Guideline

Paediatric antibiotic allergy assessment, testing and de-labelling

### Purpose

This guideline provides recommendations for the assessment, testing and de-labelling of paediatric antibiotic allergies.

### Scope

This guideline provides information for Children’s Health Queensland (CHQ) staff caring for paediatric patients with documented antibiotic allergy and provides a framework of assessment and oral challenge for de-labelling if possible.

### Related documents

- CHQ-PROC-01017 Adverse Drug Reaction - Documentation and Reporting
  - CHQ Quick reference guide: ieMR: Allergies
- CHQ-PROC-34652 Communicating for Safety: Communication and Documentation of Critical Information
- CHQ-PROC-01036 Antimicrobial: Prescribing, Management and Stewardship
- CHQ-GDL-60011 Allergy and anaphylaxis - Emergency management in children

### Guideline

#### Background

Beta-lactam allergy is reported in up to 10% of the general population, however, over 90% of patients reporting such an allergy tolerate penicillin without incident.
Common reasons for this include the previous reaction being attributed to penicillin when in fact it was more likely due to the infectious agent (i.e. a delayed viral exanthem) or a common side effect of the medication (i.e. nausea or diarrhoea). True penicillin induced anaphylaxis is exceedingly rare (0.015 % to 0.04 % of patients).

Patients labelled with an antibiotic allergy have longer hospital stays and increased exposure to suboptimal antibiotics. This use of suboptimal antibiotics leads to increase costs, contributes to antimicrobial resistance and increased side effects.

Due to the negative impact of an antibiotic allergy label on patient outcomes, evaluation of antibiotic allergy is considered an essential component of comprehensive antimicrobial stewardship programs.

**Target population for penicillin allergy de-labelling**

**Inclusion criteria:**

- **No increased risk for allergic reaction:** Patient is avoiding penicillin based on family history alone, or has tolerated penicillin since the concerning incident without reaction. Isolated gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea).
- **Low risk for allergic reaction:** Patients who have delayed onset (greater than 24 hours after the first dose) of isolated symptoms (such as hives/rash alone)

**If a child has any of the following, do not undertake penicillin de-labelling at this time but consider doing during the admission as soon as these symptoms have resolved:**

- Nil by mouth (unable to tolerate oral/enteral medication);
- Vomiting more than 1 time in last 24 hours;
- Concerning respiratory symptoms;
- Critically ill;
- Current rash
- If the patient has been on an antihistamine in preceding 48 hours, the oral challenge should be postponed

**High risk antibiotics excluded from low risk oral drug provocation test (oral challenge) protocol:**

- Cefaclor
- Trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole
- Macrolides (e.g. azithromycin, erythromycin, roxithromycin)
- Quinolones (e.g. Ciprofloxacin, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin)
Key steps to assess Paediatric antibiotic allergy

Step 1: Take a comprehensive antibiotic allergy history (Table 1)

Detailed history-taking is critical to the evaluation of possible antibiotic allergy, the level of patient risk, and for deciding whether skin testing or an oral challenge is indicated.

Individuals should be assessed and examined by a physician while they are experiencing a suspected reaction, if possible. Investigations will depend on the nature of the suspected reaction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions to ask in an antibiotic allergy history:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Severity and type of reaction** | • Do you remember the details of the reaction?  
• How was the reaction managed?  
• Did it require treatment or hospitalisation? |
| **Timing** | • How long after taking the antibiotic did the reaction occur?  
• How many years ago did the reaction occur? |
| **Antibiotic use since reaction** | • Are there other antibiotics that have you taken without problems since the reaction? |

Document responses in the patient’s medical and pharmacy records in ieMR and iPharmacy.

Table 1: Questions to ask in an antibiotic allergy history

Step 2: Utilize the Paediatric Antibiotic Allergy Assessment tool (PAT) (Figure 1) to define an allergy phenotype and assign risk:

The phenotypic outcomes of the Paediatric Antibiotic Allergy Assessment tool (PAT) are classified as follows:
• Severe immediate hypersensitivity (IgE-mediated),
• Non-severe immediate hypersensitivity (IgE-mediated),
• Severe delayed hypersensitivity (T-cell mediated),
• Non-severe delayed hypersensitivity (T-cell mediated),
• Potential immune-mediated (e.g., acute interstitial nephritis, DRESS, TEN, SJS), or
• Unlikely to be significant/non-immune-mediated (e.g., gastrointestinal upset and unknown history).

