EMERGENCY ROOM PROTOCOLS

A handy reference guide to provide everything you need for emergency room visits as a patient with a Mast Cell Disorder.

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Emergency Room Protocol

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Personal Health History Form To Review with Primary Care Physician or Specialist

Name:	ne:Date of Birth:						
Home Add	lress:						
Height	eightWeight Range:Medic Alert Jewelry Phone Number						
Phone Nur	mbers: Home:	Cell:	Work				
Primary ca	are physician name and a	address:					
		t (name and phone numb					
Physician	Signaturo		Date				

Emergency Room Response Plan

PatientName:	DOB:	DATE:
If the patient presents with flushing, rash, his shortness of breath, wheezing or hypotensio		n, nausea, vomiting,
Administer • Epinephrine 0.3 cc of 1/1000 and repeat 32 for children under 12)	x at 5-minute intervals if BP <	90 systolic (0.1 cc
 Benadryl (Generic: diphenhydramine) 25- intra-muscular or intravenously (slow IV p 25 mg (12.5 mg for children age 2-12) ora 	oush) every 2—4 hours or Atar	, , ,
• Solu-Medrol (Generic: methylprednisolon	ne) 120 mg (40 mg for children	under 12) IV/IM
• Oxygen by mask or nasal cannula 100%		
 Albuterol nebulization 		
Pre-medication for major and minor proced with and without dyes:	lures and for radiology proce	edures
• Prednisone 50 mg orally (20 mg for children procedure	ren under 12) 24 hours and 1–	—2 hours prior to surgery/
• Benadry1 (Generic: diphenhydramine) 25 Atarax (Generic: hydroxizine) 25 mg oral		/
 Zantac (Generic: ranitidine) 150 mg orall surgery/procedure 	y (20 mg for children under 12	2) 1 hour prior to
• Singulair (Generic: montelukast) 10 mg o surgery/procedure	orally (5 mg for children under	12) 1 hour prior to
Drugs to be avoided:		
 Aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflamn Morphine, codeine derivatives Vancomycin Recommend: Tylenol Additional Orders: 	natory medications	
Physician Signature		Date

The Mastocytosis Society thanks Dr. Mariana Castells for this emergency protocol.



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LABORATORY TESTS TO RUN ON PATIENTS IN THE ER WHO HAVE HAD A MAST CELL DEGRANULATION EVENT

- 1. Serum Tryptase-upon arrival in the ER and three hours later. If hospital lab is outfitted with the immunocap system, serum tryptase results are obtained in 4 hours or less.
- 2. 24 hour urines for:

n-methyl histamine prostaglandin D2(PGD2) and 11-beta prostaglandin F2 alpha

- 3. Complete chemistry panel
- 4. CBC with differential

You MUST have your allergist or primary care provider sign the bottom of this form stating that he or she will be responsible for the follow-up on the 24 hour urine collections. Otherwise, the ER physicians will be reluctant to order them since they cannot be sure of follow-up care. Remember to contact your physician for follow-up after discharge.

I agree to provide follow-up care for my patient, And will obtain the results of the 24 hour urine collect and will provide appropriate care based on the results	etions that were initiated in the emergency room setting, s.					
Printed Name of Physician						
Signature of Physician	Date					
Contact Address						
Phone Number:	Fax Number:					

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MEDICATION BY INDICATION ORGANIZER

<u>s</u>			
Generic	Dosage	How Often	Reason for taking this medication
⊠Y □N	200 mg -2 ampules		Stabilize mast cells in GI tract; Brain fog
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□Y □N			
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Generic	Dosage	How Often	Reason for taking this medication
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	□ Y	⊠Y □N 200 mg -2 ampules □Y □N Generic Dosage □Y □N □Y □N	⊠Y □N 200 mg -2 ampules 4x Dy 30 min before meals □Y □N □Y □N □Y □N □N □N □Y □N □N □N □Y □N □N □N □Y □N □N □N

