

Toolkit A Penicillin Allergy History

Date of reaction: _

Route of last administration:

, , ,	Patient ID/ Sticker:	
y	i 	
— Intrav	venous	

Reaction details (check all that app	oly):
Intolerance histories Isolated GI upset (diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain)	Chills (rigors) Headache Fatigue
Low-risk allergy histories	
Family history	Itching (pruritus)
Unknown, remote (> 10 yr ago)	reaction Patient denies allergy but is on record
Moderate-high risk allergy histo	ries (potential IgE reactions)
Anaphylaxis	Angioedema/swelling Bronchospasm (chest tightness)
Cough	Nasal symptoms Arrhythmia
Throat tightness	Hypotension Flushing/redness
Shortness of breath	Rash Syncope/pass out
Wheezing	Type of rash (if known):
Dizzy/lightheadedness	
HIGH RISK: Contraindicated per	nicillin skin testing/challenge (potential severe non-immediate reactions)
Stevens-Johnson syndrome (rash with mucosal lesions)	Serum sickness (rash with joint pain, fever, myalgia) Thrombocytopenia Fever
Organ injury (liver, kidney)	Erythema multiforme Dystonia Anemia (rash with target lesions)
Acute generalized exanthematous (rash with pustule	Drug reaction eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (rash with eosinophilia and organ injury)

Oral

Other symptoms:



Toolkit A (continued)

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Timing/onset:	Treatment:	
Immediate (< 4 hrs)	None/penicillin continued	Antihistamines
Intermediate (4-24 hrs)	Steroids (IV or PO)	Epinephrine
Delayed (> 24 hrs)	Penicillin discontinued	IV Fluids
Unknown	Other:	
How long ago was the reaction:		
< 6 mo 6 mo-1 yr	2-5 yrs 6-10 yrs	> 10 yrs Unknown
Other beta-lactam use:		
Previous use of a penicillin or be	ta-lactam (prior to course that caused reaction)	
If yes, please list drugs:		
Subsequent use of a penicillin or	beta-lactam (after the course that caused a re	eaction)
If yes, please list drugs:		
History taken by		
Print name:	Signature:	Date:



Toolkit B Direct Oral Amoxicillin Challenge for Low-Risk Patients

Patient ID/ Sticker:

Testing is not necessary if a penicillin class antibiotic has been tolerated since the index reaction

DO NOT perform any penicillin allergy testing if there is a history of penicillin-associated:

• Blistering rash • Hemolytic anemia • Nephritis • Hepatitis • Fever • Joint pains

Direct oral amoxicillin challenge can be performed in any patient with a history of the following symptoms associated with penicillin:

- Isolated reactions that are unlikely allergic (e.g., gastrointestinal symptoms, headaches)
- · Pruritus without rash
- Remote (>10 years) unknown reactions without features of IgE/immediate hypersensitivity
- May also be used for patients with a family history of penicillin allergy or benign somatic symptoms

First penicillin skin test if:

- The reaction was cutaneous
- The reaction had features of IgE/immediate hypersensitivity
- The patient currently has unstable or compromised hemodynamic or respiratory status or is pregnant with low risk allergy history.

Proceed to amoxicillin challenge only if skin test is negative

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Toolkit B (continued)

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Ordered by:	Performed by:	Date:/
	I challenge given: 250 mg 500 mg Time observation end:	
Observed c	challenge reaction:	
None	Yes, please list signs and symptoms: Time to onset:	
Observed c	challenge reaction treatment given:	
None	Yes, please list signs and symptoms:	
Delayed ch	allenge reaction reported:	
None	Yes, please list signs and symptoms:	
	Time to onset:	
Delayed ch	allenge reaction treatment given:	
None	Yes, please list signs and symptoms:	



Toolkit C 2-Step Amoxicillin Challenge for Moderate-Risk Patients (Skin Testing Not Available)

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Patient ID/ Sticker:	-1	
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	- 1	
	-1	

Testing is not necessary if a penicillin class antibiotic has been tolerated since the index reaction



Note that this testing is recommended only in locations without access to skin testing materials. This procedure should be performed only after careful consideration of the potential benefit to the patient in question, weighed against the risk of potential harm from an allergic reaction.

DO NOT perform any penicillin allergy testing if there is a history of penicillin-associated:

• Blistering rash • Hemolytic anemia • Nephritis • Hepatitis • Fever • Joint pains

This testing is indicated if:

- The reaction was cutaneous
- The reaction had features of IgE/immediate hypersensitivity
- The patient currently has unstable or compromised hemodynamic or respiratory status or is pregnant with low risk allergy history.

