

Common Food Allergy in Children & Adults

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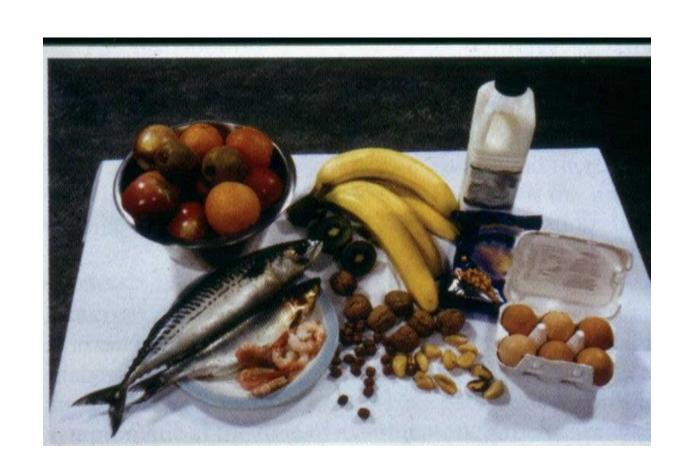


Food Allergy

• Food allergy is defined as an adverse health effect arising from a specific immune response occurs on exposure to a given food



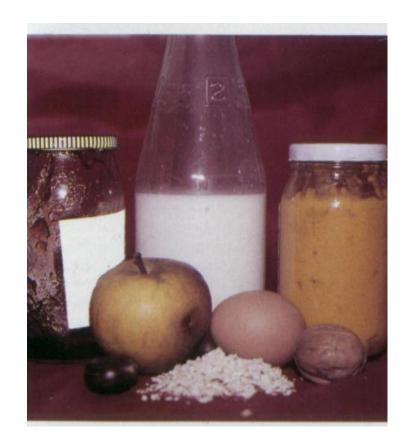
• 90% of IgE-mediated food allergies in childhood are caused by eight foods: cows milk, hens egg, soy, peanuts, tree nuts (and seeds), wheat, fish and shellfish.



• Which food allergy usually doesn't improve during childhood?

- A- fish
- B- milk
- C- egg
- D- soy

Children often develop tolerance to cows milk, egg, soy and wheat by school age, whereas allergies to nuts, fish and shellfish are more likely to be lifelong



Food Allergy

• Prevalence of food allergy in American children <u>18</u> percent in in 2007

• Eosinophilic esophagitis has increased in children

food allergy is the most common cause of anaphylaxis in OPD

Food Allergy

- More than 90% of FA in children: cow's milk, egg soy, wheat
- nuts, fish and shellfish in adult
- High protein content introduced at early age
- Dietary habits: sesame in East, buckwheat in Japan ,
- mustard in France
- Most FA improve: cow's milk, egg, soya, wheat
- Peanut and tree nut and seafood tend to <u>persist to</u> <u>adulthood</u>

Food Allergy & prevalence

 In a study in America self-reported food allergy in children ,: 8%

- the most prevalent food allergy were peanut, cow's milk, shellfish and tree nut in <u>Euro</u>
- in a meta-analysis FA in 6%
- FA increase 18% between 1997 to 2007, Maybe due to increase in diagnosis

Food Allergy prevalence

- Prevalence 0.5- 2.5% newborn : CMA in first y of life ; 60%
 IgE mediated
- Egg allergy in 1.6% of young children in UK & USA, 8.9% in Australia
- In infants: CMA non Ig E-mediated improve in 3rd year;
- CMA & egg IE-mediated allergy: 10-25 % retain their sensitivity to second decade, 50% develop FA to other food

Changes in prevalence of food allergy

 Tree nut, peanut allergy: 2-3 fold increase in west, in children during last 10-20 y,

Food anaphylaxis increases 70-100% (125%)

 ER visit for anaphylaxis increase, greater increase in 5-17 y-o



Food Allergy in Children

• Food additive allergy: 0.5-1%(in atopy-&in FA)

- 35% of children with mod. to sever AD : IgE mediated FA
- 6% of asthmatic children: food induced wheeze

Children with E esophagitis: symptoms improve after elimination diet

Food Allergy in Adult

FA in adult is less common, peanut & tree nut: 1.2% + sea food 2.3% = 3.5-4%,

- overall pollen-food allergy: 16.7% in young adult
- Pollen related FA: higher prevalence, allergy to pollen:
- 74% oral symptoms to pollen associated foods (raw food- vegetables...)



