based on low or moderate

certainty evidence. The heterogeneity in the studies, including different study populations, variations in interventions at different ages and duration, and varying definitions of anaphylaxis made it challenging to interpret the evidence. It was not appropriate to undertake meta-analysis to combine such heterogeneous studies.

8.2 | Research gaps

There is much left to learn about diagnosing and managing anaphylaxis. Table 6 sets out key priorities. Where possible, evidence ought to be derived from double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized trials. Future studies would ideally include a harmonized definition and robust diagnostic criteria for anaphylaxis. High priority gaps are the need of biomarkers which can predict the level of risk for a given patient, the role of monoclonal antibodies in reducing the risk as well as getting evidence on the most adequate educational intervention or combination of interventions for prevention of the acute episode.

8.3 | Conclusions

Implementing these recommendations would result in harmonization of the best standards of practice for anaphylaxis. The ultimate goal would be the development of an evidence-based, multifaceted and integrated patient-centric approach which may help to alleviate the burden of anaphylaxis among individuals and families and also reduce societal healthcare costs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The EAACI Anaphylaxis Guideline Update task force would like to thank Motohiro Ebisawa, Luciana Kase Tanno, Maximiliano Gomez, Richard Loh, Paul Turner and Gary Wong for their constructive, expert review of the draft guidelines; all the EAACI members who commented on the draft guideline via the public web site; to the EAACI Methodology Committee for their feedback; the EAACI Guideline Committee for their support; and to funding from EAACI.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Professor Muraro reports grants and personal fees from Aimmune and personal fees from DVB, Mylan, ALK and Nestle outside the submitted work and was past President of EAACI. Professor Worm reports grants and personal fees from Stallergens, HAL Allergie, Bencard Allergie, Allergopharma, ALK-Abello, Mylan Germany, Actelion Pharmaceuticals Deutschland, Biotest, AbbVie Deutschland, Lilly Deutschland Aimmune, DBV Technologies, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi Aventis, Leo Pharma, Novartis and Viatrix, outside the submitted work and is past WAO co-chair of the anaphylaxis committee. Dr. Alviani has nothing to disclose. Dr. Cardona reports personal fees from Allergopharma and GSK and a grant from Thermofisher outside the submitted work and SLAAI chair anaphylaxis committee plus past WAO chair anaphylaxis committee. Dr. DunnGalvin has nothing to disclose. Dr. Garvey reports

TABLE 5 Considerations for implementing recommendations made in this guideline

Topic	Barriers to implementation	Facilitators to implementation	Audit criteria	Resource implications
Using clinical criteria to identify anaphylaxis in an emergency situation	Various definitions of anaphylaxis are still in place Lack of knowledge and experience	Training on validated list of rapid onset of signs and symptoms with accessible reminders (eg wallet, phone, Internet)	Proportion of emergency settings in which the validated criteria is used	Cost of implementing standardized, validated, universal definition low
Measuring serum tryptase to support the diagnosis of anaphylaxis retrospectively	Lack of knowledge regarding tryptase in emergency department Tryptase sample should not delay acute diagnosis and treatment Lack of infrastructure for taking and analysing samples	Training about use of tryptase for emergency department staff Identification of laboratories with the relevant equipment	Proportion of anaphylaxis patients where tryptase is assessed	The cost of measuring tryptase, although low, needs to be taken into account
Healthcare professionals treating anaphylaxis with I.M. adrenaline and using the correct dosing	Differences in labelling of adrenaline (eg ratios 1:1000 or mass concentration 1mg/ml) Synonym epinephrine used in some countries Lack of training	Training healthcare professionals Standardization of labelling Add to mandatory annual training	Proportion of cases treated with I.M. adrenaline using the correct dosage	Resources needed for training and standardizing adrenaline
Use of adrenaline autoinjectors by patients	Lack of training Fear or embarrassment to use Not carrying AAI all times Needle phobia	Training patients and caregivers with simulated scenarios Identify and treat needle phobia Use of trainer devices Reminders to carry devices Access to training materials including online videos	Proportion of patients experiencing anaphylaxis who use an autoinjector	Autoinjectors are relatively expensive, most of not used and they have a relatively short shelf life
Education and training for patients and carers in anaphylaxis recognition and management	Training packages need to be developed and harmonized across regions Unclear which elements and structure are most beneficial Repeated training is likely to be of greater benefit	Patients and patient groups place great value on patient training Multiple different modalities of training can be developed (face-to-face, virtual) Online training already provided by commercial companies and patient organizations	Proportion of patients/ carers who have been offered and accessed a comprehensive training package after diagnosis	Training packages are costly to develop and implement, both financially and in terms of the time taken
Use of simulation training and visual prompts for healthcare professionals	Anaphylaxis specific simulation training packages need to be developed and validated Visual prompts need to be of a suitable format and kept updated and accessible	Simulation training is a well established training modality Visual prompts are used for other medical emergencies Standardization of devices where possible	Proportion of healthcare professionals who have received simulation training Proportion of healthcare professionals with access to visual management prompts	For simulation training costs can be high; also time-consuming For visual prompts, costs are low as these are inexpensive to produce
Use of policy to improve management in schools	Inaccessible clinically focussed documents Impractical standard allergy policies	Identification of specific needs and concerns in order to develop practical applications for schools that can be implemented in real-world context	Implementation of policy in school Proportion of students who experience anaphylaxis	Initially relatively high, but subsequently low once protocols are in effect

