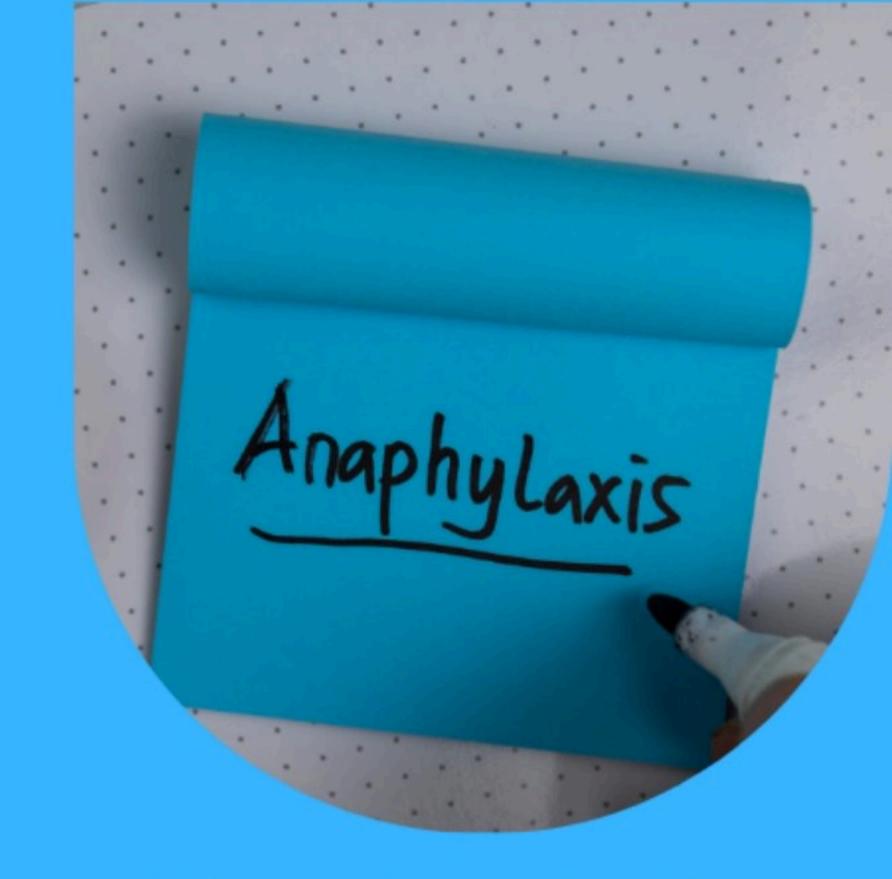
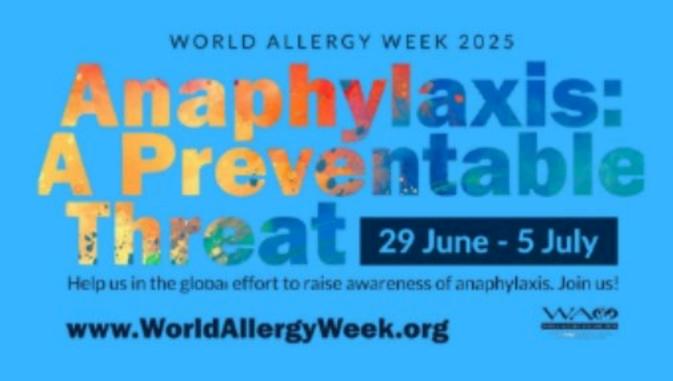
WHATIS ANAPHYLAXIS?



Anaphylaxis is a serious, rapid, and life-threatening allergic reaction. It is a systemic hypersensitivity reaction that affects multiple organs.

First-line treatment with *epinephrine* is crucial in preventing severe outcomes and death.





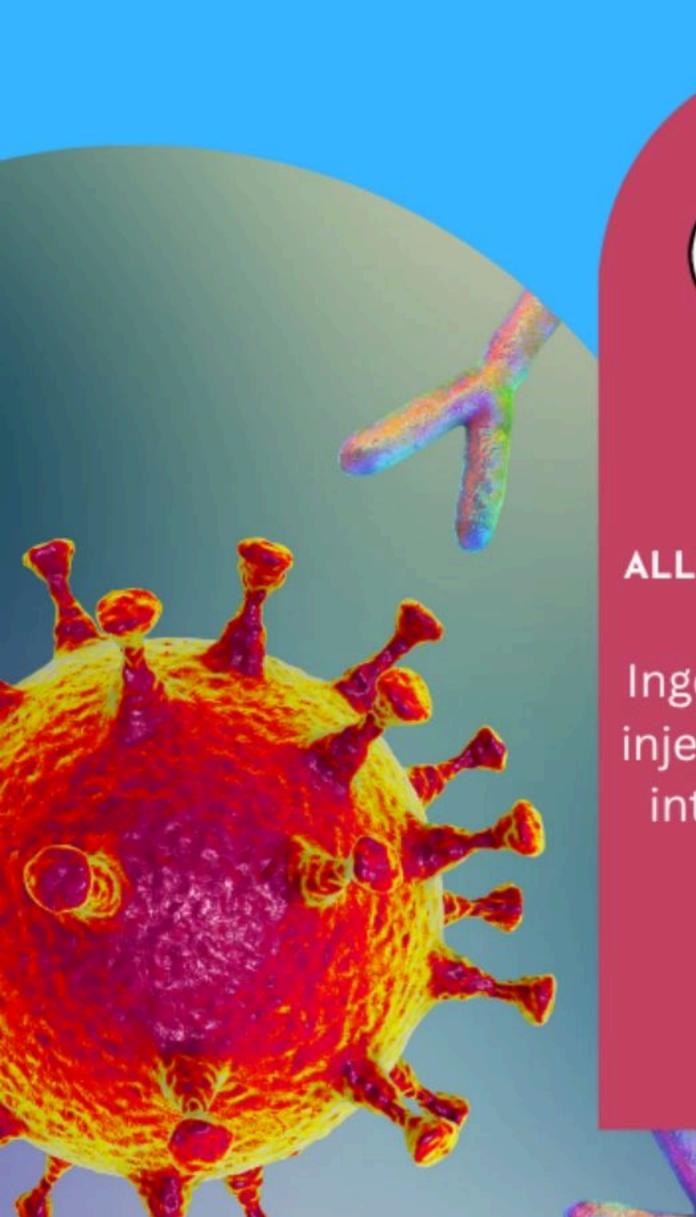
SOURCE:

