

PATIENT ID:

 VHA

PATIENT NAME:

 ALEX Full Panel

DATE OF BIRTH:



SAMPLE CODE:

 VH_ALEX

QR-CODE:

 02AOW051

ANALYZED ON:

 13/03/2023

TESTED ALLERGENS:

 295

TEST METHOD:

 ALEX²

REFERRING PHYSICIAN:

Viva Health Laboratories

TESTED BY:

BIO-DIAGNOSTICS LTD,

UPTON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

RECTORY ROAD, UPTON UPON SEVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE

WR8 0LX

The internal QC (Plausibility check for GD) was within acceptance range.

Lab report: Summary on detectable sensitisations

POLLEN

Grass Pollen 

Tree Pollen 

Weed Pollen 

MITES

House Dust Mites & Storage Mites 

PLANT-BASED FOOD

Legumes 

Grains 

Spices 

Fruits 

Vegetables 

Nuts & Seeds 

INSECTS & VENOMS

Ant, Bee, Wasp 

Cockroach 

MICROORGANISMS

Fungal Spores & Yeast 

ANIMAL-DERIVED FOOD

Milk 

Egg 

Fish & Seafood 

Meat 

EPITHELIAL TISSUES OF ANIMALS

Pets 

Farm Animals 

OTHERS

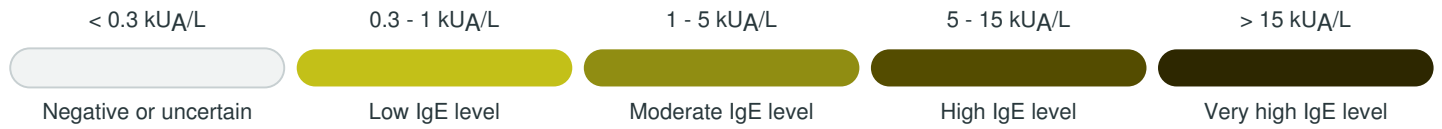
Latex 

Ficus 

CCD 

Parasite 

Highest measured IgE concentration per allergen group



| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|

POLLEN

Grass Pollen

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| Bermuda grass | •••• | Cyn d | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Cyn d 1 | Beta-Expansin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Perennial Ryegrass | ⊙ | Lol p 1 | Beta-Expansin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Bahia grass | •••• | Pas n | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Timothy grass | ⊙ | Phl p 1 | Beta-Expansin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Phl p 2 | Expansin | 0.26 |
| | ⊙ | Phl p 5.0101 | Grass Group 5/6 | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Phl p 6 | Grass Group 5/6 | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Phl p 7 | Polcalcin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Phl p 12 | Profilin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Common reed | •••• | Phr c | | 0.11 |
| Cultivated rye, Pollen | •••• | Sec c_pollen | | ≤ 0.10 |

Tree Pollen

| | | | | |
|----------------|------|--------------|---------------------|--------|
| Acacia | •••• | Aca m | | 0.15 |
| Tree of Heaven | •••• | Ail a | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Alder | ⊙ | Aln g 1 | PR-10 | 0.16 |
| | ⊙ | Aln g 4 | Polcalcin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Silver birch | ⊙ | Bet v 1 | PR-10 | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Bet v 2 | Profilin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Bet v 6 | Isoflavon Reductase | 0.24 |
| Paper mulberry | •••• | Bro pa | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Hazel pollen | •••• | Cor a_pollen | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Cor a 1.0103 | PR-10 | ≤ 0.10 |
| Sugi | ⊙ | Cry j 1 | Pectate Lyase | ≤ 0.10 |
| Cypress | ⊙ | Cup a 1 | Pectate Lyase | ≤ 0.10 |
| | •••• | Cup s | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Beech | ⊙ | Fag s 1 | PR-10 | ≤ 0.10 |
| Ash | •••• | Fra e | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Fra e 1 | Ole e 1-Family | ≤ 0.10 |
| Walnut pollen | •••• | Jug r_pollen | | 0.10 |
| Mountain cedar | •••• | Jun a | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Mulberry | •••• | Mor r | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Olive | ⊙ | Ole e 1 | Ole e 1-Family | ≤ 0.10 |

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|-------------------|-----|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | ⊙ | Ole e 9 | 1,3 β Glucanase | ≤ 0.10 |
| Date palm | ⊙ | Pho d 2 | Profilin | ≤ 0.10 |
| London plane tree | ⊙ | Pla a 1 | Plant Invertase | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Pla a 2 | Polygalacturonase | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Pla a 3 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| Cottonwood | ⊙ | Pop n | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Elm | ⊙ | Ulm c | | ≤ 0.10 |

Weed Pollen

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| Common Pigweed | ⊙ | Ama r | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Ragweed | ⊙ | Amb a | | 0.15 |
| | ⊙ | Amb a 1 | Pectate Lyase | 0.35 |
| | ⊙ | Amb a 4 | Plant Defensin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Mugwort | ⊙ | Art v | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Art v 1 | Plant Defensin | 0.15 |
| | ⊙ | Art v 3 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| Hemp | ⊙ | Can s | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Can s 3 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| Lamb's quarter | ⊙ | Che a | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Che a 1 | Ole e 1-Family | ≤ 0.10 |
| Annual mercury | ⊙ | Mer a 1 | Profilin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Wall pellitory | ⊙ | Par j | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Par j 2 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| Ribwort | ⊙ | Pla l | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Pla l 1 | Ole e 1-Family | 0.16 |
| Russian thistle | ⊙ | Sal k | | 0.12 |
| | ⊙ | Sal k 1 | Pectin Methylesterase | ≤ 0.10 |
| Nettle | ⊙ | Urt d | | ≤ 0.10 |

