

To: [Recipient's email]

From: MPR on behalf of ALK, Inc.

Subject Lines:

[Optimize patient care: assess true penicillin allergies today]

[Enhance patient outcomes: correct allergy labels and verify true allergy status]

[Is your patient really allergic to penicillin?]

Preheader:

Improve patient outcomes with penicillin allergy testing

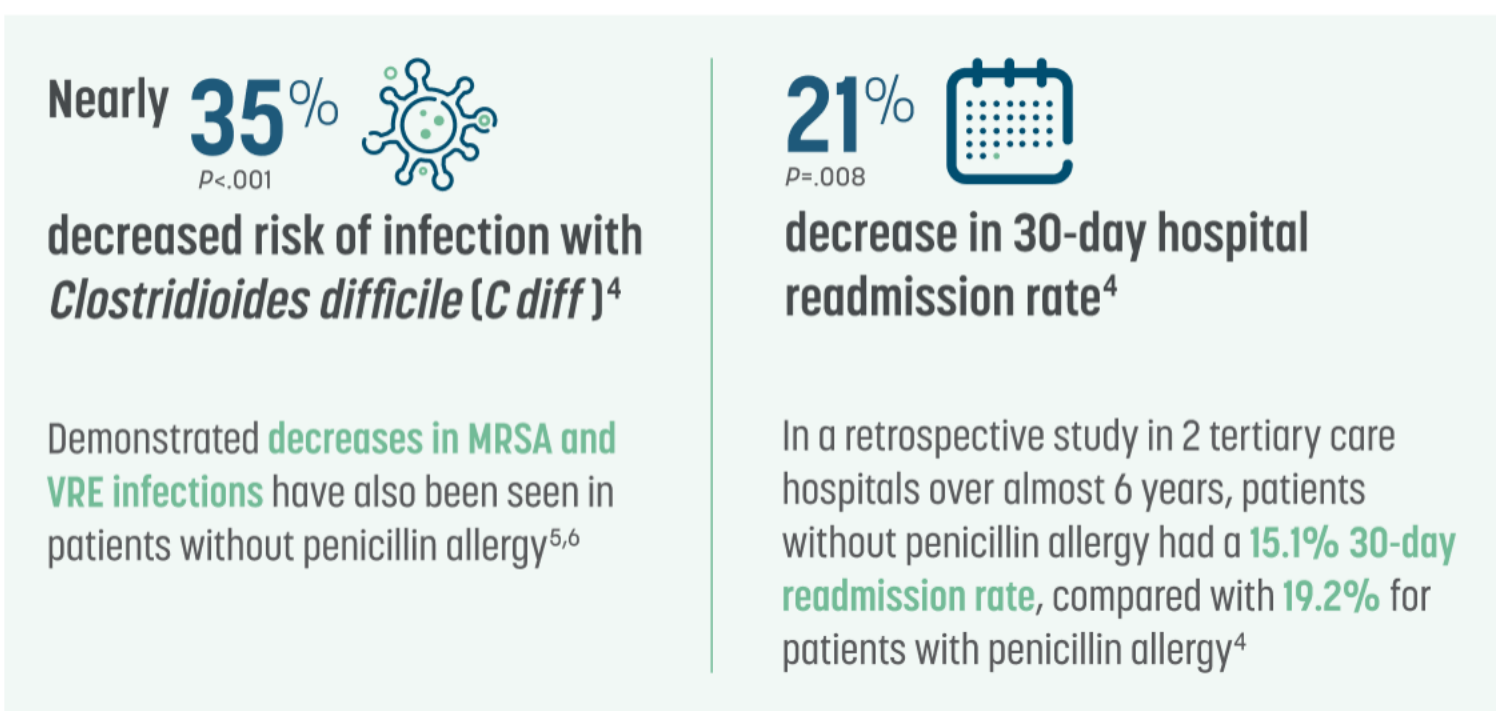
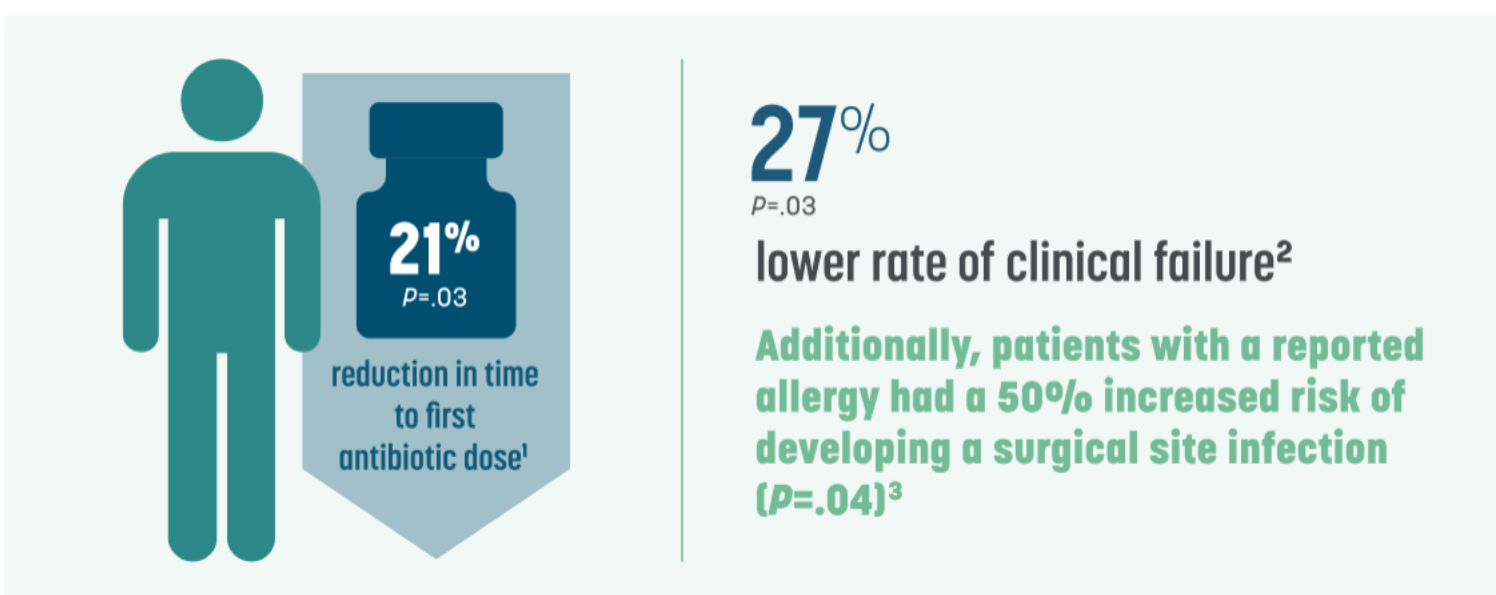
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Did you know that mislabeling patients with a penicillin allergy could significantly impact their future treatment options?