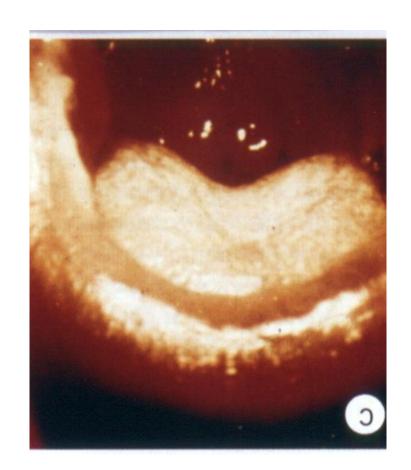
Fresh fruit can be used for skin prick testing for fruit alle



Pross reactivity between birch pollen and apple in patient pringtime hay fever and oral allergy syndrome after ingesti

Oral Allergy Syndrome

- Angioedema ,itching, lips, throat ,tongue
- Fruit ,vegetables
- Transient
- Allergic rhinits





Genetic & Environmental

- Genetic & histone related protein active in epigenetic regulation of gene expression
- Peanut allergy in 64% of monozygotic twin

- Hygiene hypothesis: early life exposure to infection; tolerance
- C/S
- Timing of infant diet
- Integrity of skin barrier

- IgE mediated FA in Europe: 11-29% in 7-10 y-o and 7-24% in adult
- Geographic variation: environmental factor

Protective effect of environment on Food Allergy:

- young mother no of pregnancy-longer pregnancy-
- living farm-
- more sibling- older sibling-
- day care & pet before 2 y-0-
- Younger infant formula introduced, less likely FA
- Younger infant solid food introduced, less likely FA
- Breast fed more than 6 m-o-?, but duration and the time of breast fed: no prevention of food allergy

Environmental factor increase Food Allergy

- Vit D deficiency-
- late introduction of food-
- antiacid in adult-
- prematurity LBwt-
- atopy-
- parental FA-
- inhalant sensitization-
- infant formula(replace or complementary) especially hypoallergenic formula

Food allergen

The top 20 protein families: 80% FA

- Class I: water soluble glycoprotein, stable with heat , acid, enzyme; allergic sensitization in GI or via inflamed skin
- Class II: after sensitization to inhalant allergen



Cow's Milk Allergy

- The first protein
- The most common FA
- Casein: 76-86% of milk, 4 component
- Whey: α-lactoglobulin,
 β-lactoglobulin, bovine Ig- Bovine alb.
- Lactoferrin- transferrin- lipase- esterase
- Casein is more potent : Ab response
- But whey is stronger in allergic RX (rapidly absorbed)

Cow's Milk Allergy

- In immunoblotting: cross Rx among CM- goatsheep: homology
- 90% CMA, react to goat's milk
- 10% milk allergy, react to beef
- Extensive heating (95c/20 min), destroy whey protein
- Pasteurization may increase allergenicity of cow's milk(β-lactoglobulin)

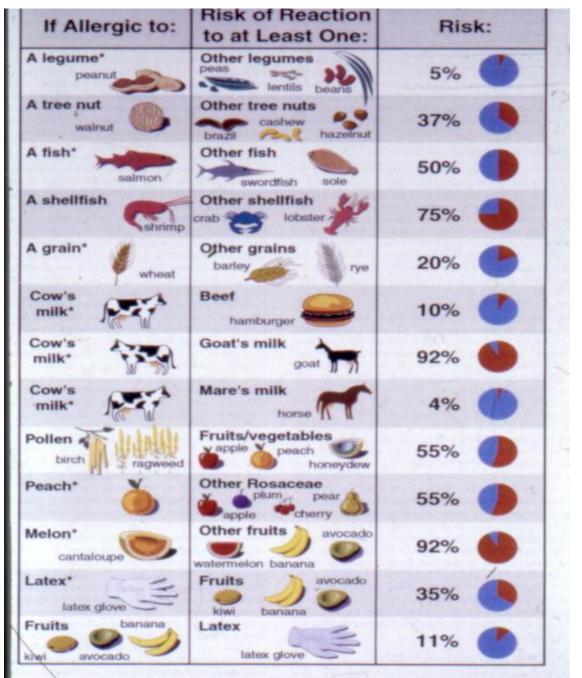


FIG. Approximate rate of clinical reactivity to at least 1 other related food. The probability of reacting to related foods varies, depending on numerous factors (see taxt). *Data derived from studies with DBPCFCs.