MITES

House Dust Mite

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------|-------------------|-------|
| American house dust mite | ⊙ | Der f 1 | Cysteine protease | 42.55 |
| | ⊙ | Der f 2 | NPC2 Family | 31.17 |
| European house dust mite | ⊙ | Der p 1 | Cysteine protease | 43.37 |
| | ⊙ | Der p 2 | NPC2 Family | 29.96 |
| | ⊙ | Der p 5 | unknown | 5.15 |

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|------|-----|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| | ⊙ | Der p 7 | Mites, Group 7 | 0.21 |
| | ⊙ | Der p 10 | Tropomyosin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Der p 11 | Myosin, heavy chain | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Der p 20 | Arginine kinase | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Der p 21 | unknown | 45.56 |
| | ⊙ | Der p 23 | Peritrophin-like protein domain | 45.02 |

Storage Mite

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------|----------------|--------|
| Acarus siro | ⊙ | Aca s | | 4.43 |
| Blomia tropicalis | ⊙ | Blo t 5 | Mites, Group 5 | 5.23 |
| | ⊙ | Blo t 10 | Tropomyosin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Blo t 21 | unknown | 0.86 |
| Glycyphagus domesticus | ⊙ | Gly d 2 | NPC2 Family | 29.66 |
| Lepidoglyphus destructor | ⊙ | Lep d 2 | NPC2 Family | 10.86 |
| Tyrophagus putrescentiae | ⊙ | Tyr p | | 1.07 |
| | ⊙ | Tyr p 2 | NPC2 Family | 8.71 |

MICROORGANISMS & SPORES

Yeast

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Malassezia sympodialis | ⊙ | Mala s 5 | unknown | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Mala s 6 | Cyclophilin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Mala s 11 | Mn Superoxid-Dismutase | ≤ 0.10 |
| Yeast | ⊙ | Sac c | | 0.41 |

Moulds

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|---------------------------|--------|
| Alternaria alternata | ⊙ | Alt a 1 | Alt a 1-Family | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Alt a 6 | Enolase | ≤ 0.10 |
| Aspergillus fumigatus | ⊙ | Asp f 1 | Mitogillin Family | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Asp f 3 | Peroxisomal Protein | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Asp f 4 | unknown | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Asp f 6 | Mn Superoxid-Dismutase | ≤ 0.10 |
| Cladosporium herbarum | ⊙ | Cla h | | 0.19 |
| | ⊙ | Cla h 8 | Short Chain Dehydrogenase | ≤ 0.10 |
| Penicillium chrysogenum | ⊙ | Pen ch | | 0.26 |

⊙ Allergen Extract

⊙ Molecular Allergen

IgE < 0.3 negative or uncertain

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|

PLANT FOOD

Legumes

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|----------|---------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Peanut | ⊙ | Ara h 1 | 7/8S Globulin | 0.26 | <div style="width: 26%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Ara h 2 | 2S Albumin | 0.30 | <div style="width: 30%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Ara h 3 | 11S Globulin | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Ara h 6 | 2S Albumin | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Ara h 8 | PR-10 | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Ara h 9 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Ara h 15 | Oleosin | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Chickpea | ⦿ | Cic a | | 0.61 | <div style="width: 61%;"></div> |
| Soy | ⊙ | Gly m 4 | PR-10 | 0.23 | <div style="width: 23%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Gly m 5 | 7/8S Globulin | 0.17 | <div style="width: 17%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Gly m 6 | 11S Globulin | 0.69 | <div style="width: 69%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Gly m 8 | 2S Albumin | 1.72 | <div style="width: 172%;"></div> |
| Lentil | ⦿ | Len c | | 0.16 | <div style="width: 16%;"></div> |
| White bean | ⦿ | Pha v | | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Pea | ⦿ | Pis s | | 0.14 | <div style="width: 14%;"></div> |

Cereals

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| Oat | ⦿ | Ave s | | 0.66 | <div style="width: 66%;"></div> |
| Quinoa | ⦿ | Che q | | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Common buckwheat | ⦿ | Fag e | | 0.24 | <div style="width: 24%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Fag e 2 | 2S Albumin | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Barley | ⦿ | Hor v | | 0.32 | <div style="width: 32%;"></div> |
| Lupine seed | ⦿ | Lup a | | 0.15 | <div style="width: 15%;"></div> |
| Rice | ⦿ | Ory s | | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Millet | ⦿ | Pan m | | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Cultivated rye | ⦿ | Sec c_flour | | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Wheat | ⊙ | Tri a aA_TI | Alpha-Amylase Trypsin-Inhibitor | 0.14 | <div style="width: 14%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Tri a 14 | nsLTP | 0.18 | <div style="width: 18%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Tri a 19 | Omega-5-Gliadin | 0.11 | <div style="width: 11%;"></div> |
| Spelt | ⦿ | Tri s | | 0.12 | <div style="width: 12%;"></div> |
| Maize | ⦿ | Zea m | | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| | ⊙ | Zea m 14 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|

