

## MODERN ASPECTS OF ANAPHYLAXIS DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT. PART 3.

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**Abstract.** *The aim* of the review is to detail the triggers of anaphylaxis, in particular drugs such as antibiotics, chemopreparations, monoclonal antibodies, anesthetics and neuromuscular blockers,  $\beta$ -blockers and ACE inhibitors, the influence of cofactors, mastocytosis and clonal mast cell disorders on the incidence of anaphylaxis. It is important to provide allergists and medical professionals with knowledge about new approaches to the management of patients with anaphylaxis, which will improve its diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

The presence of anaphylaxis cofactors, which are not part of the immunological mechanism, but modulate the onset of anaphylaxis, because in their presence anaphylactic reactions become more serious and/or occur at a lower concentration of the allergen, has been established.

Diagnosis of anaphylaxis is based on conducting skin tests, measuring specific IgE to foods, drugs and insect venom. The effectiveness of emergency care in the event of anaphylaxis depends on its early recognition and the rapid use of epinephrine (adrenaline).

**Key words:** anaphylaxis, phenotypes and endotypes, immediate type hypersensitivity reactions, IgE, emergency care, epinephrine, prevention.