Step 3: Choose and action corresponding risk and management recommendation/s based on phenotype identified (Figure 2, Table 2 and Appendix C)

If more than 1 clinical manifestation is selected on PAT (Figure 1), default to the most likely or severe risk category.
### Table 2: Risk assessment based on clinical history and assigned phenotype

If more than 1 clinical manifestation is selected on PAT (Figure 1), default to the most likely or severe risk category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th>Clinical History</th>
<th>Management recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No increased risk</strong></td>
<td>Family history of penicillin allergy. Has tolerated same antibiotic since concerning incident without reaction. Isolated gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea)</td>
<td>Appropriate for direct de-labelling. Removal of allergy label without testing or consultation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low risk</strong></td>
<td>Delayed onset (greater than 24 hours after first dose) onset of isolated, non-progressive symptoms (such as rash/hives alone) Or Unknown clinical history</td>
<td>In the appropriate setting, a supervised direct single dose oral challenge under observation, and if successful followed by a 3 day oral drug provocation test (daily dosing) may be performed by the Treating team. This is to ensure the immediate and delayed type hypersensitivity can be excluded. See Appendix A for Protocol: Single dose Oral challenge and 3 day drug provocation test (DPT) for Amoxicillin (Low risk only). For assistance, contact the AMS Pharmacist on 0436 815 492 (within working hours) or refer using “Consult to ID Pharmacist” in ieMR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderate risk</strong></td>
<td>• Symptoms concerning for anaphylaxis • Any symptoms requiring hospitalization • Immediate symptoms (less than 24 hours after first dose of antibiotic) • Progressive/worsening symptoms (within 60 minutes of dose) • Reaction to intravenous/intramuscular formulation (within 60 minutes of dose) • Primarily receiving enteral medicines via nasogastric tube (NG), gastric tube (GT), or jejunostomy tube (JT)</td>
<td>Appropriate for discussion with ID team (DECT 3068 4421) or referral to Allergy team (DECT 3068 4427) (within working hours). Investigations as per Appendix C and D. Patients classified as an “Immediate hypersensitivity” are appropriate for desensitization if the patient has a beta-lactam allergy history and required urgent penicillin-based therapy (discuss with ID Fellow/consultant (DECT 3068 4421) and Allergy team (DECT 3068 4427)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High risk</strong></td>
<td>Serious Cutaneous or Systemic Adverse Reactions concerning for but not limited to: • Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) or Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) • Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) • Acute Interstitial Nephritis (AIN) • Serum Sickness</td>
<td>Appropriate for outpatient antibiotic allergy assessment – refer to Immunology/Allergy (drug allergy clinic) to Dr Peake (Director of Immunology). Investigation as per Appendix C and Appendix D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure 1: Paediatric Antibiotic Allergy Assessment tool (PAT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dermatological</th>
<th>Respiratory or Systemic</th>
<th>Unknown Reaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Manifestation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendations and resultant allergy type</strong></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Manifestation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A benign rash localised or widespread after 24 hours of starting treatment, with or without itchiness, the details of the timing of the rash after taking the dose are not specific, no severe features associated, and no hospitalisation due to the rash.</td>
<td>Potentially delayed hypersensitivity (non-severe)</td>
<td>Laryngeal involvement (&quot;throat tightness or hoarse voice&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate diffuse urticarial rash within 2 hours after taking an dose</td>
<td>Immediate hypersensitivity (non-severe): Moderate risk</td>
<td>Fever, not explained by the infection or other cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angioedema (lips, facial, or tongue swelling)</td>
<td>Immediate hypersensitivity (severe)</td>
<td>Platelets &lt; 150 x 10^9/L (without other clinical reason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swelling (outside of angioedema)</td>
<td>Potential immediate hypersensitivity (severe)</td>
<td>Neutrophils &lt; 1 x 10^9/L (without other clinical reason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash &amp; Mucosal ulceration (mouth, eye or genital ulcer)</td>
<td>Delayed hypersensitivity (severe): High Risk</td>
<td>Haemoglobin &lt; 120 g/L (without other clinical reason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pustular, blistering or desquamation (&quot;skin shedding&quot;) rash</td>
<td>Delayed hypersensitivity (severe): High Risk</td>
<td>Eosinophil &gt; 0.7 x 10^9/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk category and management recommendation (for more detailed information refer to Table 2 and Appendix A)**

- Appropriate for direct de-labelling – removal of allergy label without testing or consultation
- Appropriate for supervised direct oral challenge/drug provocation test (DPT) by treating team
- Appropriate for discussion or referral to allergy team, if needed call DECT: 3068 4427 (within working hours)
- Appropriate for outpatient antibiotic allergy assessment – refer to immunology/Allergy (drug allergy clinic)

