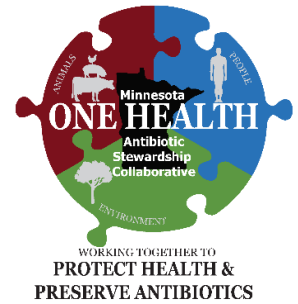


# Penicillin Allergy Evaluation & De-labeling

MINNESOTA ONE HEALTH ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP COLLABORATIVE



## Background

- 10% of the U.S. population reports having a history of penicillin allergy; however, less than 1% have a true type 1, IgE-mediated reaction. <sup>1</sup>
- Penicillin allergy mislabels are not benign. Penicillins are first-line antibiotics for many infections. Penicillin allergy labels are associated with: <sup>1,2</sup>
  - Increased health care cost and higher risk of MRSA, *C. difficile*, and surgical site infections.
  - Inappropriate prescribing, worse clinical outcomes and higher mortality.
- Penicillin allergy wanes over time with 80% of patients no longer allergic after 10 years. <sup>3</sup>
- Prior to the 1980s, cephalosporin products were often contaminated with penicillin. <sup>1</sup> This contributed to the erroneous assumption that all cephalosporins should be avoided in the setting of any penicillin allergy. <sup>4</sup>

## Cross-Reactivity

- It is estimated < 1% of patients with a history of penicillin reaction may react to cephalosporins, but it's unclear if this is due to true beta-lactam ( $\beta$ -lactam) cross-reactivity or an increased general risk of medication hypersensitivity in this patient population. <sup>4,5</sup>
- Cross reactivity between  $\beta$ -lactams is mostly due to similarities with R-group side chains (not the  $\beta$ -lactam ring) and therefore agents with dissimilar side chains may reduce risk of hypersensitivity. <sup>1</sup> Refer to the cross-reactivity chart below for more information.
- Although cross-reactivity between  $\beta$ -lactams in IgE-mediated hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., anaphylaxis) is primarily based on the R-group side chains, there is uncertainty regarding severe non-IgE-mediated reactions, such as severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs). It is generally recommended to avoid all  $\beta$ -lactams in patients with a history of SCAR to a  $\beta$ -lactam. <sup>1</sup> More studies are needed to determine the safety of using alternative  $\beta$ -lactams in these patients. Allergist consultation would be beneficial in patients with a history of severe non-IgE mediated reaction to a  $\beta$ -lactam.

## PEN-FAST

- PEN-FAST is a scoring tool to identify low-risk penicillin allergies and has been validated by multiple studies with negative predictive value ranging from 93-100%. <sup>6,7,8</sup>

**F:** Five years or less since reaction (2 points)

**A:** Anaphylaxis or Angioedema  
OR

**S:** Severe cutaneous reaction (2 points)

**T:** Treatment required for reaction (1 point)

PEN-FAST Score	Risk of Penicillin Allergy
0	<1% (very low risk)
1-2	5% (low risk)
3	20% (moderate risk)
4-5	50% (high risk)

- The PALACE Trial demonstrated non-inferiority of direct oral penicillin challenge in patients with a low-risk penicillin allergy (PEN-FAST score < 3) compared to standard of care skin testing followed by oral challenge. <sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Khan DA, Banerji A, Blumenthal KG, et al. Drug allergy: A 2022 practice parameter update. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2022 Dec;150(6):1333-1393.

<sup>2</sup> Mitri EA, Reynolds GK, Copescu AM, et al. State-of-the-Art Review: Antibiotic Allergy-A Multidisciplinary Approach to Delabeling. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2025 Nov 6;81(4):e74-e92

<sup>3</sup> Shenoy ES, Macy E, Rowe T, Blumenthal KG. Evaluation and Management of Penicillin Allergy: A Review. *JAMA*. 2019;321(2):188-199.

<sup>4</sup> Macy E. Why Was There Ever a Warning Not to Use Cephalosporins in the Setting of a Penicillin "Allergy"? *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2021 Nov;9(11):3929-3933.