Spices

| | | | | |
|---------|------|---------|------------|--------|
| Paprika | ●●●● | Cap a | | 0.19 |
| Caraway | ●●●● | Car c | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Oregano | ●●●● | Ori v | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Parsley | ●●●● | Pet c | | 0.14 |
| Anise | ●●●● | Pim a | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Mustard | ●●●● | Sin | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⦿ | Sin a 1 | 2S Albumin | 1.36 |

Fruits

| | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| Kiwi | ⦿ | Act d 1 | Cysteine protease | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⦿ | Act d 2 | TLP | 0.39 |
| | ⦿ | Act d 5 | Kiwellin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⦿ | Act d 10 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| Papaya | ●●●● | Car p | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Orange | ●●●● | Cit s | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Melon | ⦿ | Cuc m 2 | Profilin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Fig | ●●●● | Fic c | | 0.25 |
| Strawberry | ⦿ | Fra a 1+3 | PR-10+LTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| Apple | ⦿ | Mal d 1 | PR-10 | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⦿ | Mal d 2 | TLP | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⦿ | Mal d 3 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| Mango | ●●●● | Man i | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Banana | ●●●● | Mus a | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Avocado | ●●●● | Pers a | | 0.15 |
| Cherry | ●●●● | Pru av | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Peach | ⦿ | Pru p 3 | nsLTP | 0.16 |
| Pear | ●●●● | Pyr c | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Blueberry | ●●●● | Vac m | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Grapes | ⦿ | Vit v 1 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |

Vegetables

| | | | | |
|--------|------|---------|-------|------|
| Onion | ●●●● | All c | | 0.10 |
| Garlic | ●●●● | All s | | 0.14 |
| Celery | ⦿ | Api g 1 | PR-10 | 0.14 |

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|--------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|
| | ⊙ | Api g 2 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Api g 6 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| Carrot | ⦿ | Dau c | | 0.46 |
| | ⊙ | Dau c 1 | PR-10 | 0.28 |
| Potato | ⦿ | Sol t | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Tomato | ⦿ | Sola l | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Sola l 6 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |

Nuts

| | | | | |
|------------|---|------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Cashew | ⦿ | Ana o | | 2.02 |
| | ⊙ | Ana o 2 | 11S Globulin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Ana o 3 | 2S Albumin | 1.08 |
| Brazil nut | ⦿ | Ber e | | 0.43 |
| | ⊙ | Ber e 1 | 2S Albumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Pecan | ⦿ | Car i | | 14.88 |
| Hazelnut | ⊙ | Cor a 1.0401 | PR-10 | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Cor a 8 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Cor a 9 | 11S Globulin | 1.49 |
| | ⊙ | Cor a 11 | 7/8S Globulin | 0.98 |
| | ⊙ | Cor a 14 | 2S Albumin | 14.96 |
| Walnut | ⊙ | Jug r 1 | 2S Albumin | 44.14 |
| | ⊙ | Jug r 2 | 7/8S Globulin | 10.86 |
| | ⊙ | Jug r 3 | nsLTP | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Jug r 4 | 11S Globulin | 7.45 |
| | ⊙ | Jug r 6 | 7/8S Globulin | 10.65 |
| Macadamia | ⊙ | Mac i 2S Albumin | 2S Albumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⦿ | Mac inte | | 0.10 |
| Pistachio | ⊙ | Pis v 1 | 2S Albumin | 0.75 |
| | ⊙ | Pis v 2 | 11S Globulin subunit | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Pis v 3 | 7/8S Globulin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Almond | ⦿ | Pru du | | 1.50 |

Seed

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------|--|--------|
| Pumpkin seed | ⦿ | Cuc p | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Sunflower seed | ⦿ | Hel a | | 0.44 |
| Poppy seed | ⦿ | Pap s | | 0.25 |

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|-----------------|-----|------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | ⊙ | Pap s 2S Albumin | 2S Albumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Sesame | ⊙ | Ses i | | 1.87 |
| | ⊙ | Ses i 1 | 2S Albumin | 4.18 |
| Fenugreek seeds | ⊙ | Tri fo | | 0.13 |

ANIMAL FOOD

Milk

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|------------|-----------------|--------|
| Cow, milk | ⊙ | Bos d_milk | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Bos d 4 | α-Lactalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Bos d 5 | β-Lactoglobulin | 0.34 |
| | ⊙ | Bos d 8 | Casein | ≤ 0.10 |
| Camel | ⊙ | Cam d | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Goat, milk | ⊙ | Cap h_milk | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Mare's milk | ⊙ | Equ c_milk | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Sheep, milk | ⊙ | Ovi a_milk | | ≤ 0.10 |

Egg

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|----------------|--------|
| Egg white | ⊙ | Gal d_white | | 0.32 |
| Egg yolk | ⊙ | Gal d_yolk | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Egg white | ⊙ | Gal d 1 | Ovomucoid | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Gal d 2 | Ovalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Gal d 3 | Ovotransferrin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Gal d 4 | Lysozym C | ≤ 0.10 |
| Egg yolk | ⊙ | Gal d 5 | Serum Albumin | 0.18 |

