Table 1

Updated World Allergy Organization criteria for diagnosis of anaphylaxis[9]

Anaphylaxis is highly likely when any one of the following two criteria are fulfilled:

1 Acute onset of an illness (minutes to several hours) with simultaneous involvement of the skin, mucosal tissue, or both (e.g. generalised hives, pruritus or flushing, swollen lips-tongue-uvula)

And at least one of the following:

a Respiratory compromise (e.g. dyspnoea, wheeze-bronchospasm, stridor, reduced peak expiratory flow, hypoxaemia)
b Reduced blood pressure or associated symptoms of end-organ dysfunction (e.g. collapse, syncope, incontinence)
c Severe gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g. severe crampy abdominal pain, repetitive vomiting), especially after exposure to non-food allergens

2 Acute onset of hypotension or bronchospasm or laryngeal involvement after exposure to a known or highly probable allergen for that patient (minutes to several hours), even in the absence of typical skin involvement.