

Food Allergy

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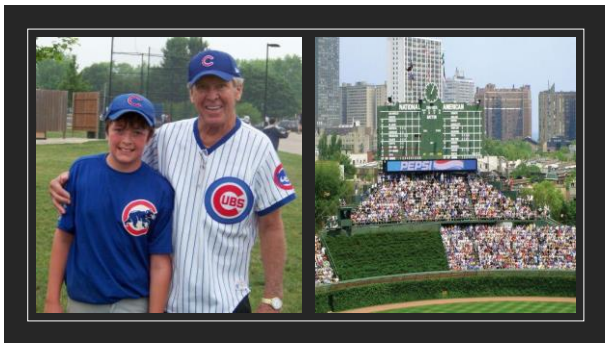
1

Disclosures

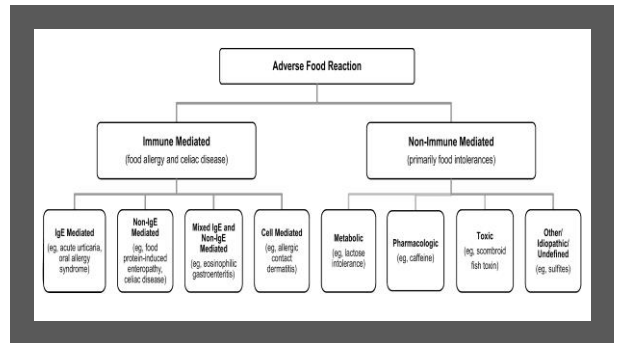
Cecelia Damask – no conflicts relevant to this presentation

Matthew Ryan- no conflicts relevant to this presentation

2



3



4

Prevalence Food Allergy in US Adults

Variable	Prevalence of Current FA, % (95% CI)
Overall	10.8 (10.4-11.1)
Race/ethnicity	
Asian, non-Hispanic	11.4 (9.8-13.3)
Black, non-Hispanic	11.2 (10.2-12.3)
White, non-Hispanic	10.1 (9.7-10.6)
Hispanic	11.6 (10.5-12.8)
Multiple or other	15.9 (13.6-18.6)
Sex	
Male	7.5 (7.0-7.9)
Female	13.8 (13.3-14.4)
Age, y	
18-29	11.3 (10.5-12.2)
30-39	12.7 (11.8-13.7)
40-49	10.0 (9.2-10.9)
50-59	11.9 (11.0-12.8)
≥60	8.8 (8.2-9.4)



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5

Of children with FA, 40% are allergic to multiple foods

42% have experienced a severe reaction

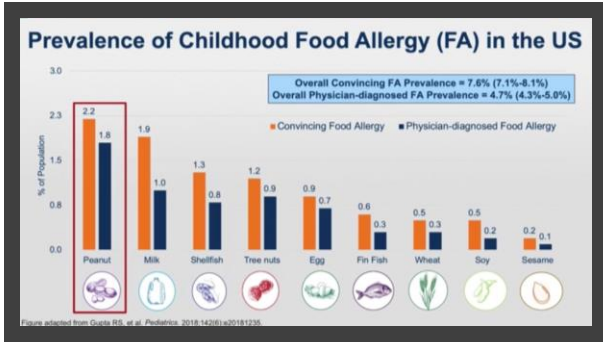
Prevalence Food Allergy US Children



8% of US children have a food allergy

Approximately 2 children per classroom

6



7

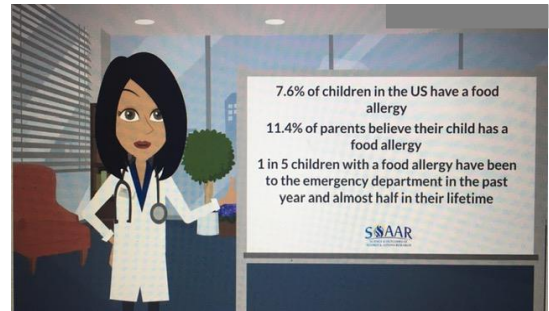


8

Table 2. Overall and Age-Specific Prevalence of Specific Food Allergies Among All US Adults