Seafood

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Herring worm | ⊙ | Ani s 1 | Kunitz Serin Protease Inhibitor | 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Ani s 3 | Tropomyosin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Crab | ⊙ | Chi spp. | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Herring | ⊙ | Clu h | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Clu h 1 | β-Parvalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Brown shrimp | ⊙ | Cra c 6 | Troponin C | 0.16 |
| Carp | ⊙ | Cyp c 1 | β-Parvalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Atlantic cod | ⊙ | Gad m | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Gad m 2+3 | β-Enolase & Aldolase | ≤ 0.10 |

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|--------------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | ⊙ | Gad m 1 | β-Parvalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Lobster | ⦿ | Hom g | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Shrimp | ⦿ | Lit s | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Squid | ⦿ | Lol spp. | | 0.11 |
| Common mussel | ⦿ | Myt e | | 0.11 |
| Oyster | ⦿ | Ost e | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Shrimp | ⦿ | Pan b | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Scallop | ⦿ | Pec spp. | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Black Tiger Shrimp | ⊙ | Pen m 1 | Tropomyosin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Pen m 2 | Arginine kinase | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Pen m 3 | Myosin, light chain | 0.12 |
| | ⊙ | Pen m 4 | Sarcoplasmic Calcium Binding Protein | ≤ 0.10 |
| Thornback ray | ⦿ | Raj c | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Raj c Parvalbumin | α-Parvalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Clam | ⦿ | Rud spp. | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Salmon | ⦿ | Sal s | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Sal s 1 | β-Parvalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Atlantic mackerel | ⦿ | Sco s | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Sco s 1 | β-Parvalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Tuna | ⦿ | Thu a | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Thu a 1 | β-Parvalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Swordfish | ⊙ | Xip g 1 | β-Parvalbumin | ≤ 0.10 |

Meat

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|------------|---------------|--------|
| House cricket | ⦿ | Ach d | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Cattle, meat | ⦿ | Bos d_meat | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Bos d 6 | Serum Albumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Horse, meat | ⦿ | Equ c_meat | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Chicken meat | ⦿ | Gal d_meat | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Migratory locust | ⦿ | Loc m | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Turkey | ⦿ | Mel g | | 0.18 |
| Rabbit, meat | ⦿ | Ory_meat | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Sheep, meat | ⦿ | Ovi a_meat | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Pork | ⦿ | Sus d_meat | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Sus d 1 | Serum Albumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Mealworm | ⦿ | Ten m | | 0.11 |

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|

INSECTS & VENOMS

Fire ant poison

| | | | | |
|----------|------|----------|--|--------|
| Fire ant | •••• | Sol spp. | | ≤ 0.10 |
|----------|------|----------|--|--------|

Honey Bee Venom

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|----------|--------------------|--------|
| Honey bee | •••• | Api m | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Api m 1 | Phospholipase A2 | 0.24 |
| | ⊙ | Api m 10 | Icarapin Variant 2 | ≤ 0.10 |

Wasp Venom

| | | | | |
|------------------|------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Hornet | •••• | Dol spp | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Paper wasp venom | •••• | Pol d | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Pol d 5 | Antigen 5 | ≤ 0.10 |
| Wasp venom | •••• | Ves v | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Ves v 1 | Phospholipase A1 | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Ves v 5 | Antigen 5 | ≤ 0.10 |

Cockroach

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|---------|---------------------------|--------|
| German Cockroach | ⊙ | Bla g 1 | Cockroach Group 1 | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Bla g 2 | Aspartyl protease | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Bla g 4 | Lipocalin | 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Bla g 5 | Glutathione S-transferase | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Bla g 9 | Arginine kinase | ≤ 0.10 |
| American Cockroach | •••• | Per a | | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Per a 7 | Tropomyosin | ≤ 0.10 |

ANIMAL ORIGIN

Pet

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------------------|---------------|--------|
| Dog | ⊙ | Can f_Fd1 | Uteroglobin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Male dog urine (incl. Can f 5) | •••• | Can f_male urine | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Dog | ⊙ | Can f 1 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Can f 2 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Can f 3 | Serum Albumin | ≤ 0.10 |

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|--------------------|-----|----------|---------------|--------------------|
| | ⊙ | Can f 4 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Can f 6 | Lipocalin | 0.37 |
| Guinea pig | ⊙ | Cav p 1 | Lipocalin | 0.22 |
| Cat | ⊙ | Fel d 1 | Uteroglobin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Fel d 2 | Serum Albumin | 0.12 |
| | ⊙ | Fel d 4 | Lipocalin | 0.32 |
| | ⊙ | Fel d 7 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
| House mouse | ⊙ | Mus m 1 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Rabbit, epithel | ⊙ | Ory c 1 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Ory c 2 | Lipophilin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Ory c 3 | Uteroglobin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Djungarian hamster | ⊙ | Phod s 1 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Rat | ⊙ | Rat n | | 0.20 |

