

Reaction

An allergy to pollen is known as Hay fever, symptoms include sneezing fits, watery eyes, rashes, running nose, dermatitis and even asthma attacks. Hay fever affects 1 in 5 people in the world and this is due to the allergies people develop because of the bodies reaction to producing histamine. The top three items people are allergic to in the united states are pets, shellfish and peanuts. Fortunately, there is a fast way to help people who are allergic to such items, an Epi-Pen is a syringe filled with liquid adrenaline and when injected into the body of someone who is having an allergic reaction and can stop a temporally stop the anaphylactic shock until the person goes to a doctor. While in the hospital many things will be done to help a patient, who had an anaplastic shock. The first being the administration of adrenaline. If a patient had the anaphylactic shock due to something that was given in the hospital like medication or blood, then the medication or blood is stopped right away. Once the patient is stable the nurse will get a full history and vital signs on the patient to make sure the reaction doesn't happen again. Then monitor and provide comfort to the patient. People believe that allergies can be passed on from parent to child, but some people also believe that allergies can be developed. In the video it used the example of a bee sting and a person having the flu, in a weakened state your body might get stung by a bee and your immune system is still weak and might see the bee sting as the flu and attack it. This then causes your body to react every time you come in contact with a bee sting as an invader. No one knows why so many people are allergic to these items, but studies have shown that allergies have been on the rise. A severe systemic allergic reaction is known as anaphylaxis; it's related to the persons own bodies reaction to foreign materials. When substances enter the body, they interact with mast cells and basophil cells. When the foreign material enters the body, antibodies bind to the antigen and the antigens bound to an antibody interact with mast cells and basophils cells. Mast cells and basophil cells then release a variety of compounds, this process is called degranulation. These then release histamines and other inflammatory mediators which trigger various symptoms. Some signs and symptoms include swelling of the conjunctiva, runny nose, swelling of lips tongue and or throat. The skin gets hives, itchiness and becomes flushed and people also experience shortness of breath, pain with swallowing and a cough. Some of these symptoms can be so severe that they cause the person to stop breathing this is called asphyxiation. Cardio-vascular symptoms can cause heart dysrhythmia and myocardial infarction or even heart attacks.