

Supplementary table

Table S1. Severity of hypersensitivity reactions and criteria for anaphylaxis

Grading the severity by Brown SG	Signs and symptoms
Grade 1. Mild (skin and subcutaneous tissues only)	Generalized erythema, urticaria, periorbital edema, or angioedema
Grade 2. Moderate (features suggesting respiratory, cardiovascular, or gastrointestinal involvement)	Dyspnea, stridor, wheezing, nausea, vomiting, dizziness (presyncope), diaphoresis, chest or throat tightness, or abdominal pain
Grade 3. Severe (hypoxia, hypotension, or neurological compromise)	Cyanosis or SpO ₂ < 92% at any stage, hypotension (systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg in adults), confusion, collapse, a loss of consciousness, or incontinence
Criteria for diagnosing anaphylaxis by the World Allergy Organization	

Anaphylaxis is a highly likely event when any one of the following three criteria is fulfilled:

1. Acute onset of an illness (minutes to several hours) with the involvement of skin, mucosal tissue, or both. IT ALSO INVOLVES AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: A) respiratory distress, B) reduced blood pressure or associated symptoms of end-organ dysfunction OR
2. Two or more of the following that occurs rapidly when the patient is exposed to a likely allergen (minutes to several hours): A) the involvement of the skin-mucosal tissue, B) respiratory compromise (e.g., dyspnea, wheeze-bronchospasm, stridor, reduced PEF, hypoxemia), C) low blood pressure or associated symptoms, D) persistent gastrointestinal dysfunction OR
3. Lowered blood pressure of the patient after exposure to a known allergen (minutes to several hours). A) Infants and children: low systolic blood pressure (age-specific) or more than a 30% decrease in systolic blood pressure; B) Adults: systolic blood pressure of less than 90 mmHg or more than a 30% decrease from that person's baseline