<sup>5</sup> Macy E, Crawford WW, Nguyen MT, et al. Population-Based Incidence of New Ampicillin, Cephalixin, Cefaclor, and Sulfonamide Antibiotic "Allergies" in Exposed Individuals with and without Preexisting Ampicillin, Cephalixin, or Cefaclor "Allergies". *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2022 Feb;10(2):550-555.

<sup>6</sup> Trubiano, Jason A et al. Development and Validation of a Penicillin Allergy Clinical Decision Rule. *JAMA Internal Medicine* vol. 180,5 (2020): 745-752.

<sup>7</sup> Piotin A, Godet J, Trubiano JA, et al. Predictive factors of amoxicillin immediate hypersensitivity and validation of PEN-FAST clinical decision rule. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol*. 2022;128(1):27-32.

<sup>8</sup> Su C, Belmont A, Liao J, Kuster JK, Trubiano JA, Kwah JH. Evaluating the PEN-FAST Clinical Decision-making Tool to Enhance Penicillin Allergy Delabeling. *JAMA Intern Med*. 2023;183(8):883-885.

<sup>9</sup> Copescu, Ana Maria et al. Efficacy of a Clinical Decision Rule to Enable Direct Oral Challenge in Patients With Low-Risk Penicillin Allergy: The PALACE Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Internal Medicine* vol. 183,9 (2023): 944-952.

## PENICILLIN ALLERGY EVALUATION & DE-LABELING

		Penicillins (PCN)				1st-generation cephalosporins (1st)			2nd-generation cephalosporins (2nd)			3rd-generation cephalosporins (3rd)					4th	5th-generation cephalosporins (5th)			
		Penicillin G/V	Amoxicillin	Ampicillin	Piperacillin	Cefadroxil	Cefazolin	Cephalexin	Cefoxitin	Cefuroxime	Cefprozil	Cefdinir	Cefixime	Cefotaxime	Cefpodoxime	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Cefepime	Ceftaroline	Ceftolozane	Cefiderocol
PCN	Penicillin G/V				*																
	Amoxicillin			*	*	x		*		x											
	Ampicillin		*		*	*		x		*											
	Piperacillin	*	*	*		*		*		*											
1st	Cefadroxil		x	*	*			x		x											
	Cefazolin																				
	Cephalexin		*	x	*	x				*											
2nd	Cefoxitin								x												
	Cefuroxime							x				*	*	*	*	*	*		*		
	Cefprozil		x	*	*	x		*													
3rd	Cefdinir											*									
	Cefixime								*		*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
	Cefotaxime								*		*		x	x	x	*	x		*	*	
	Cefpodoxime								*		*	x		x	x	*	x		*	*	
	Ceftriaxone								*		*	x	x			*	x		*	*	
	Ceftazidime								*		*	*	*	*	*		*		*	x	
4th	Cefepime							*			*	x	x	x	*				*	*	
5th	Ceftaroline											*	*	*	*	*	*				
	Ceftolozane								*			*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
	Cefiderocol											*	*	*	*	x	*		*		*

- x Identical side chain  
highest risk of cross-reactivity
- \* Similar side chain  
moderate risk of cross-reactivity
- Lack of side chain similarity  
no risk of cross-reactivity

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## Learn more

- [American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology: Penicillin Allergy Center \(https://education.aaaai.org/penicillin-allergy-center/penicillin\)](https://education.aaaai.org/penicillin-allergy-center/penicillin)
- [CDC: Clinical Features of Penicillin Allergy \(www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/hcp/clinical-signs/index.html\)](http://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/hcp/clinical-signs/index.html)
- [ContagionLive: Discussing the Legal Liability of Prescribing Beta-Lactams to Penicillin-Allergic Patients \(www.contagionlive.com/view/discussing-the-legal-liability-of-prescribing-beta-lactams-to-penicillin-allergic-patients\)](http://www.contagionlive.com/view/discussing-the-legal-liability-of-prescribing-beta-lactams-to-penicillin-allergic-patients)
- [MDH: Antibiotic Stewardship Resources for Public Education \(www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/antibioticresistance/human/edpublic.html\)](http://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/antibioticresistance/human/edpublic.html)

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