MODERN ASPECTS OF ANAPHYLAXIS DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT. PART 1

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Abstract. The aim of this review is to characterize the epidemiology, determine the phenotypes and endotypes of anaphylaxis, pathogenetic mechanisms of its development, systematize on their basis of clinical manifestations and degrees of severity of this condition, evaluate possible biomarkers of anaphylaxis for their wider implementation in clinical practice.
Anaphylaxis is the most severe of allergic reactions, putting patients at high risk of losing their lives and requiring prompt recognition and immediate treatment. However, since its symptoms mimic the manifestations of other diseases, such as asthma and urticaria, the diagnosis of anaphylaxis is often insufficiently effective due to the very rare determination of the tryptase level, so the treatment of patients is delayed, and epinephrine (adrenaline) is used late. The main causes of anaphylaxis are poorly understood, and death due to anaphylaxis is often difficult to investigate due to misdiagnosis of the condition.

Key words: anaphylaxis, phenotypes and endotypes of anaphylaxis, anaphylactic shock, immediate-type hypersensitivity reactions, IgE, monoclonal antibodies, epinephrine.