personal fees from Novo Nordisk, Merck, Lundbeck, Biomarin and ThermoFisher Scientific outside the submitted work. Dr. Riggioni has nothing to disclose. Professor de Silva has no conflict to disclose in relation to the guideline. Her organization received a grant from EAACI to conduct a systematic review, which was one of the tools the task force drew on tool when developing recommendations. Dr. Angier reports BSACI member and Anaphylaxis Campaign scientific board member. Dr. Arasi has nothing to disclose. Professor Bellou has nothing to disclose. Dr. Beyer reports grants and personal fees from Aimmune, grants and personal fees from ALK, grants and personal fees from Danone, grants and personal fees from DBV, grants and personal fees from Infectopharm, grants and personal fees from ThermoFisher, grants and personal fees from Hycor, grants from DST Diagnostic, Good Mills, Hipp, VDI, EU, German Research Foundation, BMBF and personal fees from

Allergopharma, Bausch & Lomb, Bencard, Jenpharma, Mablyon, Mylan, Nestle, Novartis, and Nutricia outside the submitted work. Dr. Bijlhout has nothing to disclose. Dr. Bilo reports personal fees from ALK, Allergy Therapeutics, Astra, GSK and Sanofi outside the submitted work. Prof Dr Bindslev-Jensen reports research grants from Novartis outside the submitted work. Dr Brockow reports personal fees from ThermoFisher and Mylan outside the submitted work. Dr Fernandez-Rivas reports grants from ISCIII (Ministry of Science, Spanish Government), grants and personal fees from Aimmune and personal fees from Ga2len, DBV, Novartis, SPRIM, Diater, GSK, HAL Allergy and ThermoFisher Scientific outside the submitted work. Professor Halken has nothing to disclose. Dr Jensen has nothing to disclose. Dr. Khaleva has nothing to disclose. Dr Michaelis has nothing to disclose. Dr Oude Elberink reports grants from Pure IMS and Blueprint, support from Novartis,

TABLE 6 Gaps in the evidence for managing anaphylaxis

Gaps	Suggestion to address	Priority
Data comparing the pharmacokinetics of different adrenaline auto-injector devices	Clinical randomized controlled trial	High (1st)
Optimal dose and dosing intervals of intramuscular adrenaline in patients experiencing anaphylaxis	Clinical randomized controlled trial	High (2nd)
Clinical definition and diagnostic criteria for anaphylaxis that are easy to use in emergency situations.	Large community-based studies to develop, validate and assess ease of use of criteria	High (3rd)
Identification of biomarkers to predict severity of anaphylaxis	Follow up of clinical cohorts at varying risks of anaphylaxis	Medium (4th)
Biomarkers for bedside testing to support diagnosis	Clinical cohorts experiencing anaphylaxis and similar presentations	Medium (5th)
Standardized severity grading for anaphylaxis	Clinical cohorts experiencing acute allergic reactions and consensus discussion	Medium (5th)
Role antihistamines, corticosteroids or adrenaline to prevent anaphylactic reactions in high-risk situations	Large randomized controlled trials in high-risk situations (ie re-administration of contrast media after a previous reaction)	Medium (7th)
Value of practising self-injection (using functioning adrenaline autoinjector devices) to a sub-group of patients that may be too anxious otherwise to use their autoinjector in real life.	Randomized controlled studies with outcomes focused on allergy specific quality of life, self-efficacy and anxiety	Medium (8th)
Role of second- and third-line drugs in the treatment of anaphylaxis	Clinical randomized controlled trial	Medium (9th)
Identification of different endotypes of anaphylaxis which may benefit from different management	Analysis of large data sets considering different elicitors	Medium (10th)
More convenient routes of administration of adrenaline, for example intranasal, inhalational, sublingual	Clinical randomized controlled trial, initially pharmacokinetic studies in well individuals, then randomized controlled trials in high-risk patients or situations	Low (11th)
Effectiveness of smartphone-based applications to improve recognition and management of anaphylaxis for patients	Community randomized controlled studies, with a focus on patient involvement in app development and patient engagement	Low (12th)
Best approach to implementing guidelines and legislation in schools	Qualitative methods (eg Interviews/focus groups) with students and staff to identify specific needs and concerns in order to develop practical applications Then large school-based randomized controlled trial to assess the effectiveness of implementation	Low (13th)
Standardized questionnaires for quality of life for patients at risk of anaphylaxis from any elicitor	Analysis of large data sets from patients considering different elicitors	Low (14th)