Specific Food Allergy	Prevalence, % (95% CI)					
	All Ages	18-29 y	30-39 y	40-49 y	50-59 y	≥60 y
Any food allergy	10.1 (10.4-11.1)	11.1 (10.5-12.2)	12.7 (11.8-13.7)	10.0 (9.2-10.9)	11.9 (11.0-12.8)	8.8 (8.2-9.4)
Peanut	1.8 (1.7-1.9)	2.5 (2.2-2.8)	2.9 (2.5-3.1)	1.8 (1.5-2.1)	1.4 (1.1-1.7)	0.8 (0.7-1.0)
Tree nut	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	1.6 (1.3-1.9)	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.2 (0.9-1.5)	0.6 (0.4-0.7)
Walnut	0.6 (0.6-0.7)	0.8 (0.7-1.1)	0.9 (0.7-1.3)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)
Almond	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	1.0 (0.7-1.3)	0.7 (0.6-1.0)	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)
Hazelnut	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	0.9 (0.6-1.2)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)
Pecan	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	0.5 (0.4-0.8)	0.5 (0.4-0.8)
Cashew	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	0.8 (0.6-1.1)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	0.5 (0.3-0.7)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)
Pistachio	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)
Other tree nut	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.3 (0.2-0.6)	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)
Milk	1.9 (1.8-2.1)	2.4 (2.0-2.9)	2.1 (1.8-2.6)	2.0 (1.6-2.4)	1.9 (1.6-2.3)	1.9 (1.6-2.2)
Shellfish	2.9 (2.7-3.1)	2.8 (2.4-3.2)	3.6 (3.1-4.2)	2.5 (2.2-3.0)	3.3 (2.8-3.8)	2.6 (2.2-3.0)
Shrimp	1.9 (1.8-2.1)	1.8 (1.5-2.1)	2.5 (2.1-3.0)	1.8 (1.4-2.1)	2.2 (1.8-2.6)	1.6 (1.3-1.9)
Lobster	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	1.2 (1.0-1.5)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	1.3 (1.0-1.5)	1.4 (1.1-1.7)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)
Crab	1.1 (1.1-1.3)	1.2 (1.0-1.5)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	1.4 (1.1-1.7)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)
Mollusk	1.6 (1.4-1.7)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	2.0 (1.7-2.5)	1.3 (1.1-1.7)	1.7 (1.4-2.0)	1.2 (1.0-1.5)
Other shellfish	0.3 (0.2-0.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)
Egg	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	1.1 (0.7-1.5)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	0.8 (0.6-1.1)	0.5 (0.3-0.7)
Fin fish	0.9 (0.8-1.0)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)	0.8 (0.6-1.1)	1.0 (0.7-1.3)	0.6 (0.4-0.7)
Wheat	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	1.0 (0.7-1.3)	1.0 (0.8-1.3)	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)
Soy	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)
Sesame	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)

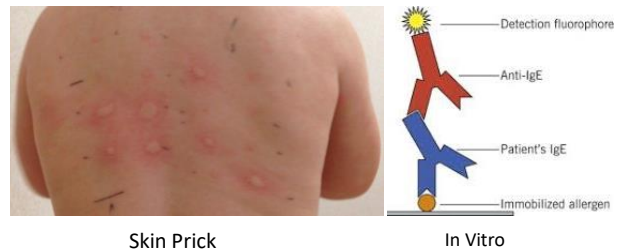
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10