Farm Animals

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| Cattle | ⊙ | Bos d 2 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
| Goat, epithel | ⊙ | Cap h_epithelia | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Horse, epithel | ⊙ | Equ c 1 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Equ c 3 | Serum Albumin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Equ c 4 | Latherin | 0.17 |
| Sheep, epithel | ⊙ | Ovi a_epithelia | | ≤ 0.10 |
| Pig | ⊙ | Sus d_epithelia | | ≤ 0.10 |

OTHERS

Latex

| | | | | |
|-------|---|------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Latex | ⊙ | Hev b 1 | Rubber elongation factor | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Hev b 3 | Small rubber particle protein | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Hev b 5 | unknown | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Hev b 6.02 | Hevein | 0.12 |
| | ⊙ | Hev b 8 | Profilin | ≤ 0.10 |
| | ⊙ | Hev b 11 | Class 1 Chitinase | ≤ 0.10 |

Ficus

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------|--|------|
| Weeping fig | ⊙ | Fic b | | 0.20 |
|-------------|---|-------|--|------|

| Name | E/M | Allergen | Function | kU _A /L |
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|
|------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------|

CCD

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|-----|--------|
| Hom s Lactoferrin | ⊙ | Hom s LF | CCD | ≤ 0.10 |
|-------------------|---|----------|-----|--------|

Parasite

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------|-----------|--------|
| Pigeon tick | ⊙ | Arg r 1 | Lipocalin | ≤ 0.10 |
|-------------|---|---------|-----------|--------|

Total IgE: 2390 kU/L

Reference range total-IgE

Adults: < 100 kU/L

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Information to cross-reactive allergens

Storage proteins (2S Albumins, 7/8S Globulins, 11S Globulins)

Storage proteins show a limited degree of cross-reactivity.

Storage proteins are major allergens in legumes (e.g. peanut or soy), tree nuts (e.g. wal- or hazelnut) and other seeds (e.g. buckwheat, sesame, mustard). Storage proteins are the major cause of severe allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis. Storage proteins are stable to processing.

Lipocalins

Lipocalins show a limited degree of cross-reactivity.

Lipocalins are airborne and easily spread in indoor environments. They are a risk factor for respiratory symptoms and asthma. The impact of individual lipocalin allergens on severity of symptoms is unknown.

NPC2

NPC2 allergens show a limited degree of cross-reactivity.

Members of the NPC2 family are present in house dust- and storage mites. The cross-reactivity between Der f 2 and Der p 2 is quite extensive. NPC2 allergens from storage mites show only a limited degree of cross-reactivity to their pendants in house dust mites.

ALEX² – Number of tested allergen sources: 165

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
|  | GRASS POLLEN 6 Bahia grass, Bermuda grass, Common reed, Perennial ryegrass, Rye, Timothy grass |  | COCKROACH 2 American cockroach, German cockroach |
|  | TREE POLLEN 19 Acacia, Alder, Arizona Cypress, European Ash, Beech, Cottonwood, Date palm, Elm, Hazel, London Plane Tree, Mediterranean Cypress, Mountain cedar, Mulberry, Olive, Paper mulberry, Silver birch, Sugi, Tree of Heaven, Walnut |  | INSECT VENOMS 5 Common wasp venom, Fire ant venom, Honeybee venom, Long-headed wasp venom, Paper wasp venom |
|  | WEED POLLEN 10 Annual mercury, Hemp, Lamb's quarter, Mugwort, Nettle, Pigweed, Ragweed, Ribwort, Russian thistle, Wall pellitory |  | FUNGAL SPORES & YEAST 6 Alternaria alternata, Aspergillus fumigatus, Baker's yeast, Cladosporium herbarum, Malassezia sympodialis, Penicillium chrysogenum |
|  | HOUSE DUST MITES & STORAGE MITES 7 Acarus siro, American house dust mite, Blomia tropicalis, European house dust mite, Glycyphagus domesticus, Lepidoglyphus destructor, Tyrophagus putrescentiae |  | MILK 5 Camel's milk, Cow's milk, Goat's milk, Mare's milk, Sheep's milk |
|  | LEGUMES 6 Chickpea, White bean, Lentil, Pea, Peanut, Soy |  | EGG 2 Egg white, Egg yolk |
|  | GRAINS 11 Barley, Buckwheat, Corn, Cultivated rye, Lupine, Millet, Oat, Quinoa, Rice, Spelt, Wheat |  | FISH & SEAFOOD 20 Anisakis simplex, Atlantic cod, Atlantic herring, Atlantic mackerel, Black-Tiger shrimp, Brown shrimp, Carp, Common mussel, Crab, Lobster, Northern prawn, Oyster, Salmon, Scallop, Shrimp mix, Squid, Swordfish, Thornback ray, Tuna, Venus clam |
|  | SPICES 6 Anise, Caraway, Mustard, Oregano, Paprika, Parsley |  | MEAT 10 Beef, Chicken, Horse, House cricket, Lamb, Mealworm, Migratory locust, Pig, Rabbit, Turkey |
|  | FRUITS 15 Avocado, Apple, Banana, Blueberry, Cherry, Fig, Grape, Kiwi, Mango, Muskmelon, Orange, Papaya, Peach, Pear, Strawberry |  | PETS 7 Cat, Djungarian hamster, Dog, Guinea pig, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat |
|  | VEGETABLES 6 Carrot, Celery, Garlic, Onion, Potato, Tomato |  | FARM ANIMALS 5 Cattle, Goat, Horse, Pig, Sheep |
|  | NUTS & SEEDS 13 Almond, Brazil nut, Cashew, Hazelnut, Macadamia, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut, Fenugreek seeds, Poppy seed, Pumpkin seed, Sesame, Sunflower seed |  | OTHERS 4 Latex, Hom s lactoferrin, Pigeon tick, Weeping fig |



INTERPRETATION GUIDANCE SOFTWARE

Interpretation - Support

Raven Interpretation Summary

Sample Information

The sample was tested on ALEX² Barcode 02AOW051, interpretation date 17/03/2023.