EAACI Anaphylaxis Explained: A Practical Guide for Patients

INFOGRAPHIC MADE IN CELEBRATION OF WORLD ALLERGY WEEK 2025



HOW DOES ANAPHYLAXIS OCCUR





ALLERGEN EXPOSURE

Ingesting, inhaling, injecting, or coming into contact with an allergen.



IMMUNE RESPONSE

The production of allergen specific immunoglobulin E (IgE) antibodies, leading to the release of chemicals like histamine.



WIDESPREAD INFLAMMATION

This results in the dilation of blood vessels (causing low blood pressure), airway swelling, and other systemic effects.

SOURCE: EAACI Anaphylaxis Explained: A Practical Guide for Patients



INFOGRAPHIC MADE IN CELEBRATION OF WORLD ALLERGY WEEK 2025

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

Recognize anaphylaxis symptoms early and act quickly.

COMMON SYMPTOMS INCLUDE:

SKIN:

Hives, swelling, redness, or itching

RESPIRATORY:

Wheezing, coughing, difficulty breathing, chest or throat tightness, and hoarseness

CARDIOVASCULAR:

Low BP, weak pulse, dizziness, fainting or passing out

GASTROINTESTINAL:

Abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, or nausea **NEUROLOGICAL:**

Anxiety, confusion, or a sense of impending doom

WORLD ALLERGY WEEK 2025

Anaphylaxis

Apreventable

Preventable

29 June - 5 July

Help us in the global effort to raise awareness of anaphylaxis. Join us!

www.WorldAllergyWeek.org

11/100



SOURCE:

EAACI Anaphylaxis Explained: A Practical Guide for Patients

INFOGRAPHIC MADE IN CELEBRATION OF WORLD ALLERGY WEEK 2025



COMMON TRIGGERS OF ANAPHYLAXIS

Food Allergies (especially in CHILDREN): Peanuts, tree nuts, shellfish, eggs, milk, fish, soy, and wheat

Insect Venom: Stings from bees, wasps, hornets, and yellow jackets

Medications: Antibiotics (like penicillin), aspirin, NSAIDs, & general anesthesia (eg. neuromuscular blocking agents (NMBA), such as succinylcholine)

SOURCE:

EAACI Anaphylaxis Explained: A Practical Guide for Patients



Latex: A material used in medical gloves, balloons, and various medical equipment

Exercise-Induced Anaphylaxis: RARE, but can be triggered by physical activity, especially when combined with food intake or medications

INFOGRAPHIC MADE IN CELEBRATION OF WORLD ALLERGY WEEK 2025





EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN





Immediate Use of Epinephrine:

Use your prescribed epinephrine at the first signs of anaphylaxis.

Early administration of epinephrine is key to improve survival rates.

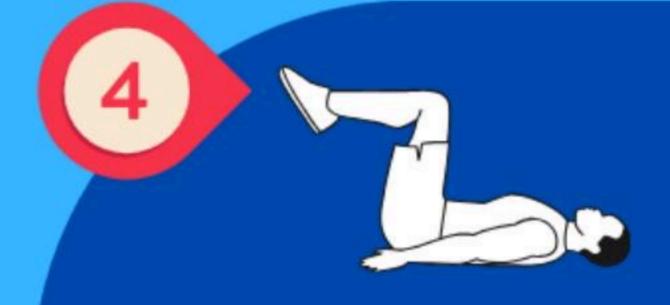
2 EMERGENCY

Call Emergency Services:

After using epinephrine, go to ER or seek emergency medical assistance.

Second Dose if Needed:

If symptoms persist or worsen after 5-10 minutes, a second dose of epinephrine may be administered.

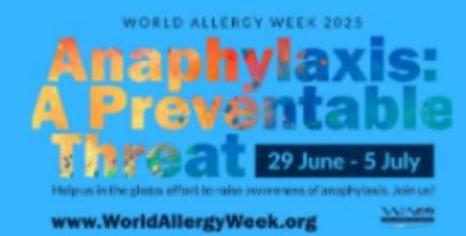


Positioning:

The patient should lie flat, with legs elevated. But if they are experiencing breathing difficulty, they should sit up.

Monitor for Biphasic Reactions:

Anaphylaxis can have a biphasic nature --- a second wave of symptoms might occur several hours after initial attack.





INFOGRAPHIC MADE IN CELEBRATION OF WORLD ALLERGY WEEK 2025

BY PSAAI ANAPHYLAXIS COUNCIL

SOURCE:

EAACI Anaphylaxis Explained: A Practical Guide for Patients