This testing may also be used for low-risk reactions that include:

- Remote (>10 years) unknown reactions without features of IgE
- Pruritus without rash
- Isolated reactions that are unlikely allergic (e.g., gastrointestinal symptoms, headaches)

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C Page 2

Toolkit C (continued)

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Ordered by:	Performed by:		Date:/	
1 Amoxicillin oral chall Time given:		50 mg	Time observation end:	
Observed challenge reaction None Yes, please list signs and symptom Time to onset: Observed challenge reaction None Yes, please list signs and symptom Signs and Si	on: st ptoms: on treatment given:			
2 Amoxicillin oral chall Time given:		500 mg min 60 min	Time observation end:	
Observed challenge reaction None Yes, please lissigns and sympath Time to onset: Observed challenge reaction None Yes, please lissigns and sympath	on treatment given:	None Tim Delayed challen None	ge reaction reported: Yes, please list signs and symptoms: ne to onset: ge reaction treatment given: Yes, please list signs and symptoms:	



Toolkit D

Penicilloyl-Polylysine (PPL) Skin Testing Prior to Amoxicillin Challenge for Moderate Risk Patients

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DO NOT perform any penicillin allergy testing if there is a history of penicillin-associated:

Blistering rash
 Hemolytic anemia
 Nephritis
 Hepatitis
 Fever
 Joint pains

This testing is indicated if:

- · The reaction was cutaneous
- The reaction had features of IgE/immediate hypersensitivity
- The patient currently has unstable or compromised hemodynamic or respiratory status or is pregnant with low risk allergy history.

Skin testing:

- · Place test on arms.
- Place and read all puncture tests prior to placing any intradermal tests.
- Positive tests are defined as wheal ≥5mm with flare > wheal.
- · Do not record test if saline control is positive or histamine control is negative

Ordered by:	Performed by:	 Date:/	/.	

1	Prick/puncture		
	Time placed:	Time read:	
		wheal	flare
	PPL		
	Penicillin G		
	Negative control		
	Positive control (histamine)		

2	Intradermal		
	Time placed:	Time read:	
		wheal	flare
	PPL		
	Penicillin G		
	Negative control		
	Positive control (histamine)		

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Toolkit D (continued)

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3 Amoxic	cillin challenge	
Ordered by:	Performed by: Date: _	//
Amoxicillin oral	challenge given: 250 mg 500 mg	
Time given:	Time observation end:	
Observed c	hallenge reaction:	
None	Yes, please list signs and symptoms: Time to onset:	
	hallenge reaction treatment given:	
None	Yes, please list signs and symptoms:	
Delayed cha	allenge reaction reported:	
None	Yes, please list signs and symptoms: Time to onset:	
Delayed cha	allenge reaction treatment given:	
None	Yes, please list signs and symptoms:	



Toolkit E

Sample Anaphylaxis and Adjunctive Medications for Ambulatory Environments

	Drug	Pediatric dosing	Adult dosing			
Intramuscular (IM) epinephrine	Epinephrine 1 mg/mL (1: 1000)	<10 kg: 0.1 mg 10-25 kg: 0.15 mg Children >25 kg: use Adult dosing	0.30 mg			
Antihistamines	Diphenhydramine	1 to 2 mg/kg/dose (IM or PO); Maximum: 50mg/dose	25-50 mg			
	Cetirizine	6m to <2 years: 2.5 mg 2 to 5 years: 2.5-5 mg Children ≥6 years: use Adult dosing	10-20 mg			
	Fexofenadine	2 to 11 years: 30-60 mg Children ≥12 years: use Adult dosing	90-360 mg			
	Ranitidineª	4 to 8 mg/kg; Maximum: 300 mg/day	150-300 mg/day			
Glucocorticoids	Prednisone	1-2 mg/kg	20-60 mg			
Bronchodilators	Albuterol inhaler	1 inhalation Anaphylaxis: 4-8 inhalations every 20 minutes for 3 doses	2 inhalations Anaphylaxis: 4-8 inhalations every 20 minutes for up to 4 hrs			
	Albuterol nebulized	0.15 mg/kg (minimum dose: 2.5 mg) in 3 mL saline, inhaled via nebulizer >12 years old: use Adult dosing	2.5-5 mg every 20 minutes for 3 doses			

Footnote: a H2 blocker