**Legend**

- Green: AIN, Acute Interstitial nephritis; CNS, Central nervous system; CrCl, Creatinine clearance; DILI, drug-induced liver injury; DRESS, Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms; PT, Prothrombin time
- Yellow: This tool has been modified for Paediatric use by the CHQ, Immunology/Allergy service; CHQ IMPS Consultant and CHQ, AMS Pharmacist; with permission from Dr Jason Trubiano (1)

**Source**

- CHQ-GDL-01076 Paediatric antibiotic allergy assessment, testing and de-labelling
**Figure 2: Penicillin Allergy Delabelling Algorithm**

If a child has any of the following, do not undertake penicillin de-labelling at this time but consider doing during the admission as soon as these symptoms have resolved:
- Nil by mouth (unable to tolerate oral/enteral medication);
- Vomiting more than 1 time in last 24 hours;
- Concerning respiratory symptoms;
- Critically ill;
- Current rash

If the patient has been on an anti-histamine in preceding 48 hrs, the oral challenge should be postponed.

**Antibiotics excluded from low risk oral drug provocation test (oral challenge) protocol:**
- Cefaclor, Trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole, Macrolides (eg. azithromycin, erythromycin etc),
- Quinolones (eg. Ciprofloxacin, moxifloxacin etc)

**Obtain detailed history of PCN allergy/reaction & document in ieMR (see Table 1)**
Perform Risk Assessment based on clinical history (see Figure 1 and Table 2)

### No risk
Avoidance based on family history alone. Isolated gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea). Has tolerated PCN since concerning incident without reaction.

De-label in ieMR
Educate family
Provide GP letter
Notify Pharmacy (De-label in iPharmacy and MyHealth Record)

### Low risk
Delayed onset (greater than 24 hrs after first dose)
Onset of isolated, non-progressive symptoms (such as rash/hives alone)
Unknown clinical history

Consent and proceed to single dose oral challenge. If successful, proceed to 3 day drug provocation test (DPT) (Appendix A and B)

### Moderate risk
Symptoms concerning for anaphylaxis
Any symptoms requiring hospitalization
Immediate symptoms (less than 24 hrs after first dose of PCN)
Progressive/worsening symptoms (within 60 minutes of dose)
Reaction to intravenous/ intramuscular formulation (within 60 minutes of dose)
Primarily receiving enteral medicines/feeds via nasogastric tube (NG), gastric tube (GT), or jejunostomy tube (JT)

De-label in ieMR
Educate family
Provide GP letter
Notify Pharmacy (De-label in iPharmacy and MyHealth Record)

### High risk
Serious Cutaneous or Systemic Adverse Reactions concerning for but not limited to:
- Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS)
- Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN)
- Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS)
- Acute Interstitial Nephritis (AIN)
- Serum Sickness

STOP. Exit Pathway. Refer to Allergy/Immunology team via CHQ Outpatient Referral process.
If patient urgently required beta-lactam based antibiotic, discuss with ID Fellow/consultant on service (DECT 3068 4421) and Immunology/Allergy team (DECT 3068 4427).

Investigations as per Allergy/Immunology Team (Appendix B)

**Successful oral challenge followed by a 3 day DPT.**
- Educate family
- Change current antibiotics if possible.
- De-label in ieMR
- Provide GP letter
- Notify Pharmacy (De-label in iPharmacy and MyHealthRecord) (Appendix A)

**Unsuccessful oral challenge and DPT.**
- Update Allergy record in ieMR and educate family.
- Notify Pharmacy (Update allergy record in iPharmacy and MyHealthRecord)
- Refer to Allergy/Immunology team via CHQ Outpatient Referral process.
Beta-lactam cross reactivity (Figure 3 and Appendix C) (4)

Immune-mediated penicillin hypersensitivity was historically thought to be due solely to the beta-lactam ring structure that is common to all beta-lactam antibiotics (penicillins, cephalosporins, carbapenems and monobactams).

However, recent evidence and clinical experience suggests that most reactions occur in response to antigenic molecules in the R1 side-chain that distinguishes individual penicillins and cephalosporins from one another. Beta-lactams with the same or similar R1 side-chains are more likely to cross-react. Penicillins have one side-chain (R1), while cephalosporins have two side-chains (R1, R2). Similarity between the R1 side-chains can cause cross-reactivity (Figure 3).

In settings where allergy testing is not available and a beta-lactam antibiotic is the preferred drug, antimicrobials to avoid based on potential cross-reactivity due to identical or similar R1 side-chains are:

- Amoxicillin or ampicillin allergy—avoid cefalexin and cefaclor (except in delayed non-severe hypersensitivity; see Appendix C for guidance)
- Ceftriaxone allergy—avoid cefotaxime, cefepime and cefuroxime
- Ceftazidime allergy—avoid aztreonam.