Note: Prioritization was agreed by consensus within the guideline task force.

Behring, Viatic, Takeda and Sanofi outside the submitted work and is on the Advisory Board of PIMS Epinephrine. Ms Regent reports she is employed by the Anaphylaxis Campaign, UK; the organization received support from ALK-Abello and Mylan. Dr Sanchez reports a personal fees from Aimmune Therapeutics outside the submitted work. Dr Vlieg-Boerstra reports grants and personal fees from Nutricia and personal fees from Mead Johnson, Abbott and Marfo Food Groups outside the submitted work. Professor Roberts reports he was Editor in Chief Clinical & Experimental Allergy until December 2020.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Antonella Muraro, Graham Robert and Margitta Worm chaired the EAACI Anaphylaxis Guideline Task Force. Cherry Alviani, Victoria Cardona, Audrey DunnGalvin, Lene H. Garvey, Carmen Riggioni, Graham Roberts and Margitta Worm led the discussions for individual sections drafting the evidence table, recommendations and gaps for specific sections based on the underpinning systematic review and task force discussions which involved the authors. Graham Roberts, Antonella Muraro and Margitta Worm wrote the initial draft of the guideline. All authors participated in the discussion of the draft guideline, its revision and approved the final version. Antonella Muraro chaired the EAACI Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Guidelines Update. Graham Roberts coordinated the update of the guidelines supported by Ekaterina Khaleva. Debra de Siva provided methodological support and advice as well as contributing to drafting sections.

ORCID

Margitta Worm  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3449-1245>
 Cherry Alviani  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1527-0495>
 Victoria Cardona  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2197-9767>
 Audrey DunnGalvin  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1540-3959>
 Lene Heise Garvey  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7777-4501>
 Carmen Riggioni  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8745-0228>
 Debra de Silva  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8413-5487>
 Stefania Arasi  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8135-0568>
 Abdelouahab Bellou  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3457-5585>
 Maria Beatrice Bilò  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9324-6039>
 Knut Brockow  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2775-3681>
 Montserrat Fernandez-Rivas  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1748-2328>
 Ekaterina Khaleva  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2220-7745>
 Berber J. Vlieg-Boerstra  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7962-5406>
 Graham Roberts  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2252-1248>

