



Pathophysiology Concept Map

Assigned Alteration: Hypersensitivity Reactions

Why Does it Happen? Risk Factors

Hypersensitivity occurs due to the immune system reactions to “harmless” materials or substances. They are otherwise known as “allergic reactions.”

What is Wrong? Pathophysiologic Alteration

There are four different types of hypersensitivity reactions. Type 1 includes hay fever and food allergies, and is caused by IgE. Type 2 is cytotoxic hypersensitivity, and caused by incompatible blood transfusion. Type 3 is immune complex hypersensitivity. It usually is linked to autoimmune disorders, lupus, and rheumatoid arthritis. Type IV is known as cell mediated or delayed hypersensitivity. It is caused by organ transplant rejection, contact dermatitis..

What Cues Should the Person Have? Expected Findings

The biggest education... Education... when exposed... Physical exam... If there is a... direct damage...

How is it Diagnosed? Laboratory and Diagnostic Tests

Hypersensitivity reactions are diagnosed via prick, patch, or intradermal tests. The level of IgE antibodies in the blood could also be used to determine if it is an allergic reaction.

How is it Managed? Nursing Interventions

Hypersensitivity... by prescription... know what... themselves... Taking... would also...

Hypersensitivity reactions have the potential to end lives. After exposure, a client’s condition will progressively worsen unless treatment is fully prevent an allergic reaction, and thus treatment (administration of epinephrine) is the only option.

What Cues Should the Person Have? Expected Findings

The most obvious signs of an allergic reaction are localized inflammation at the point of contact. Other times, it could include wheezing, difficulty breathing, inflammation of the tongue (angioedema), difficulty breathing, and low diastolic...