

Allergy

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Paediatric Update Course – Royal London











Allergy testing

- Investigation... but not as we know it





Allergy testing



Scratch/Prick Testing



Serological Testing

In vivo

 Free serum, unbound IgE molecules collected and measured in assay



Test scenario

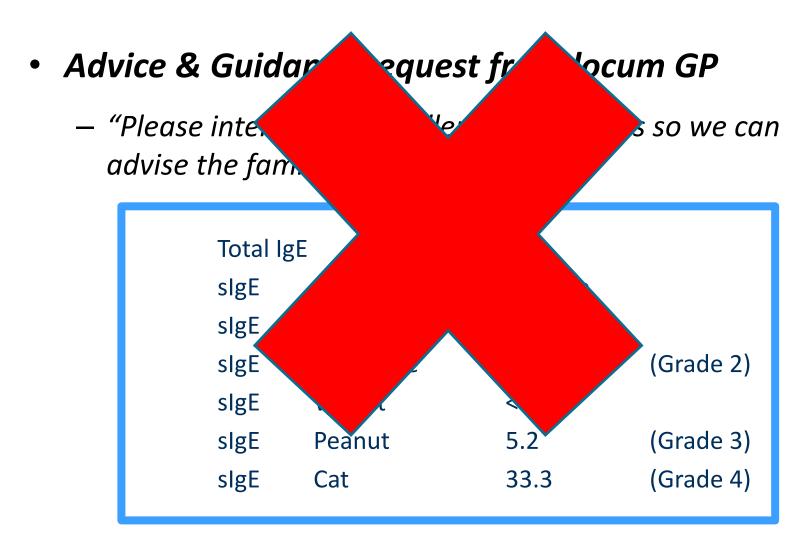


- Advice & Guidance request from locum GP
 - "Please interpret these allergy test results so we can advise the family"

Total IgE		200	
slgE	Fish mix	positive	
sIgE	Cow's milk	< 0.35	
sIgE	Egg white	2.3	(Grade 2)
sIgE	Wheat	< 0.35	
sIgE	Peanut	5.2	(Grade 3)
slgE	Cat	33.3	(Grade 4)

Test scenario





Test scenario - history



- 5 year old boy
- Seen by ENT for hayfever and sent for allergy tests
- Previous suspected reaction to a meal
 - ☐ Generalised urticaria, wheeze
 - Prawn cocktail crisps
 Glass of milk
 - ❖ Peanut butter on toast (1st exposure to peanut)
- Mother then says niece has a food allergy to egg and that her daughter has lactose intolerance
- He eats egg and fish regularly

Test scenario



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slgE	Cat	33.3	(Grade 4)