Removing or de-labeling your nonallergic patients could expand their treatment options and improve their outcomes.

The benefits of reclassifying patients as “nonallergic” are well documented:



Individuals labeled as penicillin allergic often receive more broad-spectrum and potentially toxic antibiotics, leading to the development of drug-resistant bacteria like methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and healthcare-associated infections like *Clostridium difficile* related colitis.⁴



You can play a role in the effort to advance the proper use of antibiotics. Before prescribing broad-spectrum antibiotics to a patient thought to be penicillin-allergic, evaluate the patient for true penicillin allergy.

[Learn More About Penicillin Allergy Testing](#)

References: 1. Jeffres MN, Narayanan PP, Shuster JE, Schramm GE. Consequences of avoiding β -lactams in patients with β -lactam allergies. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2016;137(4):1148-1153. doi:10.1016/j.jaci.2015.10.026 2. Blumenthal KG, Ryan EE, Li Y, Lee H, Kuhlen JL, Shenoy ES. The impact of a reported penicillin allergy on surgical site infection risk. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2018;66(3): 329-336. doi:10.1093/cid/cix794 3. Huang KH, Cluzet V, Hamilton K, Fadugba O. The impact of reported beta-lactam allergy in hospitalized patients with hematologic malignancies requiring antibiotics. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2018;67(1):27-33. doi:10.1093/cid/ciy037 4. Blumenthal KG, Lu N, Zhang Y, et al. Risk of methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Clostridium difficile* in patients with a documented penicillin allergy: population based matched cohort study. *BMJ*. 2018;361:k2400. 5. Macy E, Contreras R. Health care use and serious infection prevalence associated with penicillin “allergy” in hospitalized patients: a cohort study. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2014;133(3):790-796.