Special considerations:

- In patients with immediate severe penicillin hypersensitivity (e.g. anaphylaxis, angioedema)
  - Avoid penicillins and cephalosporins in most situations; however, in a critical situation when a beta lactam is the preferred drug.
  - Consider cephalosporin after undertaking a risk–benefit analysis and assessment of potential side-chain cross-reactivity (e.g. for sepsis, meningitis, endocarditis).
  - Seek advice from IMPS and/or Immunology team.
- In patients with delayed severe penicillin hypersensitivity (e.g. DRESS, SJS/TEN)
  - Do not use cross-reactivity to guide treatment and avoid all penicillins and cephalosporins.
  - See Appendix C and seek advice from IMPS and/or Immunology teams.
Figure 3: Beta-lactam structure and side-chain similarity (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beta-lactam antibiotic</th>
<th>R1 side-chain [NB1]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ampicillin, cefaclor and cefalexin</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Ampicillin Structure" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>amoxicillin</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Amoxicillin Structure" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceftriaxone, cefotaxime and cefepime</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Ceftriaxone Structure" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cefuroxime</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Cefuroxime Structure" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aztreonam and ceftazidime</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Aztreonam Structure" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cefazolin</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Cefazolin Structure" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
List of abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIN</td>
<td>Acute Interstitial Nephritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>Antimicrobial stewardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHQ</td>
<td>Children’s Health Queensland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT</td>
<td>Oral drug provocation test/challenge (Appendix A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRESS</td>
<td>Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GT</td>
<td>Gastrostomy tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDT</td>
<td>Intradermal testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ieMR</td>
<td>Integrated electronic medical record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPS</td>
<td>Infection Management and Prevention service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JT</td>
<td>Jejunostomy tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDM</td>
<td>Minor determinant mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NG</td>
<td>Nasogastric tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAT</td>
<td>Paediatric antibiotic allergy assessment tool (figure 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPL</td>
<td>Diameter major determinant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCH</td>
<td>Queensland Children’s Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPIAS</td>
<td>Queensland Paediatric Immunology and Allergy Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJS</td>
<td>Steven Johnson’s Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>Skin prick testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEN</td>
<td>Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acknowledgement

- Dr Jason Trubiano (Infectious Diseases Specialist, The Austin hospital, Victoria, Australia)
- Micha Devchand (Antimicrobial Stewardship Pharmacist, The Austin hospital, Victoria, Australia)

Consultation

Key stakeholders who reviewed this version are:

- Director – Infection Management and Prevention service, Immunology and Rheumatology
- Pharmacist Advanced- Antimicrobial Stewardship
- CHQ Medicines Advisory Committee (CHQMAC) – endorsed xx/12/2023

Key stakeholders who reviewed the previous version are:

- Director – Infection Management and Prevention service, Immunology and Rheumatology
- Director – General Paediatrics
● Director of Pharmacy
● Paediatric Oncology consultant
● Paediatric Emergency Medicine consultant
● General Practice Liaison
● Paediatric Infection Management Fellow (IMPS, QCH)
● Paediatric Medication Education Fellow
● Pharmacist consultant – Informatics
● Nursing educator – Haematology/Oncology
● Pharmacist Advanced - Antimicrobial Stewardship
● Paediatric Immunology and Allergy Specialists (QPIAS)
● Clinical Nurse Lead – Immunology and Allergy service (QPIAS)

References and suggested reading

4. Therapeutic Guidelines: Antibiotic 2023 Therapeutic Guidelines Ltd. Melbourne

Guideline revision and approval history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version No.</th>
<th>Modified by</th>
<th>Amendments authorised by</th>
<th>Approved by</th>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>12/11/2020 Infectious Diseases Consultant (IMPS) Immunology and allergy consultants Pharmacist Advanced – Antimicrobial Stewardship</td>
<td>Medicines Advisory Committee (CHQ)</td>
<td>Executive Director Clinical Services QCH</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>18/01/2022 Pharmacist Advanced – Antimicrobial Stewardship</td>
<td>Director – Infection Management and Prevention service, Immunology and Rheumatology</td>
<td>Divisional Director Medicine</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
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<td>Medicines Advisory Committee (CHQ)</td>
<td>Executive Director Clinical Services QCH</td>
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Keywords
Antibiotic allergy, antimicrobial stewardship, de-labelling, penicillin, beta-lactam, risk assessment, history, oral challenge, oral drug provocation test, infectious diseases, immunology, QPIAS, amoxicillin, hypersensitivity, DRESS, SJS, TEN, immediate type, delayed type, 01076