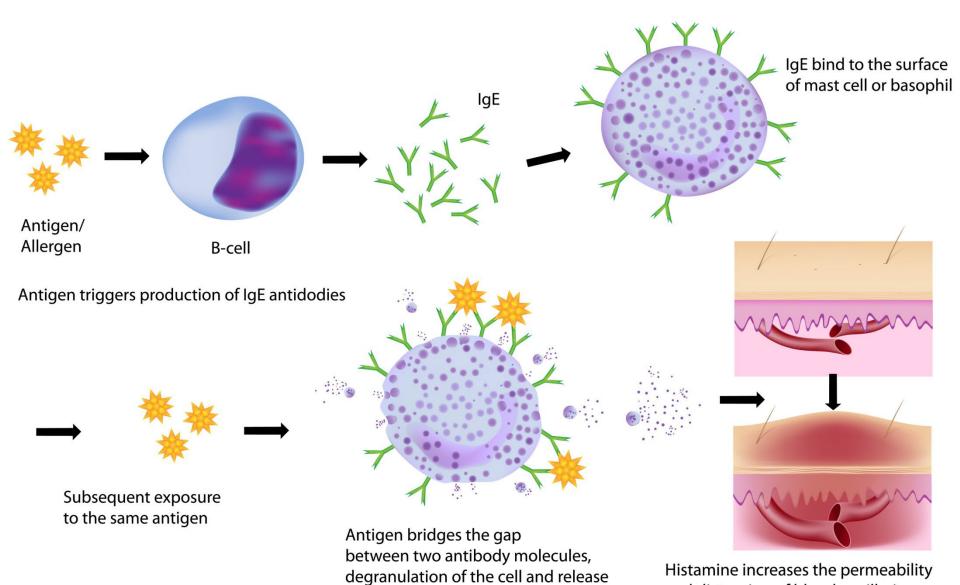


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slgE
slgE
slgE
slgE
slgE
```

IgE mediated reaction



and distension of blood capillaries



of histamine and other mediators

IgE - what is tested

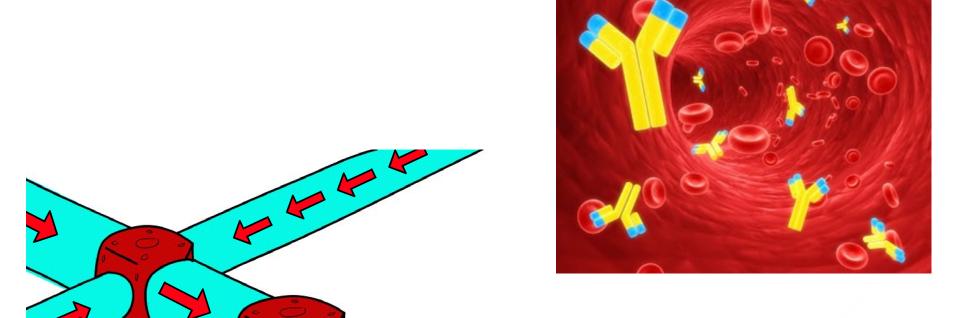


Bloods tests

- Total IgE
- RAST (radio-allergo-sorbe
- Specific IgE testing

IgE - what is tested

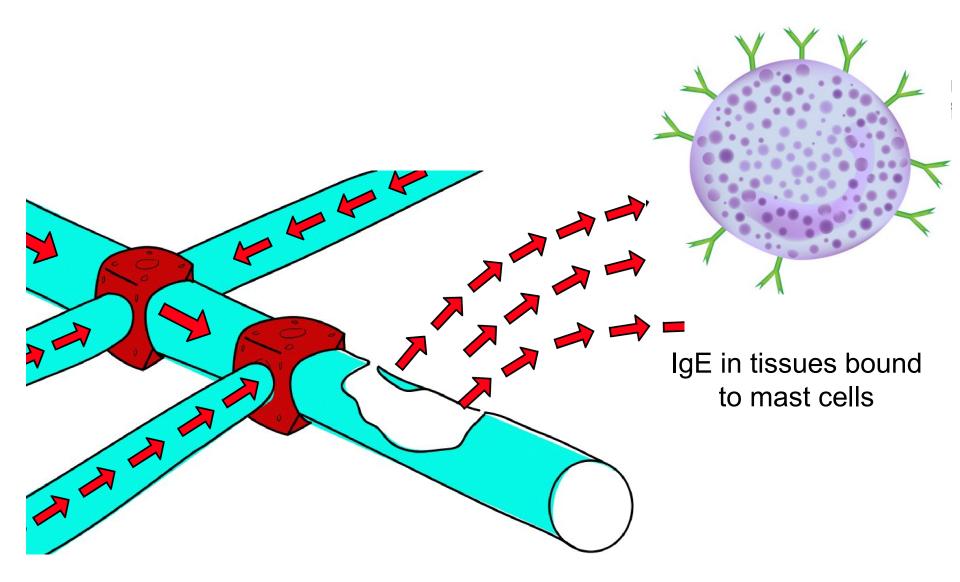




Unbound IgE in serum

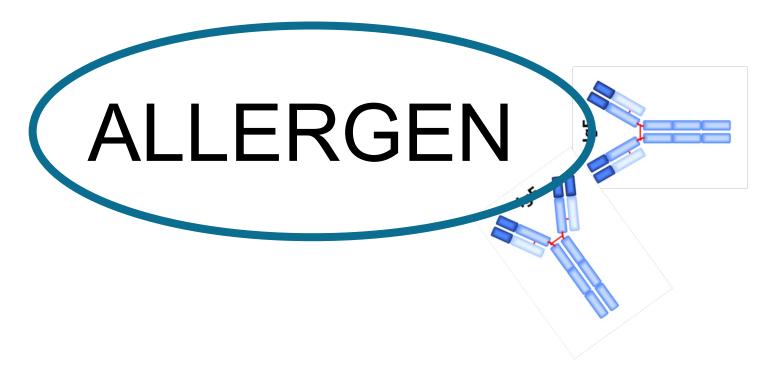
IgE - what is tested





Specific IgE testing (slgE) Barts Health





Historically a specific IgE of > 0.35 kunits/L is considered **POSITIVE**

Specific IgE testing (sIgE) Barts H



The result gives an indication of

How <u>likely</u> is the patient to react to that food

- ≠ severity
- ≠ how little food will cause a reaction (e.g. traces)
- ≠ cannot compare between patients
- ≠ cannot compare different foods in the same patient

Test scenario



- So "Grade" has no clinical relevance
- Cannot compare one food with another

