Antibiotic-associated reactions (AARs) are commonly seen in children. Although antibiotics are blamed for the constellation of symptoms of AAR, subsequent allergy testing typically reveals these are not true allergic reactions. Antibiotic allergy “labels” may lead to the use of non-ideal antibiotics in the future.

The majority of AAR are self-limited and benign rashes. The subsequent appearance of fever, joint pain and GI symptoms may be quite concerning to the family and may lead to repeat visits to the pediatrician office, urgent care or emergency department.

**ASSESSMENT**

Perform a standard health history and physical exam, including taking vital signs and assessing hydration status and level of activity/awareness. Pay special attention to the following.

- Blisters in the mouth or genital area
- Difficulty breathing
- Eye irritation
- Fever
- GI symptoms (abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea)

Note progression of symptoms. Most AARs occur after about a week of antibiotic treatment. At first, AAR may appear like typical hives and then persist with a bruised appearance. They may initially respond to antihistamines and then respond poorly. The constellation of acute symptoms may take 7–10 days to resolve, even with supportive care. Additionally, the rash itself may progress over several days; occasionally cutaneous symptoms may persist for 2–3 weeks.

**MANAGEMENT/TREATMENT**

If there is a rash that is not bothersome to the child, no treatment is necessary. Consider continuing the antibiotic.

If the child is experiencing bothersome itching, rash or swelling, the combined use of long-acting H1 and H2 antihistamines may lessen the symptoms.

- H1 antihistamines: cetirizine, fexofenadine, or loratadine twice daily; prefer higher dose
- H2 antihistamines: famotidine, if angioedema/recalcitrant urticaria

Topical hydrocortisone for rash may be helpful. Ibuprofen is preferred for children with fever and/or joint pain. Steroids are rarely indicated and cause untoward side effects. Diphenhydramine makes children sleepy and wears off quickly (4 hours).

Treatments may not lead to immediate resolution of the rash. Counsel the family that symptoms may worsen before improving. Additional symptoms may appear over the next few days despite treatment: fever, facial swelling, hand/foot swelling, or joint pain. These are bothersome but not dangerous.

If you would like additional copies of this tool, or would like more information, please contact the Physician Outreach and Engagement team at Cincinnati Children’s.
Antibiotic-Associated Rashes

Do standard HPE and physical exam, including taking vital signs and assessing hydration status and level of activity/awareness. Pay special attention to:

- Blisters in the mouth or genital area
- Difficulty breathing
- Eye irritation
- Fever
- Facial or hand/foot swelling
- GI symptoms (abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea)
- Joint swelling or pain
- Rash (focal or generalized)

Any progression of symptoms? For example, new facial swelling or rash started as hives and now looks “bruised.”

Follow up next day in office or same day/next day. Consider a referral to Penicillin Allergy Testing Services (PATS) for evaluation of current AAR. Same-day and telehealth appointments are available for those experiencing acute reactions and those who have an allergy label but need a penicillin for a current infection.

Call 513-517-PATS or email PATS@cchmc.org.

For urgent issues, or to speak with the specialist on call 24/7, call the Physician Priority Link® at 1-888-987-7997.