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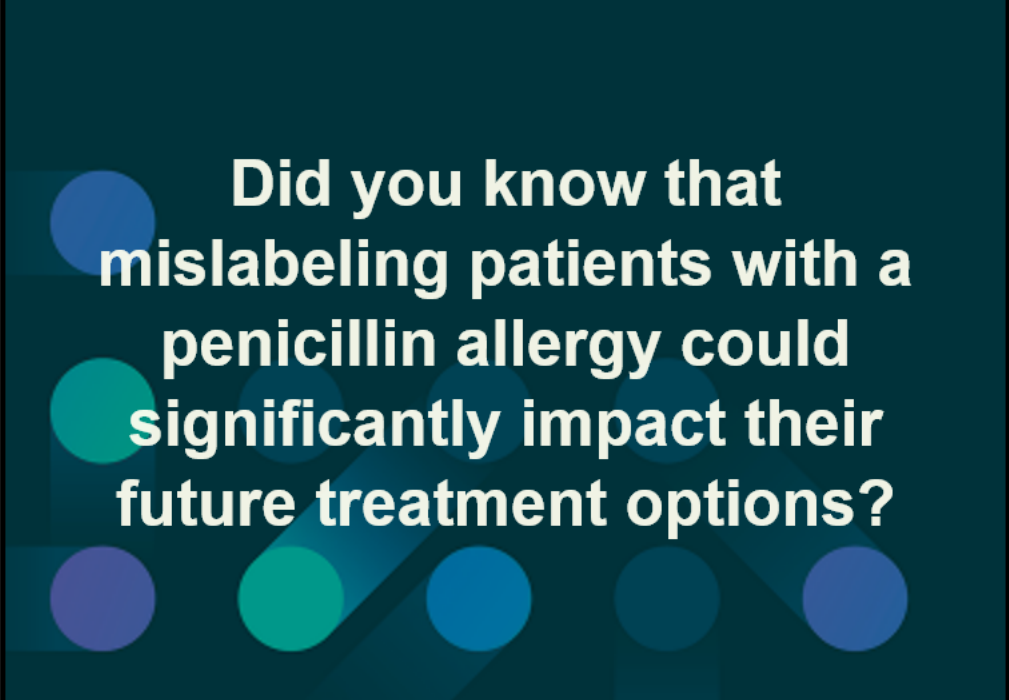
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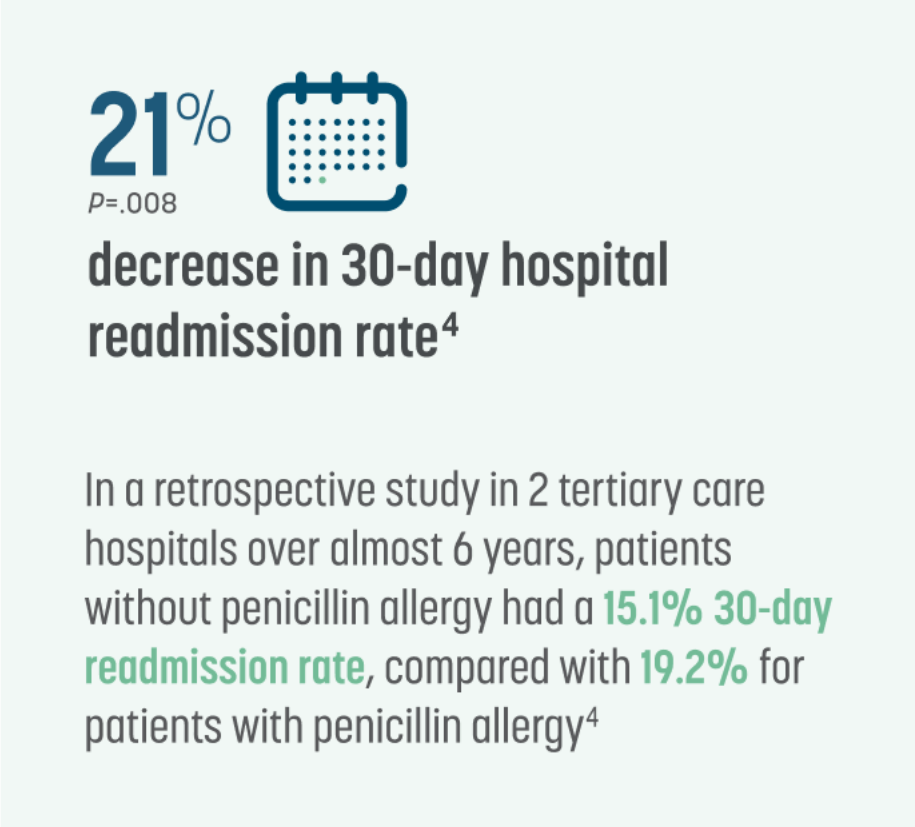