Of the tested 295 allergens, 45 were/was above the cut off of 0.3 kU_A/L. A sensitisation can be an indicator of an IgE dependent allergy. For all positive ALEX 2 allergens, comments for interpretation guidance are listed below.

Total IgE: 2390 kU/L

The measured total IgE was 2390 kU/L. A high total IgE titre indicates that allergy is likely.

Cross-Reactive allergen sensitisation detected

Sensitisations against molecular allergens which are markers of (broad) cross-reactivity between different allergen sources were detected.

Detected cross-reactive allergen sensitisations:

- Cysteine Proteases: Der f 1, Der p 1
- Storage Proteins: Ana o 3, Ara h 2, Cor a 9, Cor a 11, Cor a 14, Gly m 6, Gly m 8, Jug r 1, Jug r 2, Jug r 4, Jug r 6, Pis v 1, Ses i 1, Sin a 1
- Lipocalins: Can f 6, Fel d 4

Cysteine Proteases

Members of the CP allergen family can cause inhalative symptoms, as well as mild to severe forms of food allergy. CP allergens can be found in several fruits, mites and in ragweed pollen. Inhalative symptoms manifest as allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and/or allergic asthma. CP food allergens can cause severe reactions. Fruit CP allergens are resistant to heat and digestion.

Storage Proteins

Members of the storage protein allergen families are able to induce mild and strong allergic reactions and even anaphylactic shock. Allergens of these families can be found in legumes, nuts and seeds. Storage proteins are resistant to heat and digestion. Storage protein allergen families include 2S Albumins, 7/8S & 11S Globulins.

Lipocalins

Nearly all members of the Lipocalin allergen family can cause inhalative symptoms like allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and allergic asthma. Lipocalin from pigeon tick is associated with idiopathic nocturnal anaphylaxis. The degree of cross-reactivity varies wildly between members of this family. Some members of the Lipocalin family serve as markers for AIT indication.

Weed Pollen

Ragweed

Sensitisation to pollen from ragweed was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with this allergen source range from allergic rhinoconjunctivitis to allergic asthma.

Amb a 1 is a member of the Pectate Lyase allergen family. The degree of cross-reactivity to allergens from the same family is moderate (e.g. with Art v 6 from mugwort). Amb a 1 serves as a marker for AIT indication, if corresponding clinical symptoms are present.

Causal treatment is possible via AIT - Amb a 1 serves as a marker for AIT indication, if clinical symptoms are present. Symptomatic treatment includes anti-histamines and local corticosteroids in various formulations (tablet, spray).

Furry Animals

Cat

Sensitisation to cat was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with this allergen source range from allergic rhinoconjunctivitis to allergic asthma.

Fel d 4 is a member of the Lipocalin allergen family (LC). A moderate degree of crossreactivity to LC from dog (Can f 4) and horse (Equ c 1) have been described.

If avoidance of cats is not possible, an AIT can be prescribed. Symptomatic treatment includes anti-histamines as well as local corticosteroids in various formulations (tablet, spray). Avoidance of exposition to cats is strongly recommended.

Dog

Sensitisation to dog was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with this allergen source range from allergic rhinoconjunctivitis to allergic asthma.

Can f 6 is a member of the Lipocalin allergen family (LC). The degree of cross-reactivity to other LCs is low, except for a moderate risk to crossreact with Fel d 4 from cat and Equ c 1 from horse.

If avoidance of dogs is not possible an AIT can be prescribed. Symptomatic treatment includes anti-histamines as well as local corticosteroids in various formulations (tablet, spray). Avoidance is strongly recommended.

Mites and Cockroaches

House dust mites

Sensitisation to house dust mite was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with this allergen source range from allergic rhinoconjunctivitis to asthma.

Der p 1 & Der f 1 are members of the Cystein Protease allergen family (CP). The degree of cross-reactivity between different members of the CP family in different house dust mites is high. Both Der p 1 and Der f 1 serve as markers for AIT indication, if corresponding symptoms are present. Positive results were obtained for: Der f 1, Der p 1.

Der p 2 & Der f 2 are members of the NPC2 allergen family. The degree of cross-reactivity between different members of the NPC2 is very high in different house dust mites and less so to related allergens in storage mites. Both Der p 2 and Der 2 serve as markers for AIT indication. Positive results were obtained for: Der f 2, Der p 2.

Der p 5 is a member of the Mite Group 5/21 allergen family (MG 5/21). The degree of cross-reactivity to other members of the MG 5/21 allergen family is moderate (e.g. to Blo t 5).