REFERENCES

1. Simons FE, Arduzzo LR, Bilo MB, et al. International consensus on (ICON) anaphylaxis. *World Allergy Organ J.* 2014;7(1):9.
2. Bilo MB, Corsi A, Martini M, Penza E, Grippo F, Bignardi D. Fatal anaphylaxis in Italy: analysis of cause-of-death national data, 2004–2016. *Allergy.* 2020;75(10):2644–2652.
3. Turner PJ, Gowland MH, Sharma V, et al. Increase in anaphylaxis-related hospitalizations but no increase in fatalities: an analysis of United Kingdom national anaphylaxis data, 1992–2012. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2015;135(4):956–963.e1.
4. Greenhawt M, Gupta RS, Meadows JA, et al. Guiding principles for the recognition, diagnosis, and management of infants with anaphylaxis: an expert panel consensus. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract.* 2019;7(4):1148–1156 e1145.
5. Francuzik W, Ruëff F, Bauer A, et al. Phenotype and risk factors of venom-induced anaphylaxis: a case-control study of the European Anaphylaxis Registry. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2021;147(2):653–662. e9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaci.2020.06.008>. Epub 2020 Jun 22.
6. Aurich S, Dölle-Bierke S, Francuzik W, et al. Anaphylaxis in elderly patients—data from the European Anaphylaxis Registry. *Front Immunol.* 2019;24(10):750.
7. Grabenhenrich LB, Dolle S, Moneret-Vautrin A, et al. Anaphylaxis in children and adolescents: the European Anaphylaxis Registry. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2016;137(4):1128–1137 e1121.
8. Worm M, Eckermann O, Dolle S, et al. Triggers and treatment of anaphylaxis: an analysis of 4,000 cases from Germany, Austria and Switzerland. *Dtsch Arztebl Int.* 2014;111(21):367–375.
9. Worm M, Moneret-Vautrin A, Scherer K, et al. First European data from the network of severe allergic reactions (NORA). *Allergy.* 2014;69(10):1397–1404.
10. Gomes ER, Demoly P. Epidemiology of hypersensitivity drug reactions. *Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2005;5(4):309–316.
11. Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters; American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology; American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology; Joint Council of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology. Drug allergy: an updated practice parameter. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol.* 2010;105(4):259–273.
12. Romano A, Atanaskovic-Markovic M, Barbaud A, et al. Towards a more precise diagnosis of hypersensitivity to beta-lactams - an EAACI position paper. *Allergy.* 2020;75(6):1300–1315.
13. Siracusa A, Folletti I, Gerth van Wijk R, et al. Occupational anaphylaxis—an EAACI task force consensus statement. *Allergy.* 2015;70(2):141–152.
14. Brockow K, Kneissl D, Valentini L, et al. Using a gluten oral food challenge protocol to improve diagnosis of wheat-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2015;135(4):977–984 e974.
15. Christensen MJ, Eller E, Mortz CG, Brockow K, Bindslev-Jensen C. Wheat-dependent cofactor-augmented anaphylaxis: a prospective study of exercise, aspirin, and alcohol efficacy as cofactors. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract.* 2019;7(1):114–121.
16. Cardona V, Luengo O, Garriga T, et al. Co-factor-enhanced food allergy. *Allergy.* 2012;67(10):1316–1318.
17. Akin C. Mast cell activation syndromes presenting as anaphylaxis. *Immunol Allergy Clin North Am.* 2015;35(2):277–285.
18. Bilo MB, Martini M, Tontini C, Mohamed OE, Krishna MT. Idiopathic anaphylaxis. *Clin Exp Allergy.* 2019;49(7):942–952.
19. Carter MC, Akin C, Castells MC, Scott EP, Lieberman P. Idiopathic anaphylaxis yardstick: practical recommendations for clinical practice. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol.* 2020;124(1):16–27.
20. Muraro A, Roberts G, Worm M, et al. Anaphylaxis: guidelines from the European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. *Allergy.* 2014;69(8):1026–1045.
21. de Silva D, Singh C, Muraro A, et al. Diagnosing, managing and preventing anaphylaxis: systematic review. *Allergy.* 2021;76:1493–1506.
22. Brouwers MC, Kho ME, Browman GP, et al. AGREE II: advancing guideline development, reporting and evaluation in health care. *CMAJ.* 2010;182(18):E839–E842.
23. AGREE Collaboration. Development and validation of an international appraisal instrument for assessing the quality of clinical practice guidelines: the AGREE project. *Qual Saf Health Care.* 2003;12(1):18–23.
24. Andrews J, Guyatt G, Oxman AD, et al. GRADE guidelines: 14. Going from evidence to recommendations: the

