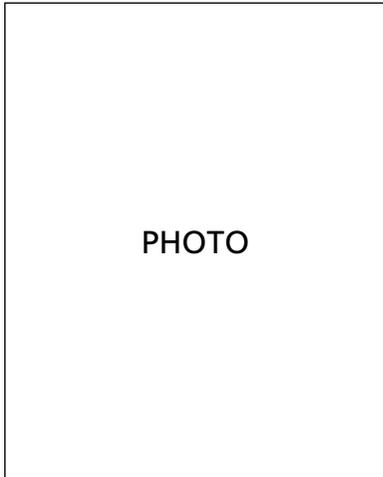


Anaphylaxis Emergency Plan: _____ (name)

This person has a potentially life-threatening allergy (anaphylaxis) to:



(Check the appropriate boxes.)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peanut | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tree nuts | <input type="checkbox"/> Insect stings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Egg | <input type="checkbox"/> Latex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Milk | <input type="checkbox"/> Medication: _____ |

Food: The key to preventing an anaphylactic emergency is absolute avoidance of the allergen. People with food allergies should not share food or eat unmarked / bulk foods or products with a "may contain" warning.

Epinephrine Auto-Injector: Expiry Date: _____ / _____

- Dosage:**
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EpiPen® Jr 0.15 mg | <input type="checkbox"/> EpiPen® 0.30 mg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Twinject® 0.15 mg | <input type="checkbox"/> Twinject® 0.30 mg |

Location of Auto-Injector(s): _____

- Previous anaphylactic reaction:** Person is at greater risk.
 Asthmatic: Person is at greater risk. If person is having a reaction and has difficulty breathing, give epinephrine auto-injector before asthma medication.

A person having an anaphylactic reaction might have ANY of these signs and symptoms:

- **Skin system:** hives, swelling, itching, warmth, redness, rash
- **Respiratory system (breathing):** coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, chest pain/tightness, throat tightness, hoarse voice, nasal congestion or hay fever-like symptoms (runny, itchy nose and watery eyes, sneezing), trouble swallowing
- **Gastrointestinal system (stomach):** nausea, pain/cramps, vomiting, diarrhea
- **Cardiovascular system (heart):** pale/blue colour, weak pulse, passing out, dizzy/lightheaded, shock
- **Other:** anxiety, feeling of "impending doom", headache, uterine cramps, metallic taste

Early recognition of symptoms and immediate treatment could save a person's life.

Act quickly. The first signs of a reaction can be mild, but symptoms can get worse very quickly.

1. **Give epinephrine auto-injector** (e.g. EpiPen® or Twinject®) at the first sign of a known or suspected anaphylactic reaction. (See attached instruction sheet.)
2. **Call 9-1-1** or local emergency medical services. Tell them someone is having a life-threatening allergic reaction.
3. **Give a second dose of epinephrine** in 5 to 15 minutes **IF** the reaction continues or worsens.
4. **Go to the nearest hospital immediately (ideally by ambulance)**, even if symptoms are mild or have stopped. The reaction could worsen or come back, even after proper treatment. Stay in the hospital for an appropriate period of observation as decided by the emergency department physician (generally about 4 hours).
5. **Call emergency contact person (e.g. parent, guardian).**

Emergency Contact Information

Name	Relationship	Home Phone	Work Phone	Cell Phone

The undersigned patient, parent, or guardian authorizes any adult to administer epinephrine to the above-named person in the event of an anaphylactic reaction, as described above. This protocol has been recommended by the patient's physician.

 Patient/Parent/Guardian Signature Date Physician Signature On file Date



Anaphylaxis Canada



How to use EpiPen® and EpiPen® Jr Auto-injectors.

Remove EpiPen® Auto-injector from carrier tube

1



- Hold firmly with orange tip pointing downward
- Remove blue safety release

2



- Swing and push orange tip firmly into mid-outer thigh until you hear a 'click'
- Hold on thigh for several seconds



Built-in needle protection

- When the EpiPen® Auto-injector is removed, the orange needle cover automatically extends to cover the injection needle



After administration, patients should seek medical attention immediately or go to the emergency room. For the next 48 hours, patients must stay within close proximity to a healthcare facility or where they can call 911.

For more information go to www.EpiPen.ca

EpiPen® and EpiPen® Jr Auto-injectors are indicated for the emergency treatment of anaphylactic reactions in patients who are determined to be at increased risk for anaphylaxis, including individuals with a history of anaphylactic reactions.

This product may not be right for you. Always read and follow the product label.