```
slgE Egg white 2.3
slgE Peanut 5.2
```

Without history allergy testing is a guessing game







- Finding specific IgE (sIgE) > 0.35 & no history available
 - = SENSITISATION
 - ≠ Allergy

- ↑ slgE + <u>clear history</u> of reaction to that food
 - = ALLERGY





- Detection of ↑ slgE and no <u>acute</u> reaction when that food is eaten
 - = TOLERANT











- Detection of ↑ slgE and no <u>acute</u> reaction when that food is eaten
 - = TOLERANT

 Long term unnecessary removal of food that is sensitised but tolerated risks the patient losing tolerance and developing an acute allergy



Unnecessary exclusion









Test scenario



- Eats egg regularly = tolerant
- Peanut 1st exposure = he is allergic

```
slgE Cow's milk< 0.35</th>slgE Egg white2.3slgE Wheat< 0.35</td>slgE Peanut5.2slgE Cat33.3
```

Test scenario

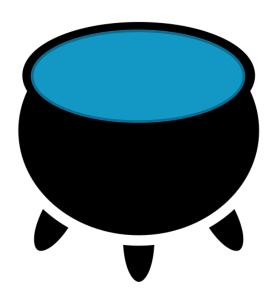


"What about the fish?"

slgE Fish mix positive



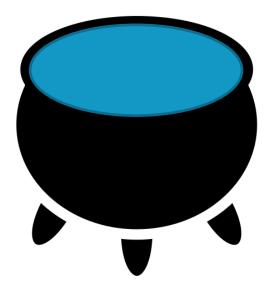
- "Easier to order"
- "Tests for everything"





Nut mix

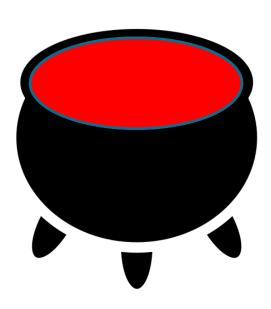
- (1) Almond
- (2) Peanut
- (3) Coconut
- (4) Hazelnut
- (5) Walnut
- (6) Cashew





PATIENT 1:





Nut mix

Almond

Peanut

Coconut Hazelnut

Walnut

Cashew

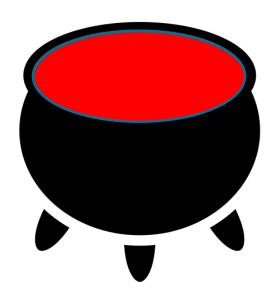


PATIENT 1:

Your result:



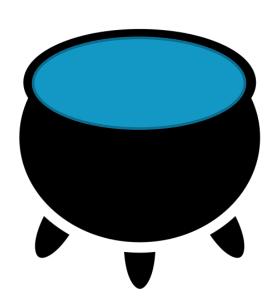
Nut mix - POSITIVE





PATIENT 2:





Nut mix

Almond

Peanut Coconut

Hazelnut

Walnut

Cashew



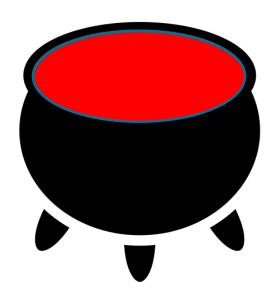


PATIENT 2:



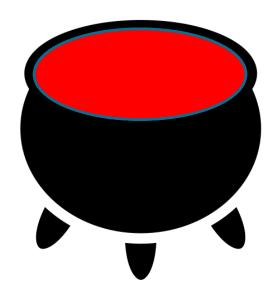


Nut mix - POSITIVE





A positive mix result
does NOT mean
the patient is allergic to ALL the foods
contained within the mix



Test scenario



"What does this mean?"

Total IgE

200

Total IgE



Not a screening test for allergy

 High levels (> 500, e.g. eczema) can cause false positive specific IgE results



Zidarn M, Silar M, Vegnuti M, Korosec P, Kosnik M. The specificity of tests for anti-beta-lactam IgE antibodies declines progressively with increase of total serum IgE. *Wien Klin Wochenschr*. 2009;121(9-10):353-356