- significance and presentation of recommendations. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2013;66(7):719-725.
25. Sturm GJ, Varga EM, Roberts G, et al. EAACI guidelines on allergen immunotherapy: hymenoptera venom allergy. *Allergy*. 2018;73(4):744-764.
 26. de Silva D, Roberts G, Worm M, Muraro A, Allergy EF, Anaphylaxis GG. EAACI anaphylaxis guidelines: systematic review protocol. *Clin Transl Allergy*. 2020;10:14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13601-020-00320-3>
 27. Zhang Y, Akl EA, Schunemann HJ. Using systematic reviews in guideline development: the GRADE approach. *Res Synth Methods*. 2019;10(3):312-329.
 28. Guyatt G, Oxman AD, Akl EA, et al. GRADE guidelines: 1. Introduction-GRADE evidence profiles and summary of findings tables. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2011;64(4):383-394.
 29. Erlewyn-Lajeunesse M, Dymond S, Slade I, et al. Diagnostic utility of two case definitions for anaphylaxis: a comparison using a retrospective case notes analysis in the UK. *Drug Saf*. 2010;33(1):57-64.
 30. Loprinzi Brauer CE, Motosue MS, Li JT, et al. Prospective validation of the NIAID/FAAN criteria for emergency department diagnosis of anaphylaxis. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2016;4(6):1220-1226.
 31. Sampson HA, Munoz-Furlong A, Campbell RL, et al. Second symposium on the definition and management of anaphylaxis: summary report-Second National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease/Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network symposium. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2006;117(2):391-397.
 32. Simons FE, Arduzzo LR, Dimov V, et al. World Allergy Organization Anaphylaxis Guidelines: 2013 update of the evidence base. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol*. 2013;162(3):193-204.
 33. Muraro A, Roberts G, Clark A, et al. The management of anaphylaxis in childhood: position paper of the European academy of allergology and clinical immunology. *Allergy*. 2007;62(8):857-871.
 34. Brown SG, Blackman KE, Heddle RJ. Can serum mast cell tryptase help diagnose anaphylaxis? *Emerg Med Australas*. 2004;16(2):120-124.
 35. Sala-Cunill A, Cardona V, Labrador-Horrillo M, et al. Usefulness and limitations of sequential serum tryptase for the diagnosis of anaphylaxis in 102 patients. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol*. 2013;160(2):192-199.
 36. Francis A, Fatovich DM, Arendts G, et al. Serum mast cell tryptase measurements: sensitivity and specificity for a diagnosis of anaphylaxis in emergency department patients with shock or hypoxaemia. *Emerg Med Australas*. 2018;30(3):366-374.
 37. Valent P, Akin C, Arock M, et al. Definitions, criteria and global classification of mast cell disorders with special reference to mast cell activation syndromes: a consensus proposal. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol*. 2012;157(3):215-225.
 38. Vitte J, Amadei L, Gouitaa M, et al. Paired acute-baseline serum tryptase levels in perioperative anaphylaxis: an observational study. *Allergy*. 2019;74(6):1157-1165.
 39. Lyons JJ, Yu X, Hughes JD, et al. Elevated basal serum tryptase identifies a multisystem disorder associated with increased TPSAB1 copy number. *Nat Genet*. 2016;48(12):1564-1569.
 40. Lyons JJ, Chovanec J, O'Connell MP, et al. Heritable risk for severe anaphylaxis associated with increased alpha-tryptase-encoding germline copy number at TPSAB1. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2020;147:622-632.
 41. Valent P, Akin C. Doctor, I think i am suffering from MCAS: differential diagnosis and separating facts from fiction. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2019;7(4):1109-1114.
 42. Simons FE, Arduzzo LR, Biló MB, et al. 2012 Update: World Allergy Organization Guidelines for the assessment and management of anaphylaxis. *Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2012;12(4):389-399.
 43. Pumphrey RS, Gowland MH. Further fatal allergic reactions to food in the United Kingdom, 1999-2006. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2007;119(4):1018-1019.
 44. Mehr S, Liew WK, Tey D, Tang ML. Clinical predictors for biphasic reactions in children presenting with anaphylaxis. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2009;39(9):1390-1396.
 45. Manuyakorn W, Benjaponpitak S, Kamchaisatian W, Vilaiyuk S, Sasisakulporn C, Jotikasthira W. Pediatric anaphylaxis: triggers, clinical features, and treatment in a tertiary-care hospital. *Asian Pac J Allergy Immunol*. 2015;33(4):281-288.
 46. Liu X, Lee S, Lohse CM, Hardy CT, Campbell RL. Biphasic reactions in emergency department anaphylaxis patients: a prospective cohort study. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2020;8(4):1230-1238.
 47. Pumphrey RS. Lessons for management of anaphylaxis from a study of fatal reactions. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2000;30(8):1144-1150.
 48. Breuer C, Wachall B, Gerbeth K, Abdel-Tawab M, Fuhr U. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of moist inhalation epinephrine using a mobile inhaler. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol*. 2013;69(6):1303-1310.
 49. Simons FE, Gu X, Johnston LM, Simons KJ. Can epinephrine inhalations be substituted for epinephrine injection in children at risk for systemic anaphylaxis? *Pediatrics*. 2000;106(5):1040-1044.
 50. Heilborn H, Hjemdahl P, Daleskog M, Adamsson U. Comparison of subcutaneous injection and high-dose inhalation of epinephrine-implications for self-treatment to prevent anaphylaxis. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 1986;78(6):1174-1179.
 51. Foucard T, Cederblad F, Dannaeus A, Swenne I, Niklasson F. Anaphylaxis in severe food allergy. Adrenaline injection is safer than inhalation. *Läkartidningen*. 1997;94(16):1478-1483.
 52. Simons FE, Roberts JR, Gu X, Simons KJ. Epinephrine absorption in children with a history of anaphylaxis. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 1998;101(1 Pt 1):33-37.
 53. Simons FE, Gu X, Simons KJ. Epinephrine absorption in adults: intramuscular versus subcutaneous injection. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2001;108(5):871-873.
 54. Turner PJ, Ruiz-Garcia M, Durham SR, Boyle RJ. Limited effect of intramuscular epinephrine on cardiovascular parameters during peanut-induced anaphylaxis: an observational cohort study. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2021;9(1):527-530 e521.
 55. Asch D, Pfeifer KE, Arango J, et al. JOURNAL CLUB: benefit of epinephrine autoinjector for treatment of contrast reactions: comparison of errors, administration times, and provider preferences. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*. 2017;209(2):W363-W369.
 56. Suwan P, Praphaiphin P, Chatchatee P. Randomized comparison of caregivers' ability to use epinephrine autoinjectors and prefilled syringes for anaphylaxis. *Asian Pac J Allergy Immunol*. 2018;36(4):248-256.
 57. European Medicines Agency. *Adrenaline Auto-injectors*. European Medicines Agency. <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/referrals/adrenaline-auto-injectors>. Accessed 31st January 2021.
 58. Anagnostou K, Harrison B, Iles R, Nasser S. Risk factors for childhood asthma deaths from the UK Eastern Region Confidential Enquiry 2001-2006. *Prim Care Respir J*. 2012;21(1):71-77.
 59. Hourihane JO, Kilburn SA, Dean P, Warner JO. Clinical characteristics of peanut allergy. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 1997;27(6):634-639.
 60. Shadick NA, Liang MH, Partridge AJ, et al. The natural history of exercise-induced anaphylaxis: survey results from a 10-year follow-up study. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 1999;104(1):123-127.
 61. Noimark L, Wales J, Du Toit G, et al. The use of adrenaline autoinjectors by children and teenagers. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2012;42(2):284-292.
 62. Simons FE, Clark S, Camargo CA Jr. Anaphylaxis in the community: learning from the survivors. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2009;124(2):301-306.
 63. Rudders SA, Banerji A, Corel B, Clark S, Camargo CA Jr. Multicenter study of repeat epinephrine treatments for food-related anaphylaxis. *Pediatrics*. 2010;125(4):e711-e718.

