

Anaphylaxis is a potentially fatal hypersensitivity reaction caused by the release of mediators by mast cells, basophils, and recruited inflammatory cells. Which can happen minutes or hours after being exposed to a stimulating agent. There are three levels of severity: low, moderate to severe, and severe. Although most occurrences of anaphylaxis are minor, every anaphylaxis has the potential to be fatal. Certain meals, drugs, insect venom, and latex are all common causes. Skin reactions, such as hives and itching, as well as flushed or pale skin, low blood pressure (hypotension), and most importantly, constriction of the airways and a swollen tongue or throat which can cause wheezing and difficulty breathing, are all signs and symptoms. Seasonal and perennial are the two basic categories. Seasonal variety occurs at specified times of the year, whereas perennial variety can occur at any time of the year. Medication, limiting contact with certain allergies, or shots are often used to treat successful cases. Epinephrine is the drug of choice in the treatment of anaphylaxis and should be administered immediately upon diagnosis. Early recognition and treatment are key to the patient's survival. Asking questions to the patient and family is critical to find out what exactly happened and the steps that lead to this. Knowing the patient's allergies and medications they may be taking is also important. ABCs are the nurses guideline for nursing priority and what symptoms to act on first. Benadryl is another medication used to block histamine response, which will help to relieve some of the swelling, itching, and redness.