Yousef E, Haque AS. A pilot study to assess relationship between total IgE and 95% predictive decision points of food specific IgE concentration. *Eur Ann Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2016;48(6):233-236

Grabenhenrich L, Lange L, Härtl M, et al. The component-specific to total IgE ratios do not improve peanut and hazelnut allergy diagnoses. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2016;137(6):1751-1760.e8

Total IgE

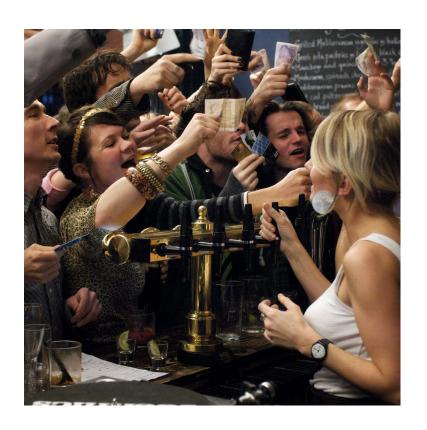


Total IgE < 500



Total IgE > 500

- high risk of being given a fake
- only gets risker the higher the number



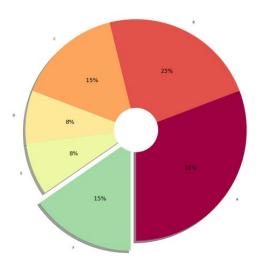
Total IgE



Does not add up to all the specific IgE present

Very low levels (< 5) can result in <u>fals</u>

Sinclar & Peters Clin Pathol 2004;57:956-959





Test scenario



Unlikely to be false positive slgE due to high lgE

Total IgE

200

Age vs. slgE



Can sigE tests be used in conjunction with a clinical history to make an accurate diagnosis of IgE-mediated food allergy in a 3-month-old child?

- In healthy children, total IgE levels start to increase in the first 6
 weeks of life
- IgE continues to increase progressively up to 10-15 years of age
- At any age, a negative test <u>cannot rule out</u> food allergy in the presence of a suggestive history

My suggestion



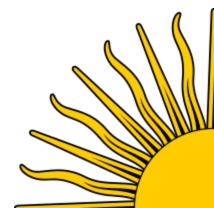
Consider specific IgE as either positive or negative

For example:

slgE Peanut
 10.1
 Positive

slgE Cow's milk 0.4 => Positive

slgE Wheat
 0.02
 Negative



My suggestion



- Investigating an ACUTE reaction with a + ve test
 - If the <u>history</u> is convincing for that food
 - AVOID it
 - If patient still eats the food with NO ACUTE REACTION
 - Keep in the diet
 - If patient has never eaten the food before or unsure
 - AVOID it until see an allergist

My suggestion



- Investigating an ACUTE reaction with a ve test
 - If the <u>history</u> is convincing for that food
 - AVOID it
 - If patient still eats the food with NO ACUTE REACTION
 - Keep in the diet
 - If patient has never eaten the food before or unsure
 - No need to avoid

Generic reference ranges for slgE

Range (kU/L)	RAST grade	Description	Interpretation	