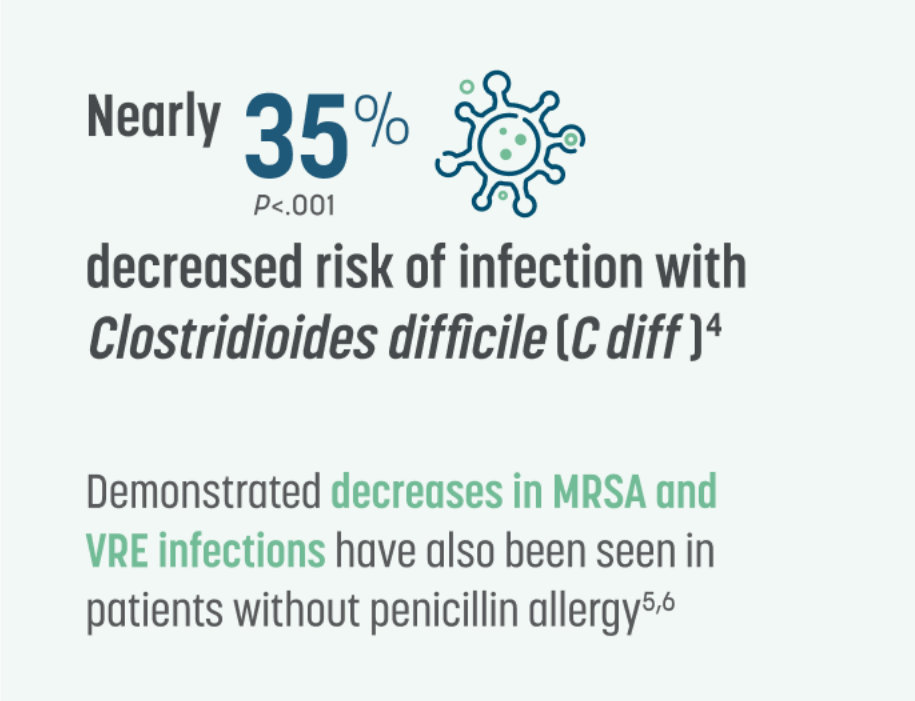
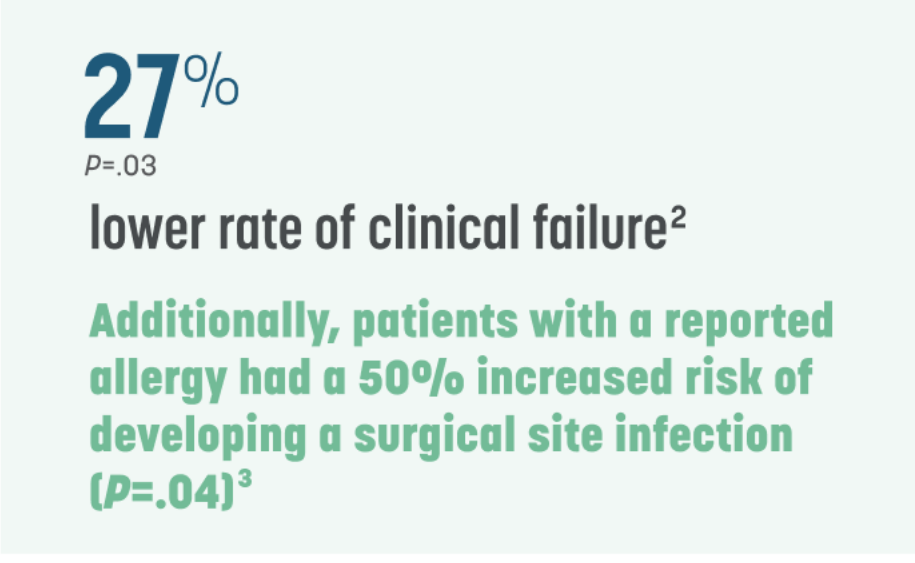
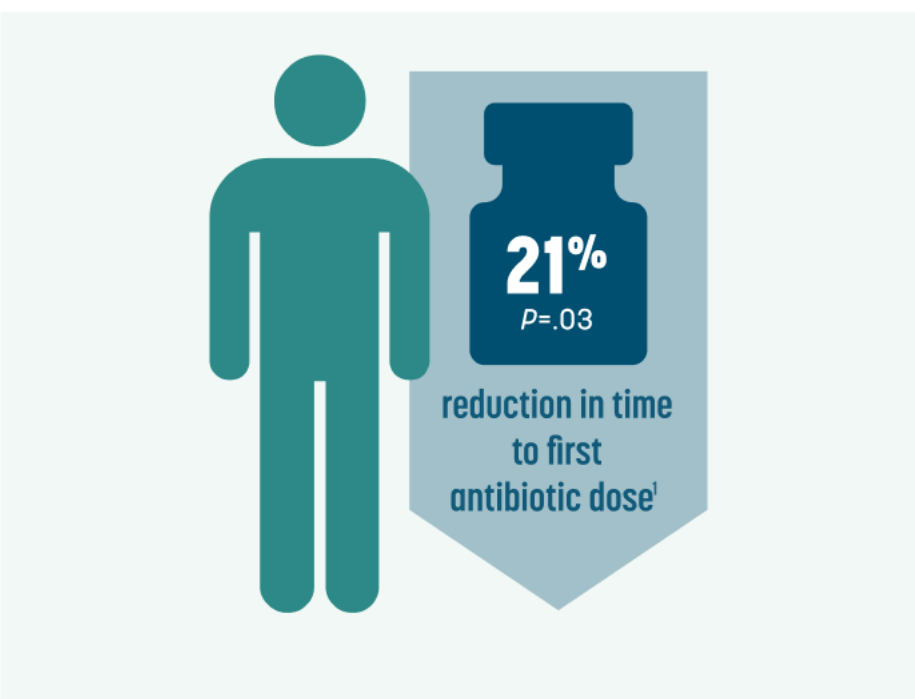
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