Accreditation references
National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards (1-8): 3 Preventing and Controlling Healthcare-Associated Infection, 4 Medication Safety
Appendix A: Amoxicillin Drug provocation test (DPT) Protocol (4 days)

Patient name: ___________________ Date of birth_________________ UR number _______________

Inform Nursing Team Leader of plan for oral antibiotic challenge.
Provide Family Decision aid to parent/carer and consent for low risk oral challenge (Appendix B)

Before challenge:
Ensure that a single dose of intramuscular Adrenaline (Epinephrine) is charted in ieMR.
Prescribe a single dose of Adrenaline (Epinephrine) (1:1000; 1mg/mL formulation)
• Dose: 0.01 mg/kg/dose (maximum 0.5 mg/dose) INTRAMUSCULARLY in anterolateral middle third of thigh.
  Repeat doses can be given as required under Medical supervision.
• Indication: If required for anaphylaxis

Ensure that single dose of oral Amoxicillin is charted in ieMR Medication Administration record/Power chart.
• Prescribe a single dose of Amoxicillin oral 10 mg/kg (maximum 250 mg)
• Indication: Oral amoxicillin challenge (under observation)

Clinical physical examination, including respiratory and skin assessment, to be performed by medical and nursing staff prior to commencement of challenge and documented.
• At baseline: Routine set of observations including pulse, oxygen saturation, temperature, blood pressure to be recorded in ieMR.
• Throughout the oral challenge: Perform a full set of observations every 30 minutes or if there is any suggestion of development of an allergic reaction. Skin and respiratory assessments should be performed every 15 minutes.
• Patient should be observed for minimum 60 minutes after the oral challenge is administered.
• Repeat a final set of observations at the end of 60 minutes observation period, including pulse, oxygen saturation, temperature, blood pressure and clinical examination (including skin examination and chest auscultation).

Observe for signs suggestive of allergic reaction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non serious reactions:</th>
<th>Serious Reactions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Development of rash, hives, welts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Abdominal pain, vomiting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Complaint of tingling or itching of the mouth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Difficulty breathing / noisy breathing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tachycardia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Hypotension</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Swelling of tongue, swelling/tightness throat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wheezing persistent cough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Difficult talking and or hoarse voice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Persistent dizziness or collapse</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Pale, floppy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If patient complains of tingling or itching of the mouth, difficulty breathing / noisy breathing, hypotension, swelling of tongue, swelling/tightness throat, wheezing persistent cough, difficult talking and or hoarse voice, persistent dizziness or collapse, pale, floppy:
• Give Adrenaline (Epinephrine)
• MET must be called for at the same time.
If no reaction after 1 hour:

- Notify the Treating team (specify contact number __________) that oral challenge and observation is complete.

- Treating team to prescribe oral Amoxicillin for days 2 to 4 of oral challenge (either as inpatient order or on discharge/outpatient prescription):
  
  o Prescribe Oral Amoxicillin 10 mg/kg (Maximum 250 mg) once daily for 3 more days

  **Medication Instructions:**

  o Amoxicillin 500 mg/ 5mL powder for suspension (100 mL bottle – reconstituted prior to discharge)
    
    ▪ Give _____mL by metric measure once daily for 3 more days as per Doctor’s instruction for oral amoxicillin challenge.

  OR

  o Amoxicillin 250 mg capsules (3)
    
    ▪ Give ONE capsule once daily for 3 more days as per Doctor’s instruction for oral amoxicillin challenge.

- Treating team should discuss result with parent/carer and give Family Decision Aid (Appendix B)

- Ensure that parent/carer has received the Oral amoxicillin supplies from Pharmacy before leaving the hospital.

- Treating team, Nursing staff and/or pharmacist provide counselling to parent/carer on discharge.
  
  o **If any reaction:** Cease antibiotic and present to the Emergency department - Treating Team to be notified immediately.

For QPIAS Drug Allergy clinic low risk oral challenges:

- Amoxicillin 250 mg capsules (3 per pack) and Amoxicillin 500mg/5mL 100mL powder for suspension pre-packs are available for use by QPIAS team in QCH Drug Allergy Outpatient clinic low risk oral amoxicillin allergy challenge as outlined above.

- These pre-packs are exclusively for dispensing by a QPIAS Medical Officer in line with the Poisons regulations from a written prescription.

- The Medical Officer to prescribe and then print oral amoxicillin challenge prescription from ieMR, sign and date both copies, then annotate prescription with “dispensed by _____(name, signature, date)” when medicines are supplied to parent/carer of patient.