64. Bilo MB, Cichocka-Jarosz E, Pumphrey R, et al. Self-medication of anaphylactic reactions due to Hymenoptera stings-an EAACI Task Force Consensus Statement. *Allergy*. 2016;71(7):931-943.
65. Brockow K, Jofer C, Behrendt H, Ring J. Anaphylaxis in patients with mastocytosis: a study on history, clinical features and risk factors in 120 patients. *Allergy*. 2008;63(2):226-232.
66. Gulen T, Hagglund H, Dahlen B, Nilsson G. High prevalence of anaphylaxis in patients with systemic mastocytosis - a single-centre experience. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2014;44(1):121-129.
67. Gorska A, Niedoszytko M, Lange M, et al. Risk factors for anaphylaxis in patients with mastocytosis. *Pol Arch Med Wewn*. 2015;125(1-2):46-53.
68. Schuch A, Brockow K. Mastocytosis and anaphylaxis. *Immunol Allergy Clin North Am*. 2017;37(1):153-164.
69. Vander Leek TK, Liu AH, Stefanski K, Blacker B, Bock SA. The natural history of peanut allergy in young children and its association with serum peanut-specific IgE. *J Pediatr*. 2000;137(6):749-755.
70. Ewan PW, Clark AT. Efficacy of a management plan based on severity assessment in longitudinal and case-controlled studies of 747 children with nut allergy: proposal for good practice. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2005;35(6):751-756.
71. Pouessel G, Beaudouin E, Tanno LK, et al. Food-related anaphylaxis fatalities: analysis of the Allergy Vigilance Network[®] database. *Allergy*. 2019;74(6):1193-1196.
72. Turner PJ, Gowland MH, Sharma V, et al. Increase in anaphylaxis-related hospitalizations but no increase in fatalities: an analysis of United Kingdom national anaphylaxis data, 1992-2012. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2015;135(4):956-963.
73. Conrado AB, Ierodiakonou D, Gowland MH, Boyle RJ, Turner PJ. Food anaphylaxis in the United Kingdom: analysis of national data, 1998-2018. *BMJ*. 2021;372. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n251>
74. Mullins RJ, Wainstein BK, Barnes EH, Liew WK, Campbell DE. Increases in anaphylaxis fatalities in Australia from 1997 to 2013. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2016;46(8):1099-1110.
75. Roberts G, Vazquez-Ortiz M, Knibb R, et al. EAACI Guidelines on the effective transition of adolescents and young adults with allergy and asthma. *Allergy*. 2020;75(11):2734-2752.
76. Vazquez-Ortiz M, Angier E, Blumchen K, et al. Understanding the challenges faced by adolescents and young adults with allergic conditions: a systematic review. *Allergy*. 2020;75(8):1850-1880.
77. Sicherer SH, Simons FE. Quandaries in prescribing an emergency action plan and self-injectable epinephrine for first-aid management of anaphylaxis in the community. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2005;115(3):575-583.
78. Bock SA, Munoz-Furlong A, Sampson HA. Further fatalities caused by anaphylactic reactions to food, 2001-2006. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2007;119(4):1016-1018.
79. Turner PJ, Jerschow E, Umasunthar T, Lin R, Campbell DE, Boyle RJ. Fatal anaphylaxis: mortality rate and risk factors. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2017;5(5):1169-1178.
80. Pajno GB, Fernandez-Rivas M, Arasi S, et al. EAACI Guidelines on allergen immunotherapy: IgE-mediated food allergy. *Allergy*. 2018;73(4):799-815.
81. Duvauchelle T, Robert P, Donazzolo Y, et al. Bioavailability and cardiovascular effects of adrenaline administered by Anapen[®] autoinjector in healthy volunteers. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2018;6(4):1257-1263.
82. Worm M, Nguyen D, Rackley R, et al. Epinephrine delivery via EpiPen[®] (R) Auto-Injector or manual syringe across participants with a wide range of skin-to-muscle distances. *Clin Transl Allergy*. 2020;10:21.
83. Jext[®] 0.3mg SmPC. <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/5748/smpc>. Accessed 24th December 2020.
