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INTRODUCTION

- The most common food allergy in young children
- More prevalent in infants
- Approximately 2 % of children < 4 year

PATHOGENESIS

- Immunologic response (IgE , non-IgE)
- Casein and whey proteins(80 and 20 percent)

IgE-mediated reactions

- Immediately, within minutes to two hours
- Skin, oropharyngeal, upper and lower respiratory, GI, cardiovascular
- From mild to life-threatening anaphylaxis

Non-IgE-mediated reactions

- Food protein-induced proctitis/proctocolitis
- Food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome
- Food protein-induced enteropathy
- Heiner syndrome
- <u>Gastroesophageal reflux</u>
- Infantile colic
- <u>Constipation</u>

FPIPC

- The first weeks of life
- The first week of life(occasionally)
- Inflammation of the distal colon
- Rectal bleeding
- Loose stool or diarrhea (sometimes)
- Breastfed(at least one-half)
- Healthy-appearing and happy
- Resolve by late infancy



- Multiple daily stools with visible blood
- Mucus-streaked stools ,OB +
- Infrequent stools with occasional bleeding
- Constipation(rarely)
- Associated eczema(rarely)
- Family history of atopic disease

DIETARY TRIGGERS

- Cow's milk 76 percent
- Egg 16 percent
- Soy 6 percent
- Multiple
- No response to maternal dietary restriction

Warning symptoms, signs

- Unwell appearance
- Fever
- Poor weight gain
- Failure to thrive
- Frank diarrhea
- Forceful vomiting
- Abdominal distension

Further evaluation

• Allergy testing

-Skin prick testing : <u>not recommended</u> -may be considered in suggestive of IgEmediated allergy

- Flexible sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy
- Antibiotic

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

- Anal fissure
- Enteric infection
- Early-onset inflammatory bowel disease
- Other types of food allergies
- Intussusception
- Others

MANAGEMENT

• Exclusively breastfed infants

Formula-supplemented or formula-fed infants

Exclusively breastfed infants

- Continued breastfeeding
- No further management
- Elimination of dairy products from the mother's diet ??
- Q.O.L of mother

Exclusively breastfed infants

- cow's milk elimination for at least two weeks
- soy, followed by egg
- Clinical clearing within one to two weeks
- Microscopic clearing may persist for several weeks.

MANAGEMENT

- Switch from breastfeeding to a hydrolyzed or amino acid-based formula
- Continue breastfeeding despite ongoing symptoms

Formula-fed infants

- Cow's milk formulas
- Soy-based formulas
- Extensively hydrolyzed formula
- Amino acid-based ("elemental") formula (5 percent)
- Probiotic supplement??

Reintroduction

- <u>Timing</u> : at six months to one year of age -early reintroduction with mild symptoms
- <u>Setting</u>:can be done at home

 -amino acid-based formula to extensively
 hydrolyzed protein for one to two months
- <u>Advancement</u> :1 ounce (30 mL), increases 1 ounce every 1-3 day
- <u>Recurrence</u>: restriction for an additional six months

Younger siblings

• **Continue breast feeding**

-asymptomatic infant =no need for dietary restriction -symptomatic infant

• Formula fed infant

FPIES

- Far less common than proctocolitis
- The severe end of the spectrum
- Most commonly by cow's milk or soy protein
- usually early infancy
- In extreme cases, within the first days of life
- later age at onset of solid-food FPIES

Acute FPIES

tend to be sicker profuse, repetitive vomiting sometimes diarrhea dehydration lethargy pallor hypotonia hypotension/shock hypothermia

Chronic FPIES

- watery diarrhea
- intermittent vomiting
- weight loss , FTT
- Anemia
- hypoproteinemia, and hypoalbuminemia



- *Cow's milk and soy*: the most common
- Rare in exclusively breastfed infants(a protective role)
- <u>Solid foods</u>: rice is the most common

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

- Gastrointestinal food allergy disorders
- Infections
- Necrotizing enterocolitis
- Intestinal obstruction
- Metabolic disorders

MANAGEMENT

- Emergency treatment plan
- Dietary elimination