- Original prescriptions to be returned to QCH Level 2 pharmacy at the end of each clinic for reconciliation and filing.
On day 5 (after completion of 4 day oral amoxicillin challenge):

Treating team to contact parent/carer to confirm outcome of the 4 day oral amoxicillin challenge.

**If no reaction is experienced:**

- Treating team to update allergy label in the patient’s chart, with a notation of “patient had test dose of amoxicillin with no reaction on (date)”
- Utilise “resolve” allergy functionality in ieMR to ensure allergy label removed – the allergy will now appear with “resolved” in Reaction status column.

![Task: Allergy](image)

- Notify Pharmacy of the successful allergy de-labelling and request for iPharmacy allergy history to be updated by emailing Antibiotics_CHQ@health.qld.gov.au.
- Treating team should change antibiotic regimen if warranted
- Treating team to provide GP Letter detailing outcome of Amoxicillin Drug provocation test to family.

**Allergy documentation in myHealthRecord:**


**To add or modify an allergy or adverse reaction summary:**

1. Log in to your My Health Record through myGov.
2. Select on the 'Documents' tab and select ‘Key Information I’ve Added’.
3. Select ‘Personal Health Summary’.
4. Select ‘Add Allergy or Adverse Reaction’.
5. Enter the substance or agent and enter the reaction, then Select 'Save'.
Appendix B: Family decision aid

Your doctor has determined your child is eligible to take amoxicillin to see if they are allergic to it during their visit today. Here is some important information to consider:

In 100 children who report a penicillin/amoxicillin allergy:
One (1) will have an allergic reaction after taking a penicillin antibiotic. Four (4) will have a rash that is not from an allergy and 96 will not have any reaction.

Your child’s reaction was likely NOT an allergy.
It was probably a side effect or NOT due to the medicine.

SIDE EFFECTS:
- Headache
- Delayed vomiting
- Stomach pain
- Diarrhoea
- Delayed hives or rash

ALLERGIC SYMPTOMS:
- Passing out
- Face, lip, or throat swelling
- Trouble breathing or wheezing
- Immediate, repetitive vomiting
- Immediate hives or rash

What are the benefits of testing my child for an allergy to this medicine?

- Your child will be able to take penicillin/amoxicillin to treat common infections
- This medicine costs less money
- This medicine treats lots of infections
- This medicine has less severe side effects
- This medicine allows more options for treating common infections

Acknowledgement: Children’s Hospital Colorado Clinical Pathway – Penicillin allergy de-labelling
Appendix C: Suggested Management of Patients reporting Hypersensitivity to Penicillins…

Suggested management of patients reporting hypersensitivity to penicillins in whom a beta-lactam antibiotic is the preferred drug

Penicillin hypersensitivity reported by a patient in whom a beta-lactam antibiotic is the preferred drug

History of immediate (IgE-mediated) penicillin hypersensitivity (typically occurs within 1 to 2 hours of drug exposure)
- Immediate severe penicillin hypersensitivity (e.g. extensive urticaria, compromised airway, angioedema, hypotension, collapse or anaphylaxis)
  - Avoid penicillins. Safe to administer most cephalosporins. Avoid cefalexin and cefaclor in patients with amoxicillin or ampicillin allergy.
  - Safe to administer a carbapenem (NB2).

If a penicillin is essential, perform desensitisation. In a non-urgent situation, consider specific allergy testing and drug provocation under specialist supervision (whilst such testing is available).

History of delayed (T-cell mediated) penicillin hypersensitivity (typically occurs days after starting treatment, but may occur more rapidly on rechallenge)
- Immediate nonsevere penicillin hypersensitivity (e.g. mild urticaria or immediate rash)
  - Avoid penicillins.

History of non-immune-mediated adverse effect (e.g. gastrointestinal intolerance)
- Avoid all beta lactams, except for aztreonam (NB6).

History of penicillin AND cephalosporin immune-mediated hypersensitivity
- Avoid all beta lactams. Safe to administer any beta lactam.

Avoid penicillins. If a penicillin is essential, perform desensitisation. In a non-urgent situation, consider specific allergy testing and drug provocation under specialist supervision (where such testing is available).

Delayed severe penicillin hypersensitivity (e.g. severe cutaneous adverse reaction [NBC3] or significant organ involvement such as acute interstitial nephritis)
- Avoid penicillins and cephalosporins (NB4).
  - Safe to administer a beta-lactam antibiotic or aztreonam.
  - Can consider a carbapenem (NB2).

Avoid penicillins and cephalosporins in patients with a history of delayed severe hypersensitivity because further drug exposure can be fatal.