Der p 21 is a member of the Mite Group 5/21 allergen family (MG 5/21). The degree of cross-reactivity to other members of the MG 5/21 allergen family is moderate to high between Der p 21 and Blo t 21.

Der p 23 is a member of the Peritrophin-like Protein allergen family (PLP), which is associated with the development of Asthma. The degree of cross-reactivity to other members of the PLP allergen family is not clear.

Allergen avoidance is advised. Encasings for blankets, mattresses and pillows can reduce the allergen load. Der f 1/Der p 1 and Der f 2/Der p 2 are major allergens from house dust mite and serve as markers for AIT indication, if corresponding clinical symptoms are present. Symptomatic treatment includes anti-histamines as well as local corticosteroids in various formulations (tablet, spray).

Storage Mites

Sensitisation to storage mites was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with this allergen source range from allergic rhinoconjunctivitis to allergic asthma.

Blo t 5 is a member of the Mite Group 5/21 allergen family (MG 5/21) and a marker for genuine *Blomia tropicalis* sensitisation. The degree of cross-reactivity to other members of the MG 5/21 allergen family is limited (e.g. to Der p 5). Blo t 5 may serve as a marker for AIT indication, if corresponding clinical symptoms are present.

Blo t 21 is a member of the Mite Group 5/21 allergen family (MG 5/21) and a marker for genuine *Blomia tropicalis* sensitisation. The degree of cross-reactivity to other members of the MG 5/21 allergen family is limited. Blo t 21 may serve as a marker for AIT indication, if corresponding clinical symptoms are present.

Lep d 2 is a member of the NPC2 allergen family. The degree of cross-reactivity between different members of the NPC2 family is moderate. Lep d 2 may serve as a marker for AIT indication, if corresponding clinical symptoms are present.

Gly d 2 is a member of the NPC2 allergen family. The degree of cross-reactivity between different members of the NPC2 family is moderate. Gly d 2 may serve as a marker for AIT indication, if corresponding clinical symptoms are present.

Tyr p 2 is a member of the NPC2 allergen family. The degree of cross-reactivity between different members of the NPC2 allergen family (from other mite species) is low to moderate. Tyr p 2 may serve as a marker for AIT indication, if corresponding clinical symptoms are present.

Allergen avoidance is advised. Encasings for blankets, mattresses and pillows can reduce the allergen load. Blo t 5 and 21, Gly d 2, Lep d 2 and Tyr p 2 may serve as markers for AIT indication, if corresponding clinical symptoms are present. Symptomatic treatment includes anti-histamines as well as local corticosteroids in various formulations (tablet, spray).

Cereals and Seeds

Barley

Sensitisation to barley was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with barley include immediate and exercise induced anaphylaxis, baker's asthma, gastrointestinal- and skin reactions. Allergy to beer can also be caused by an underlying sensitisation to barley.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Oat

Sensitisation to oat was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with oat include baker's asthma, anaphylaxis and skin reactions. A high prevalence of oat sensitisation has been found in children suffering from atopic dermatitis.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Sesame

Sensitisation to sesame was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with sesame allergens range from oral allergy syndrome to severe, anaphylactic reactions.

Ses i 1 is a storage protein associated with clinical reactions up to anaphylaxis. The degree of cross-reactivity between storage proteins from sesame and storage proteins from legumes, nuts and seeds is low to moderate. The importance of these cross-reactions has to be analysed on a clinical level. Ses i 1 is stable towards heat and digestion.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Sunflower seed

Sensitisation to sunflower seed was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with sunflower seeds range from oral allergy syndrome to severe anaphylactic reactions.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Fruits

Kiwi

Sensitisation to kiwi was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with kiwi allergy range from oral allergy syndrome to severe, anaphylactic reactions.

Act d 2 is a member of the TLP allergen family. So far, the clinical importance of TLPs has not been completely understood. The degree of cross-reactivity between Act d 2 and other members (e.g. Mal d 2 from apple) of the TLP allergen family is high. Stability studies showed that TLPs are resistant to heat and digestion.

include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Nuts and Legumes

Almond

Sensitisation to Almond was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with almond range from oral allergy syndrome to skin reactions and gastrointestinal symptoms. Severe allergic reactions to almond are rare.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures for mild reactions and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Brazil nut

Sensitisation to Brazil nut was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with Brazil nut range from oral allergy syndrome to anaphylaxis.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Cashew

Sensitisation to cashew was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with cashew range from oral allergy syndrome to severe, anaphylactic reactions.

Ana o 2 and 3 are storage proteins associated with clinical reactions up to anaphylaxis. The degree of cross-reactivity between storage proteins from cashew and storage proteins from legumes, nuts and seeds is low to moderate. The importance of these cross-reactions has to be analysed on a clinical level. Ana o 2 & 3 are stable towards heat and digestion. Positive results were obtained for: Ana o 3.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Chickpea

Sensitisation to Chickpea detected. Allergic symptoms associated with chickpea range from oral allergy syndrome to anaphylaxis. Chickpea allergy may result from primary peanut allergy or occur independently.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Hazelnut

Sensitisation to hazelnut was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with hazelnut allergens range from oral allergy syndrome to severe, anaphylactic reactions.

