



## Berkshire West Area Prescribing Committee Policy Statement

<b>Policy Name</b>	Prescribing quantities for adrenaline autoinjectors
<b>Indication under review</b>	Adrenaline autoinjectors for the treatment of anaphylaxis
<b>Policy No:</b>	APC 136
<b>Date of Issue:</b>	November 2016
<b>Review Date:</b>	November 2019
<b>Policy Statement:</b> The prescribing quantities for adrenaline autoinjectors has been reviewed and the recommendation is to prescribe up to 4 autoinjectors (2 to be kept at school and 2 to be kept at home or carried by the patient when not at home).	
<b>Traffic Light Status</b>	<b>Green</b>
<b>Key Points considered:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The committee noted that recommendations are that an ambulance should always be called when a patient experiences an anaphylactic reaction requiring adrenaline.</li><li>• The committee agreed that children should be taught to always carry their pens with them wherever they go. This may not be possible when the child is in school and for these children, it is appropriate to prescribe 4 pens to allow for schools to keep 2 pens onsite.</li></ul>	
<b>References:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Resuscitation Council UK Emergency treatment of anaphylactic reactions; Guidelines for healthcare providers</li><li>2. Kelso J. 2006. A second dose of epinephrine for anaphylaxis: how often needed and how to carry. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. Volume 117, issue 2, pgs 464-465.</li><li>3. Ellis A, Day J. 2003. Diagnosis and management of anaphylaxis. Canadian Medical Association Journal volume 169. number 4</li><li>4. Oren E, Banerji A, Clark S, Camargi CA. 2007. Food-induced anaphylaxis and repeat Epinephrine treatments. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. Volume 119, Issue 1, Supplement Pages S114</li></ol>	
<b>Date taken to APC:</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2016
<b>Date Ratified by GPMOC on Behalf of the Board:</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> November 2016