Avoid desensitisation in patients with a history of delayed severe hypersensitivity. In a non-urgent situation, consider a carbapenem or aztreonam.

Penicillins include: phenoxymethylpenicillin, benzylpenicillin, amoxicillin, ampicillin, dicloxacillin, flucloxacillin, piperacillin
Cephalosporins include: cefalexin, cefotaxime, cefaclor, cefazolin, cefobid, cefoxitin, ceftriaxone, cefotaxime, cefazidime, ceftepime
Carbapenems include: imipenem, меропenem, ertapenem

NE1: In a critical situation, a cephalosporin can be considered in this group after undertaking a risk-benefit analysis and assessment of potential side chain cross-reactivity. Seek expert advice.
NE2: In patients with penicillin hypersensitivity, the rate of immune mediated cross-reactivity with carbapenems is approximately 1%; therefore, carbapenems can be considered in supervised settings. However, in patients with a history of a severe cutaneous adverse reaction (e.g. drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms [DRESS] or Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis [TEN]), acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP), consider a carbapenem in a critical situation when there are limited treatment options.

NE3: For example DRESS, SJ/TEN, AGEP.
NE4: There is limited evidence on the safety of cephalosporins in patients with a history of penicillin-associated acute interstitial nephritis (AIN). In a critical situation, directed therapy with a cephalosporin can be considered.
NE5: In patients who have had a recent reaction, consider avoiding cephalosporins with the same or similar R1 side-chain as the implicated penicillin.
NB1: Avoid aztreonam in patients hypersensitive to cephalosporins; these drugs have the same R1 side-chain, so there is a risk of cross-reactivity.
Appendix D: Antibiotic allergy testing algorithm

(For use by Immunology/Allergy Team only)

Antibiotic allergy testing for patients with a history of immediate or unknown hypersensitivity

History of immediate reaction to a penicillin or another beta-lactam

(For non-beta-lactam immediate reaction testing performed on case-by-case basis)

Assessment of antibiotic needs then targeted skin testing

- Negative to all reagents
- Isolated + to specific penicillin (e.g., amoxicillin, flucloxacillin)
- Isolated + to specific cephalosporin (e.g., ceftriaxone, cefazolin)
- Positive BP/PPL/MDM/ +/- other penicillins

AVOID SPECIFIC PENICILLIN

AVOID SPECIFIC CEPHALOSPORIN

AVOID ALL PENICILLINS

Penicillin VK oral provocation

Penicillin VK oral provocation

Penicillin VK oral provocation

Evaluate cephalosporin SPT/IDT

History of reaction to specific penicillin (aminopenicillin, anti-staphylococcal penicillin)

Specific beta-lactam oral or IV challenge for required Abx (SPT/IDT negative)

AVOID oral provocation if history of anaphylaxis unless antibiotic required

Cephalixin or cefuroxime provocation

Foot notes:

a If history "unknown" then patient should receive testing as per immediate hypersensitivity protocol, with the addition of a prolonged oral antibiotic challenge (4-day). Recent paediatric research has shown that there is very small chance (4.5%) that non-reactors could develop a delayed rash within 4 days of antibiotic challenge but not anaphylaxis.

b Penicillin – penicillin V/G, amoxicillin, flucloxacillin, oxacillin, dicloxacillin, piperacillin-tazobactam

c If amoxicillin required acutely, 2-step should be performed (20% of dose initially and then remaining 80% of dose after 20 minutes).

Adapted from Trubiano et al and Bourke et al (with permission)[1, 2].

Abbreviations: SPT, skin prick testing; IDT, intradermal testing; BP, penicillin G; PPL, Diameter major determinant; MDM, minor determinant mix
Appendix D: Antibiotic allergy testing algorithm (continued)

Foot notes (continued):

d If patient has a history of recurrent pulmonary infections then cefuroxime would be preferred oral provocation. If recurrent urinary tract infections then cefalexin challenge (if negative aminopenicillin SPT/IDT). If positive IDT to ceftriaxone or cefepime avoid cefuroxime challenge.

**Note**: For oral provocation outside penicillin VK, consider 2-step oral provocation if challenging a patient with a history of anaphylaxis.

