### I. Classification of Imaging Contrast Agent Reactions:

□ <b>Mild:</b> Signs and symptoms appear self-limited without evidence of			
progression, including:			
Physicahomotovia	Allorgio		
Physiochemotoxic  ** Pre-treatment is not indicated	Allergic  **Pre-treatment is indicated		
☐ Headache ☐ Dizziness ☐ Altered taste	□ Sneezing □ Conjunctivitis □ Rhinorrhea		
☐ Anxiety ☐ Mild Hypertension	□ Nasal congestion		
☐ Vasovagal Reaction that resolves spontaneously Limited:	Limited:		
□ Nausea □ Vomiting	☐ Urticaria ☐ Pruritus ☐ "Scratchy" throat		
Transient:	☐ Itchy throat ☐ Cutaneous edema		
☐ Flushing ☐ Warmth ☐ Chills			
Treatment: Observation minimum 30 minutes to			
but usually no treatment. Patient reassurance is			
may be instituted for mild symptomatic allergic-lil	ke cutaneous contrast reactions.		
☐ <b>Moderate:</b> Signs and symptoms are m	nore pronounced. Moderate degree of		
clinically evident focal or systemic signs	or symptoms, including:		
, ,			
Physiochemotoxic	Allergic		
** Pre-treatment is not indicated	**Pre-treatment is indicated		
$\hfill\square$ Vasovagal reaction that requires and is responsive t			
treatment,	□ Bronchospasm /Wheezing		
☐ Hypertensive urgency ☐ Isolated chest pain	No dyspnea associated with:  □ Facial edema □ Throat tightness		
Protracted:	□ Hoarseness		
□ Nausea □ Vomiting	Diffuse:		
-	☐ Urticaria ☐ Pruritus		
	☐ Erythema with stable vital signs		
<b>Treatment:</b> Clinical findings in moderate reactions frequently require prompt treatment. These			
situations require close, careful observation for possible progression to a life-threatening event.			
☐ <b>Severe:</b> Signs and symptoms are ofte	n life-threatening, including:		
	Allergic		
Physiochemotoxic	**Pre-treatment is indicated		
** Pre-treatment is not indicated			
<ul> <li>□ Vasovagal reactions resistant to treatment</li> <li>□ Convulsions/Seizures</li> </ul>	<ul><li>□ Diffuse erythema with hypotension</li><li>□ Anaphylactic shock</li></ul>		
☐ Convuisions/Seizures ☐ Clinically manifest arrhythmias	□ Laryngeal edema with stridor and/or hypoxia		
☐ Hypertensive Emergency	☐ Bronchospasm/wheezing with Significant		
□ Pulmonary edema	hypoxia		
<b>Treatment:</b> Requires <i>prompt</i> recognition and ag			
treatment frequently require hospitalization			

#### II. Guide for Planned Administration of IODINATED Contrast Agents:

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	Previous Reaction to		
	Allergens other than Iodinated Contrast		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe
	None	None	None

Previous Reaction to Iodinated Contrast WITHOUT premedication		
Mild	Moderate	Severe
Pre-medicate Consider referral to Allergy and Immunology Service	No lodinated Contrast until review by Allergy & Immunology Service	Iodinated Contrast is typically withheld**

<sup>\*\*</sup>A patient with a well-documented history of a severe reaction to an iodinated contrast agent (oral or intravenous) should not receive the same agent (oral or IV). If in the opinion of the referring physician, the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks, consultation with an allergist and supervising radiologist should be sought. The specific indications and reason(s) for exception should be documented in the medical record prior to contrast administration.

Breakthrough Reaction to  Iodinated Contrast WITH premedication		
Mild	Moderate	Severe
No lodinated Contrast until review by Allergy & Immunology Service	No lodinated Contrast until review by Allergy & Immunology Service	lodinated Contrast is typically withheld**

<sup>\*\*</sup>A patient with a well-documented history of a severe reaction to an iodinated contrast agent (oral or intravenous) should not receive the same agent (oral or IV). If in the opinion of the referring physician, the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks, consultation with an allergist and supervising radiologist should be sought. The specific indications and reason(s) for exception should be documented in the medical record prior to contrast administration.

#### III. Guide For Planned Administration of GADOLINIUM Contrast Agents:

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	Previous Reaction to		
	Allergens other than Gadolinium		
Mild Moderate Severe			
	None	None	None

Previous Reaction to Gadolinium Based Contrast WITHOUT premedication		
Mild	Moderate	Severe
Change Agent	Change Agent Pre-Medicate	No GBCM until reviewed by Allergy & Immunology Service

Breakthrough Reaction to Gadolinium Based Contrast WITH premedication		
Mild	Moderate	Severe
No GBCM Contrast until review by Allergy & Immunology Service	No GBCM Contrast until review by Allergy & Immunology Service	No GBCM until reviewed by Allergy & Immunology Service

#### IV. Accepted Elective Pre-medication Regimens:

#### I. Two Dose Protocol (Preferred)

- 50mg Prednisone PO 13, 7 and 1 hour(s) before contrast administration.
- And 10 mg Cetirizine\* (Zyrtec) PO 1 hour before contrast administration.
   or 50 mg Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) IV within 1 hour of contrast administration

### **II. Three Dose Protocol (**Not able to tolerate Greenberger, i.e. diabetes, steroid intolerance, prior success with Modified Lasser, etc.)

- 40mg Prednisone PO 12, 2 hour(s) before the injection.
- And 10 mg Cetirizine\* (Zyrtec) PO 1 hour before contrast administration.
   or 50 mg Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) IV within 1 hour of contrast administration.

#### V. Accepted Emergency Pre-medication Regimen:

#### "Emergency" Protocol (Preferred)

- 200 mg Hydrocortisone sodium succinate (Solu-Cortef) 200 mg IV every 4 hours until contrast study required
- 50 mg Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) IV within 1 hour of contrast administration.

Note: IV steroids have not been shown to be effective when administered less than 4 to 6 hours prior to contrast injection.

A patient with a well-documented history of a severe reaction to an iodinated contrast agent (oral or intravenous) should not receive the same contrast (oral or IV). In an EMERGENCY SITUATION, contrast may be administered if in the opinion of the referring clinician and supervising radiologist the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks. In these instances, specific indications and reason(s) for exception should be documented in report.

#### VI. Medical Judgment:

As with all guidelines, these guidelines have been developed by an assembly of current data and expert medical opinion. They are intended to inform a reasonable course of action given the typical medical practice. These guidelines are not absolute, nor are they all encompassing, especially in the context of the wide range of medical practice at this institution. Assistance from members of the Contrast Agent Safety Committee should be sought if any help is needed in determining an appropriate course of action.

<sup>\*</sup>Cetirizine is considered non-sedating, Diphenhydramine is considered sedating.

<sup>\*</sup>Cetirizine is considered non-sedating, Diphenhydramine is considered sedating.