 $\square Y \square N$

MEDICATION BY INDICATION ORGANIZER

INDICATION #3:			MEDICATION LIST:				
Drug Name & Strength	Generic	Dosage	How Often	Reason for taking this medication			
	□Y □N						
	□Y □N						
	$\square Y \square N$						
	□Y □N						
	□Y □N						
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INDICATION #4:			MEDICATION	List:
Drug Name & Strength	Generic	Dosage	How Often	Reason for taking this medication
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INDICATION #5:			MEDICATION	N LIST:
Drug Name & Strength	Generic	Dosage	How Often	Reason for taking this medication
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Indication #6:			MEDICATION	
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OTHER ILLNESSES

Indication #7:			MEDICATION	MEDICATION LIST:				
Drug Name & Strength	Generic	Dosage	How Often	Reason for taking this medication				
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	□Y □N			185/1472 847				

MEDICATION BY INDICATION ORGANIZER

Indication #8:			MEDICATION	LIST:
Drug Name & Strength	Generic	Dosage	How Often	Reason for taking this medication
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	□Y □N			
	□Y □N			
	UY UN			<u> </u>
	Y DN			
INDICATION #9:			MEDICATION	LIST:
Drug Name & Strength	Generic	Dosage	☐ How Often	Reason for taking this medication
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	□Y □N			
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INDICATION #10:			MEDICATION	
Drug Name & Strength	Generic	Dosage	How Often	Reason for taking this medication
	□Y □N			
		ingercontes d'objections de mai sercontes		
INDICATION #11:			MEDICATION	LIST:
Drug Name & Strength	Generic	Dosage	How Often	Reason for taking this medication
	□Y □N		265246524652465246524652	
	□Y □N			
INDICATION #12:			MEDICATION	List:
Drug Name & Strength	Generic	Dosage	☐ How Often	Reason for taking this medication
Diag name won engin	□Y □N	Dosage	TOW ORCH	est seamoned and intuitation
	OY ON			
	□Y □N			
	□Y □N			
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DRUG ALLERGY FORM

Drug Brand Name	Drug Generic Name	Type of Reaction	How Long Ago Reaction Occurred
		to Drug	Reaction Occurred
		10 P	



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PHYSICIANS LIST

PHYSICIAN'S SPECIALTY AREAS

DENTIST · DENTAL SPECIALIST · DERMATOLOGIST · EARS, NOSE, AND THROAT SPECIALIST · ENDOCRINOLOGIST · GASTROENTEROLOGIST HEMATOLOGIST/ONCOLOGIST · NEPHROLOGIST · NEUROLOGIST · NEUROSURGEON · OPTHALMOLOGIST · ORTHOPEDIST · PSYCHIATRIST PSYCHOLOGIST • RHEUMATOLOGIST • SURGEON-GENERAL • SURGEON-PLASTIC • UROLOGIST • DIETICIAN • PHYSICAL THERAPIST PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER • INTERNIST • FAMILY PRACTITIONER • PEDIATRICIAN • ALLERGIST/IMMUNOLOGIST • CARDIOLOGIST OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST · OTHER

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Address	555 Ph New Y 17345	011	2													
	ítioner															
Physician's Specialty	Family Practitioner															
S																
S	E ONLY**															
Physician's Name	**EXAMPLE ONLY** Dr. Smith															



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QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE: MEDICATIONS TO USE AND AVOID IN PATIENTS WITH MAST CELL DISEASE IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Please note: Some of the Drugs to Avoid may be given if absolutely necessary, if given with a prep to stabilize mast cells. Please refer to one of our mast cell experts for instructions.

Medication Type	AVOID THESE DRUGS	Drugs that are typically tolerated
General Drugs	Alcohol Amphoteracin B Anticholinergic drugs Dextran Dextromethoraphan Ethanol Polymyxin B Quinine Vancomycin IV Alpha-adrenergic blockers Beta-adrenergic blockers	
Pain Medications	Opioid narcotics (may be tolerated by some individuals) Toradol Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (unless the patient is already taking a drug from this class)	Fentanyl (may require adjunct treatment with Zofran) Tramadol
Muscle Relaxants	Atracurium Doxacurium D-tubocurarine Metocurine Mivacurium Succinylcholine	Pancuronium vercuronium
Local Anesthetics	Benzocaine Chloroprocaine Procaine Tetracine	Bupivacaine Lidocaine Mepicacaine Prilocaine Levobupivacaine Ropivacaine
Intraoperative Induction Meds		Ketamine Midazolam Propofol
Inhaled Anesthetics		Sevoflurane