**Note**: For patients with an unspecified penicillin allergy that occurred prior to the advent of amoxicillin release in Australia (1972), penicillin V challenge only performed. If penicillin allergy unspecified occurred post amoxicillin release, patient will undergo sequential penicillin V then amoxicillin challenge.
Appendix D: Antibiotic allergy testing algorithm (continued)

Antibiotic allergy testing algorithm (For use by Immunology/Allergy Team only) (continued):
Antibiotic allergy testing for patients with a history of delayed hypersensitivity

History of delayed hypersensitivity to a penicillin or alternative beta-lactam antibiotic
(Severe cutaneous adverse reactions [SCAR] syndromes or rash with mucosal involvement - Not for routine pathway)*

Assessment of antibiotic needs then targeted skin testing (SPT then delayed-IDT)

- Delayed IDT reading (72-96 hours)
- Isolated + to specific penicillin (e.g. amoxicillin, flucloxacillin)
- Isolated + to specific cephalosporin (e.g. ceftriaxone, cephalazin)
- Positive BP/PPL/MDM +/- other penicillins
- Positive alternative-beta lactam antibiotic

AVOID SPECIFIC PENICILLIN
AVOID SPECIFIC CEPHALOSPORIN
AVOID ALL PENICILLINS
AVOID SPECIFIC BETA-LACTAM

Penicillin VK oral provocation*:
Penicillin VK oral provocation*:
Penicillin VK oral provocation*:
Penicillin VK oral provocation*:
Evaluate cephalosporin SPT/IDT
Penicillin VK oral provocation*:

If negative delayed IDT and penicillin VK oral provocation

P-OP: PROLONGED ORAL PROVOCATION FOR REQUIRED ANTIBIOTICS IF SINGLE DOSE PENICILLIN VK NEGATIVE
If history of penicillin allergy—Oral penicillin V 500mg BD for 5 days
If history of amoxicillin allergy—Oral amoxicillin 250mg TDS for 5 days post penicillin VK above
OR, chose antibiotic required for specific indication if SPT/IDT and penicillin VK negative

Cephalaxin or cefuroxime prolonged oral provocation*:

Note2,3: If a patient has a history of a beta-lactam allergy and is known to tolerate alternative beta-lactams, prolonged oral provocations (4 days) can be performed following negative SPT/IDT outside of demonstrated schematic, tailored to known infection history and current/future antibiotic requirements. Recent paediatric research has shown that there is very small chance (4.5%) that non reactors could develop a delayed rash within 4 days of antibiotic challenge but not anaphylaxis.

Note2: In patients with more than 1 positive delayed IDT to a penicillin and cephalosporin that don't share identical/similar R1 side chain then recommended to avoid penicillins and cephalosporins.

Adapted from Trubiano et al and Bourke et al (with permission)[1, 2].

Abbreviations: OP, oral challenge/provocation; P-OP, prolonged oral provocation; IDT, intradermal testing; SPT, skin prick testing; SCAR, severe cutaneous adverse drug reactions; BP, penicillin G; PPL, Diameter major determinant; MDM, minor determinant mixture.

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Note^3: In patients with positive delayed IDTs (>1) to beta-lactams that share the same R1 side chain (e.g. cefuroxime/ceftriaxone, cefepime/ceftriaxone, aztreonam/ceftazidime, cefalothin/penicillin G), oral challenges can be undertaken to beta-lactams that are dissimilar in R1 structure.

Foot notes:

^a If history of drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), fixed drug eruption (FDE) or acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) then delayed intradermal and oral provocations as required. If Steven Johnson syndrome (SJS) or toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) patch testing of implicated antimicrobials applied. Antibiotic provocations following testing in SCAR tailored to specific patient antibiotic requirements.

^b If history of mild-moderate delayed hypersensitivity (not SCAR), single dose oral provocation may be performed directly post negative SPT/IDT, followed by 5-day provocation. If severe hypersensitivity or SCAR then only perform oral provocations post delayed IDT readings.

^c If patient tolerates penicillins and aminopenicillins and isolated positive to a cephalosporin can consider further oral cephalosporin provocations with antibiotics that differ in R1/R2 side chains.

^d Antibiotic oral duration for 4 days at lowest therapeutic dose. No intravenous or intramuscular challenges. In patients with a history of non-SCAR allergy to sulphonamide and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX) required, one single strength TMP-SMX challenge recommended, without prior skin testing. In patients with other non-beta lactam delayed allergy phenotypes a combination of delayed IDT, patch testing and oral provocations individualised for patient antibiotic requirements. For patients with positive isolated cephalosporin IDT or oral provocation, subsequent IDT/OC can be performed to cephalosporins with different R1/R2 side chains.

^e Provide recommendations for antibiotic usage outside of penicillins and cephalosporins.

^f Cefalexin

- Less than or equal to 12 kg: Give 125 mg orally twice daily for 4 days;
- More than or equal to 12 kg: Give 250 mg orally twice daily) for 4 days.
- If patient was positive to aminopenicillin on IDT or oral challenge then avoid challenge with aminocephalosporin (e.g. cefalexin, cefaclor).