84. [https://www.mein-fastjekt.de/fileadmin/user_upload/EpiPen[®]_de/pdf/0719_GI_Fastjekt2_Jun_56DE2065203-08.pdf](https://www.mein-fastjekt.de/fileadmin/user_upload/EpiPen%20de/pdf/0719_GI_Fastjekt2_Jun_56DE2065203-08.pdf). Accessed 31st January 2021.
85. Kim L, Nevis IF, Tsai G, et al. Children under 15 kg with food allergy may be at risk of having epinephrine auto-injectors administered into bone. *Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol*. 2014;10(1):40.
86. Auvi-Q website. <https://www.auvi-q.com/about-auvi-q>. Accessed 14th April 2021.
87. Simons FE, Gu X, Silver NA, Simons KJ. EpiPen[®] Jr versus EpiPen[®] in young children weighing 15 to 30 kg at risk for anaphylaxis. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2002;109(1):171-175.
88. Patel N, Isaacs E, Duca B, et al. What dose of epinephrine? Safety and pharmacokinetics of 0.5mg versus 0.3mg epinephrine by autoinjector in food-allergic teenagers: a randomized cross-over trial. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2020;145(2):AB6.
89. Nurmatov UB, Rhatigan E, Simons FE, Sheikh A. H2-antihistamines for the treatment of anaphylaxis with and without shock: a systematic review. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol*. 2014;112(2):126-131.
90. Shaker MS, Wallace DV, Golden DBK, et al. Anaphylaxis-a 2020 practice parameter update, systematic review, and Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) analysis. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2020;145(4):1082-1123.
91. Gabrielli S, Clarke A, Morris J, et al. Evaluation of prehospital management in a Canadian Emergency Department Anaphylaxis Cohort. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2019;7(7):2232-2238 e2233.
92. Kraft M, Dölle-Bierke S, Hofmeier KS, Worm M. Features and predictors of biphasic anaphylaxis: data from the European Anaphylaxis Registry. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2020;145(2):AB335.
93. Brockow K, Schallmayer S, Beyer K, et al. Effects of a structured educational intervention on knowledge and emergency management in patients at risk for anaphylaxis. *Allergy*. 2015;70(2):227-235.
94. Fernandez-Mendez F, Saez-Gallego NM, Barcala-Furelos R, et al. Learning and treatment of anaphylaxis by laypeople: a simulation study using Pupilar technology. *Biomed Res Int*. 2017;2017:9837508.
95. Shemesh E, D'Urso C, Knight C, et al. Food-allergic adolescents at risk for anaphylaxis: a randomized controlled study of supervised injection to improve comfort with epinephrine self-injection. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2017;5(2):391-397 e394.
96. Hellstrom A, Eriksson K, Efraimsson EO, Svedmyr J, Borres MP. Assessment of self-administered epinephrine during a training session. *Acta Paediatr*. 2011;100(7):e34-e35.
97. Burrell S, Patel N, Vazquez-Ortiz M, Campbell DE, DunnGalvin A, Turner PJ. Self-administration of adrenaline for anaphylaxis during in-hospital food challenges improves health-related quality of life. *Arch Dis Child*. 2021;106:558-563.
98. Lorenz W, Doenicke A, Dittmann I, Hug P, Schwarz B. Anaphylactoid reactions following administration of plasma substitutes in man. Prevention of this side-effect of haemaccel by premedication with H1- and H2-receptor antagonists (author's transl). *Anaesthesist*. 1977;26(12):644-648.
99. Tryba M, Zevounou F, Zenz M. Prevention of anaphylactoid reactions using intramuscular promethazine and cimetidine. Studies of a histamine infusion model. *Anaesthesist*. 1984;33(5):218-223.
100. Roberts G, Pfaar O, Akdis CA, et al. EAACI Guidelines on Allergen Immunotherapy: allergic rhinoconjunctivitis. *Allergy*. 2018;73(4):765-798.
101. Premawardhana AP, de Silva CE, Fonseka MM, Gunatilake SB, de Silva HJ. Low dose subcutaneous adrenaline to prevent acute adverse reactions to antivenom serum in people bitten by snakes: randomised, placebo controlled trial. *BMJ*. 1999;318(7190):1041-1043.
102. de Silva HA, Pathmeswaran A, Ranasinha CD, et al. Low-dose adrenaline, promethazine, and hydrocortisone in the prevention of acute adverse reactions to antivenom following snakebite: a

- randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *PLoS Med*. 2011;8(5):e1000435.
103. Cicutto L, Julien B, Li NY, et al. Comparing school environments with and without legislation for the prevention and management of anaphylaxis. *Allergy*. 2012;67(1):131-137.
 104. Greenhawt M. Environmental exposure to peanut and the risk of an allergic reaction. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol*. 2018;120(5):476-481 e473.
 105. Muraro A, Agache I, Clark A, et al. EAACI food allergy and anaphylaxis guidelines: managing patients with food allergy in the community. *Allergy*. 2014;69(8):1046-1057.
 106. Higgs J, Styles K, Bowyer S, Warner A & Dunn Galvin A. Dissemination of EAACI food allergy guidelines using a flexible, practical, whole school allergy awareness toolkit. *Allergy*. 2021;76:3479-3488. <https://doi.org/10.1111/all.14871>
 107. Portnoy JM, Shroba J. Managing food allergies in schools. *Curr Allergy Asthma Rep*. 2014;14(10):467.
 108. Moneret-Vautrin DA, Kanny G, Morisset M, et al. Food anaphylaxis in schools: evaluation of the management plan and the efficiency of the emergency kit. *Allergy*. 2001;56(11):1071-1076.
 109. Spina JL, McIntyre CL, Pulcini JA. An intervention to increase high school students' compliance with carrying auto-injectable epinephrine: a MASNRN study. *J Sch Nurs*. 2012;28(3):230-237.
 110. Kelleher MM, Dunngalvin A, Sheikh A, Cullinane C, Fitzsimons J, Hourihane JO. Twenty four-hour helpline access to expert management advice for food-allergy-triggered anaphylaxis in infants, children and young people: a pragmatic, randomized controlled trial. *Allergy*. 2013;68(12):1598-1604.
 111. Kastner M, Harada L, Wasserman S. Gaps in anaphylaxis management at the level of physicians, patients, and the community: a systematic review of the literature. *Allergy*. 2010;65(4):435-444.
 112. Plumb B, Bright P, Gompels MM, Unsworth DJ. Correct recognition and management of anaphylaxis: not much change over a decade. *Postgrad Med J*. 2015;91(1071):3-7.
 113. Hernandez-Trujillo V, Simons FE. Prospective evaluation of an anaphylaxis education mini-handout: the AAAAI Anaphylaxis Wallet Card. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2013;1(2):181-185.
 114. Joshi D, Alsentzer E, Edwards K, Norton A, Williams SE. An algorithm developed using the Brighton Collaboration case definitions is more efficient for determining diagnostic certainty. *Vaccine*. 2014;32(28):3469-3472.
 115. Gardner JB, Rashid S, Staib L, et al. Benefit of a visual aid in the management of moderate-severity contrast media reactions. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*. 2018;211(4):717-723.
 116. Patel N, Chong KW, Yip AYG, Ierodiakonou D, Bartra J, Boyle RJ, Turner PJ. Use of multiple epinephrine doses in anaphylaxis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JACI*. 2021. ISSN 0091-6749. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaci.2021.03.042>
 117. Resuscitation Council UK. *Guidance: Anaphylaxis*. Resuscitation Council UK. <https://www.resus.org.uk/library/additional-guidance/guidance-anaphylaxis/emergency-treatment>. Accessed 2nd June 2021.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section.

How to cite this article: Muraro A, Worm M, Alviani C, et al; European Academy of Allergy, Clinical Immunology Food Allergy, Anaphylaxis Guidelines Group. EAACI guideline: Anaphylaxis (2021 update). *Allergy*. 2022;77:357-377. <https://doi.org/10.1111/all.15032>