Cor a 9, 11 & 14 are storage proteins associated with clinical reactions up to anaphylaxis. The degree of cross-reactivity between storage proteins from hazelnut and storage proteins from legumes, nuts and seeds is low to moderate. The importance of these cross-reactions has to be analysed on a clinical level. Cor a 9, 11 & 14 are stable towards heat and digestion. Positive results were obtained for: Cor a 9, Cor a 11, Cor a 14.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Peanut

Sensitisation to peanut was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with peanut allergens range from oral allergy syndrome to severe, anaphylactic reactions.

The peanut storage proteins Ara h 1,2,3 and 6 are associated with clinical reactions up to severe anaphylaxis. The degree of cross-reactivity between storage proteins from peanut and storage proteins from legumes, nuts and seeds is low to moderate. The importance of these cross-reactions has to be analysed on a clinical level. Ara h 1,2,3 & 6 are stable towards heat and digestion. Positive results were obtained for: Ara h 2.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Pecan

Sensitisation to pecan detected. Allergic symptoms associated with pecan range from oral allergy syndrome to anaphylaxis. Pecan strongly cross-reacts with walnut.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Pistachio

Sensitisation to pistachio was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with pistachio range from oral allergy syndrome to anaphylaxis.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Soy

Sensitisation to soy was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with soy allergens range from oral allergy syndrome to severe, anaphylactic reactions.

Gly m 5, 6 & 8 are storage proteins associated with clinical reactions up to severe anaphylaxis. The degree of cross-reactivity between storage proteins from soy and storage proteins from legumes, nuts and seeds is low to moderate. The importance of these cross-reactions has to be analysed on a clinical level. Gly m 5,6 & 8 are stable towards heat and digestion. Positive results were obtained for: Gly m 6, Gly m 8.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases). Fermented soy products (e.g. soy sauce, miso) have lost allergenicity.

Walnut

Sensitisation to walnut was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with walnut allergens range from oral allergy syndrome to severe, anaphylactic reactions.

Jug r 1,2,4 & 6 are storage proteins associated with clinical reactions up to anaphylaxis. The degree of cross-reactivity between storage proteins from walnut and storage proteins from legumes, nuts and seeds is low to moderate. The exception is Jug r 6, which can cross-react with related allergens from tree nuts (e.g. Cor a 11 from hazelnut) and sesame. The importance of these cross-reactions has to be analysed on a clinical level. Jug r 1,2,4 are stable towards heat and digestion. Jug r 6 displays intermediate thermal stability and susceptibility to digestion. Positive results were obtained for: Jug r 1, Jug r 2, Jug r 4, Jug r 6.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Spices

Mustard

Sensitisation to mustard seed was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with mustard seed range from oral allergy syndrome to anaphylaxis.

Sin a 1 is a storage protein (2S Albumin) associated with clinical reactions up to anaphylaxis. The degree of cross-reactivity between storage proteins from mustard seed and storage proteins from legumes, nuts and seeds is low to moderate. The importance of these cross-reactions has to be analysed on a clinical level. Sin a 1 is stable towards heat and digestion.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Vegetables

Carrot

Sensitisation to carrot was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with carrot range from oral allergy syndrome to anaphylaxis. Carrot allergy is mostly present in patients with birch or mugwort pollen sensitisation.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases).

Animal Foods (Milk and Egg)

Cow's milk

Sensitisation to milk was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with milk include severe, anaphylactic reactions, as well as gastrointestinal symptoms and worsening of skin status in individuals suffering from atopic dermatitis. Most children can be expected to outgrow their cow's milk allergy.

Bos d 4 and Bos d 5 are heat labile allergens from cow's milk. Well cooked or baked milk will be tolerated by sensitised patients. Positive results were obtained for: Bos d 5.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases). Aside from Bos d 8, other cow's milk allergens (Bos d 4, 5 and 6) are not stable to heat.

Egg

Sensitisation to hen's egg was detected. Allergic symptoms associated with hen's egg include severe, anaphylactic reactions, as well as gastrointestinal symptoms and worsening of skin status in individuals suffering from atopic dermatitis.

Include intensive patient training on avoidance measures and the prescription of an emergency kit (including adrenalin autoinjector for severe cases). Aside from Gal d 1, hen's egg allergens are not stable to heat.

Other

Baker's yeast

Sensitisation to baker's yeast was detected. The role of baker's yeast regarding allergic symptoms is unclear. Gastrointestinal, skin and systemic symptoms may be caused by baker's yeast allergy.

Include extensive patient training on avoidance measures.

DISCLAIMER: THE PRESENCE OF IgE-ANTIBODIES IMPLIES A RISK OF ALLERGIC REACTIONS AND HAS TO BE ANALYZED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CLINICAL HISTORY AND OTHER DIAGNOSTIC TEST RESULTS. THE RAVEN INTERPRETATION GUIDANCE SOFTWARE IS A TOOL TO SUPPORT PHYSICIANS IN THE INTERPRETATION OF ALEX 2 RESULTS. RAVEN COMMENTS DO NOT REPLACE THE DIAGNOSIS BY A PHYSICIAN. NO LIABILITY IS ACCEPTED FOR RAVEN COMMENTS AND RESULTING THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS. THE STATED COMMENTS ARE DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY FOR ALEX2 RESULTS.