Cow's milk allergy

- 75% of CM allergy tolerate baked milk
- Rx to baked milk: more sever form(anaphylaxis)
 & more prolonged
- Baked milk : accelerated tolerance to unheated milk



Chicken Egg Allergy

- The most common IgE-mediated FA in children
- White is more allergenic, ; glycoprotein-ovomucoid
 ovalbumin- ovotransferrin
- 70% of egg allergy: tolerate baked egg (cake)
- Baked with wheat gluten: form high molecular complexes: water insoluble

Nut allergy

- Tree nut: 1.2% of US population
- almond 0.7%- walnut 0.6%-

hazelnut 0.6%

- Skin test Rx among tree nut but allergy to one nut can tolerate others
- 30% of peanut allergy Rx to at least one nut



Fish allergy

- In adult and children
- Parvalbumin from white meat
- Rx to 1 to 3 types of fishes
- Tolerate canned fish
- Allergy to airborne during cooking
- Sea factory: occupational asthma
- Raw fish: allergy to fish parasite: Anisukis simplex



 Which one is the most common presentation of food allergy?

- A- asthma
- B- Urticaria
- C- anaphylaxis
- D- abdominal pain

Cutaneous Food Allergy , IgE mediated

- Urticaria & angioedema: the most common acute symptom
- Cause & effect is obvious : appear during min
- Adult : fish tree nut
- Children: egg milk nut
- Contact with food; prevalence?
- Chronic Urticaria: 2-4% FA









Cutaneous Food Allergy Mixed IgE —non IgE mediated

- <u>Atopic Dermatitis</u> 90% in young :1 y-o(typical distribution- itching- relapsing) with asthma or AR
- In children 35-40% with mod to sever AD: FA, elimination of that diet: improvement
- In a series: AD& FA: 1/3 outgrown in 2-3 years, tolerance to soy was common, to peanut was rare
- Skin prick test may become +ve, but serum specific IgE dropped







Cutaneous Food Allergy non IgE mediated

 Food induced contact dermatitis: among food handler(raw fish, meat, egg)

 Dermatitis Herpetiformis: chronic blistering skin disorder, with gluten enteropathy sever itchy, vesico-popular, symmetrical: extensorbuttock



Respiratory Food Allergy

Acute form: IgE- mediated

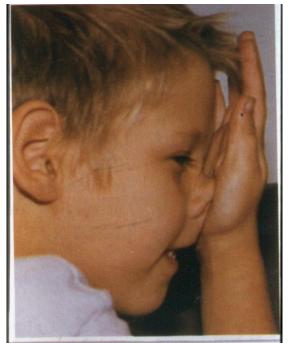
Chronic form: mix IgE & non-IgE- mediated

Upper & lower respiratory tract

Respiratory Food Allergy

Rhinoconjunctivitis

- ,alone is not common in FA
- Minutes to 2 hrs after ingestion(erythema- itchingtearing)
- + AR sign
- In DBPCFCT: 16% AR sign, but in infants 0.2%



Respiratory Food Allergy asthma

- Isolated wheeze is uncommon in FA
- In children 6-8.5%: food induced wheeze (to 25% in another study)
- Study: In asthma + AD: 15% FA
- Airborne food allergy (vapor- steam) from cooking (fish-egg..)induce asthma in susceptible pts
- Asthmatic children with food allergy: more sever asthma

در کدامیک شانس آلرژی غذایی کمتر وجود دارد؟

1- آسم

2- کھیر حاد

3- کھیر مزمن

4- رينيت آلرژيک

Respiratory Food Allergy non-lgE mediated

- Food induced pulmonary hemosiderosis(<u>Heiner Syndrome</u>)
- Rare
- Recurrent pneumonia
- Pulmonary hemorrhage
- Hemosiderosis
- GI blood loss
- Iron deficiency Anemia
- FTT

Respiratory Food Allergy non-lgE mediated

- Hemosiderin laden macrophages in GI aspirate or lung bx
- Non IgE mediated response to milk (Eggbuckwheat-..)
- Eosinophil- serum precipitant



Anaphylaxis & Food Allergy

- 1/3 of causes of anaphylaxis in ER
- GI- Resp_ Skin- CVS
- Study: 12 fatal and fear fatal anaphylaxis: all had resp symptom
- ¼ remain symptomatic till 2-3 days
- FA with sever Rx in : asthma- hx of sever Rx- delay treatment- denial
- In US: 85% fatalities (peanut-tree nut)
- Bothe sexes
- Adolescence- adult

Food dependent exercise induced anaphylaxis

- Exercise –induced anaphylaxis: 30-50% food trigger
- Exercise within 2-4 hrs of ingestion the food
- Can tolerate that food if no exercise
- Usually have asthma or atopy
- Hx of Rx to that food when were younger
- More female
- Late teen to 30
- Mechanism?
- Wheat, fruit, milk, celery ,
- Dx: exercise after eating within 1-2 hrs