< 0.1		Undetectable	Consider other causes apart from IgE mediated allergy	
0.1 – 0.35		Detectable, low	In rare cases patients with antibody levels in this range may experience clinical symptoms. Correlate with clinical findings	
0.36 – 0.69	1	Low		
0.7 – 3.45	2	Moderate		
3.46 – 17.4	3	High	Increased sIgE to an allergen only indicates sensitisation	
17.5 – 49.0	4	Very high	A diagnosis of IgE-mediated allergy requires evidence of both sensitisation and clinical reactivity.	
50 - 99	5			
> 100	6			

ALL SPECIFIC IgE TEST RESULTS SHOULD ALWAYS BE CORRELATED WITH CLINICAL HISTORY

Don't forget very high or very low total IgE will affect diagnostic accuracy

Generic reference ranges for sIgE

Range (kU/L)	Description	Interpretation	
< 0.1	Negative	Consider other causes apart from IgE mediated allergy	
0.1 – 0.35		In rare cases patients with antibody levels in this range may experience clinical symptoms. Correlate with clinical findings	
0.36 – 0.69	Positive		
0.7 – 3.45		Increased sIgE to an allergen only indicates sensitisation A diagnosis of IgE-mediated allergy requires evidence of both sensitisation and clinical reactivity.	
3.46 – 17.4			
17.5 – 49.0			
50 - 99			
> 100			

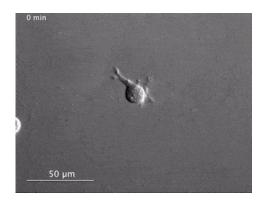
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Non-IgE reactions

Cell-mediated reaction (type IV hypersensitivity)



 Skin prick & slgE testing <u>will not detect</u> this kind of allergy

Only validated test - elimination diet + re-introduction

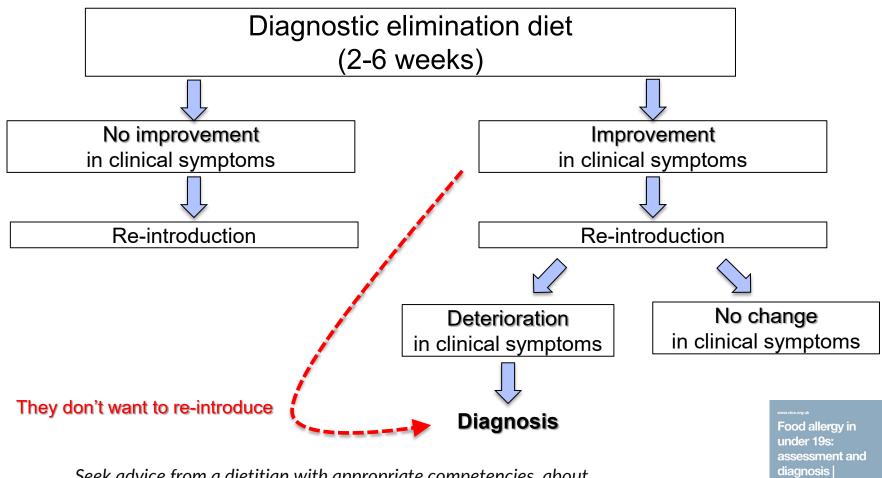
Non-IgE mediated allergy



Guidance and

guidelines | NICE

only ONE diagnostic test



Seek advice from a dietitian with appropriate competencies, about nutritional adequacies, timings of elimination and reintroduction, and follow-up

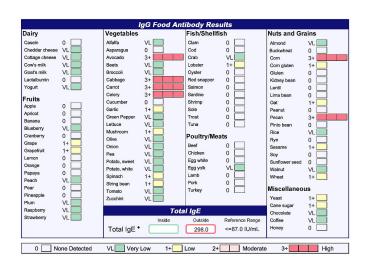
Alternative testing



Not validated and not used in NHS









Summary



 Allergy tests are of extremely limited value without an allergy focused history

Total IgE is not a screening tool for allergies

- IgE allergy tests do not relate to:
 - severity
 - amount that will cause a reaction
 - non-lgE mediated allergies

