### Supplementary table

**Table S1. Severity of hypersensitivity reactions and criteria for anaphylaxis**

| Grading the severity by Brown SG | Signs and symptoms                                      |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| **Grade 1.**                    |                                                          |
| Mild (skin and subcutaneous tissues only) | Generalized erythema, urticaria, periorbital edema, or angioedema |
| **Grade 2.**                    |                                                          |
| Moderate (features suggesting respiratory, cardiovascular, or gastrointestinal involvement) | Dyspnea, stridor, wheezing, nausea, vomiting, dizziness (presyncope), diaphoresis, chest or throat tightness, or abdominal pain |
| **Grade 3.**                    |                                                          |
| Severe (hypoxia, hypotension, or neurological compromise) | Cyanosis or $\text{SpO}_2 < 92\%$ at any stage, hypotension (systolic blood pressure $<90$ mmHg in adults), confusion, collapse, a loss of consciousness, or incontinence |

### Criteria for diagnosing anaphylaxis by the World Allergy Organization

Anaphylaxis is a highly likely event when any one of the following three criteria is fulfilled:

1. Acute onset of an illness (minutes to several hours) with the involvement of skin, mucosal tissue, or both. IT ALSO INVOLVES AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: A) respiratory distress, B) reduced blood pressure or associated symptoms of end-organ dysfunction OR
2. Two or more of the following that occurs rapidly when the patient is exposed to a likely allergen (minutes to several hours): A) the involvement of the skin-mucosal tissue, B) respiratory compromise (e.g., dyspnea, wheeze-bronchospasm, stridor, reduced PEF, hypoxemia), C) low blood pressure or associated symptoms, D) persistent gastrointestinal dysfunction OR
3. Lowered blood pressure of the patient after exposure to a known allergen (minutes to several hours). A) Infants and children: low systolic blood pressure (age-specific) or more than a 30% decrease in systolic blood pressure; B) Adults: systolic blood pressure of less than 90 mmHg or more than a 30% decrease from that person’s baseline