References:

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- 4. REMA protocol for mastycotosis

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For information about mastocytosis and mast cell related disorders, direct your Internet browser to The Mastocytosis Society, Inc. Website:

http:/www.tmsforacure.org

To contact The Mastocytosis Society, Inc. Board of Directors, you can email:

tmsbod@tmsforacure.org medicalinfo@tmsforacure.org

The Mastocytosis Society, Inc. also maintains a message only phone line that patients and health care professionals may call to leave a message. A Board of Directors member will reply within 48 hours. This line is not monitored 24 hours a day; so if you have an emergency please call 911, or contact your physician on call for advice.

Call 909-206-2786 or 909-20MASTO

What To Say Upon Arriving In The Emergency Room: Brief Scripts

1.	If your problem is a full blown mast cell attack/mast cell degranulation/fainting/anaphylaxis:
	I am years old with a known systemic mast cell disorder, and I am having anaphylaxis. (Say this even if you have not experienced anaphylaxis before as any mast cell degranulation attack can result in full blown anaphylaxis.)
2.	If your problem is something else, (virus, fracture, auto accident, etc) and your mast cells are already flaring up:
	I am years old with (i.e. an injury to my left knee). I have a systemic mast cell disorder, and I am at high risk of anaphyaxis. I need to be treated immediately to prevent that from happening
3.	If you have cutaneous disease but have systemic symptoms from the mast cell mediators released from your skin lesions:
	I am years old and I have cutaneous mastocytosis with systemic effects from the release of mediators in my skin lesions. I am at high risk for anaphylaxis and need to be treated immediately to prevent that.



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Additional Ways to Advocate for a Child in the Emergency Room Setting

- 1. Offer the copy of The Special Edition of The Mastocytosis Chronicles for Health Care Professionals, and refer to the page on Pediatric Mastocytosis.
- 2. Explain that mast cells in cutaneous lesions release mediators that result in systemic symptoms, sometimes severe, such as flushing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headaches, itching, difficulty concentrating, dizziness, etc. (add your child's symptoms here.)
- 3. Explain clearly how your child manifests early signs of deterioration or anaphylaxis, especially if it is not a typical presentation:
 - Does your child develop hives or swelling around the face, mouth or eyes, or develop flushing or pallor?
 - Does your child get an itchy, red rash (other than hives)?
 - Does your child develop a cough, especially one that can be staccato in nature in younger children, or may mimic their asthma cough
 - Does your child develop frequent sneezing and/or a runny nose?
 - Does your child exhibit shortness of breath?
 - Does your child complain of chest pain even in the absence of shortness of breath?
 - Does your child complain of a mouth or tongue that feels funny? (Note: this may happen well before any visible oral swelling can be recognized or appreciated on exam).
 - Does your child exhibit hoarseness or a change in voice?
 - Does your child clear his or her voice repetitively?
 - Does your child complain of trouble swallowing, or appear to be drooling excessively?
 - Does your child exhibit sudden abdominal pain?
 - Does your child develop nausea? vomiting? In some children, this may be the only initial symptom.
 - · Does your child feel anxious, or tell you that something awful is happening?

You know your child best, so be sure to educate the ER about how to recognize early anaphylaxis in your child.

4. Make sure that all medications and IV additives are alcohol free.

MEDIC ALERT AND OTHER MEDICAL JEWELRY

When deciding what to put on your medical jewelry, the first word should always be:

- 1. Anaphylaxis!
- 2. Systemic mastocytosis or systemic mast cell disorder or mast cell activation syndrome.
- 3. If, and only if, you are on a Beta blocker, add the following:On Beta blockers-give glucagon with Epinephrine.
- 4. Drug Allergies: if you have 1 allergy, then list it. If you have multiple then state "drug allergies".
- 5. Food Allergies: if you have 1 food allergy, then list it. If you have multiple then state "multiple food allergies".
- 6. Latex Allergy
- 7. Drug, food and latex allergies can be combined.
- 8. Next add other illnesses: diabetes, angina, thyroiditis, etc.

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