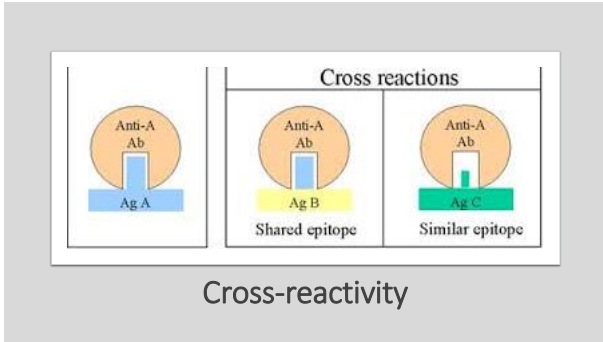


11



12

Allergy testing



13



Oral Food Challenge

14

Treatment of Food Allergy has relied on avoidance

15

16



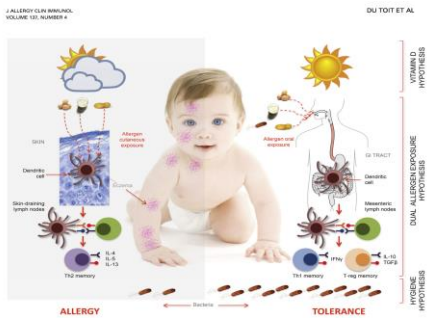
Peanut Allergy

17



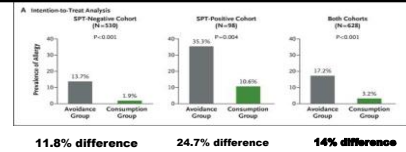
Why are we seeing such an increase in rates of peanut allergy?

18



19

The LEAP Study demonstrated that early introduction of peanut can prevent peanut allergy



The study effect, in plain English...

	Negative skin test	Positive skin test	Total
Feed this many infants peanuts to prevent one case of peanut allergy	8.5	4	7.1

20

Allergen Immunotherapy (AIT) for IgE-Mediated Food Allergy

Systematic review and meta-analysis

- 1814 potentially relevant papers
- selected 31 eligible studies, comprising of 25 RCTs and six NRS, studying a total of 1259 patients
- AIT may be effective in raising the threshold of reactivity to a range of foods in patients with IgE-mediated food allergy while receiving (ie. desensitization) and post-discontinuation of AIT
 - This study failed to show that study subjects were able to have prolonged tolerance
 - AIT was associated with an increased risk of local and systemic adverse events

Numatawji et al. Allergy 2017;72(8):1133-1147.

21



22



23



24



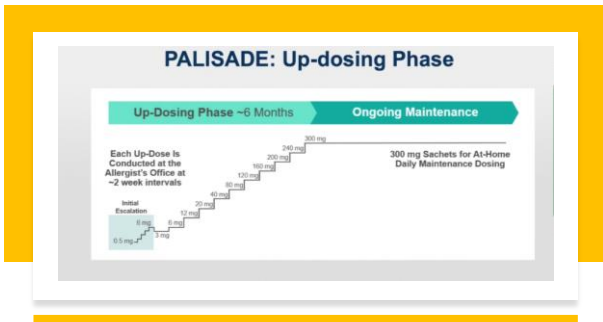
25

PALISADE: AR101 Oral Immunotherapy for Peanut Allergy

- Randomized 3:1, DBPC Phase 3 trial of the efficacy and safety of AR101 in patients with peanut allergy
- 551 peanut-allergic patients aged 4 to 55 yo at 66 clinical sites in US, Canada, and EU
- Inclusion criteria: dose-limiting symptoms at or before the 100 mg dose of peanut protein in an entry DBPCFC
- Dose escalation period for 22 weeks to reach a maintenance dose of 300 mg per day of AR101 or placebo
- Daily maintenance at 300 mg per day of AR101 or placebo for approximately 6 months
- Exit DBPCFC, which tested consecutive doses of 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 600, and 1000 mg of peanut protein

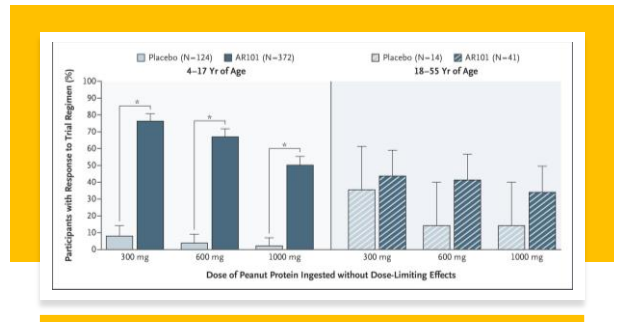
PALISADE Group of Clinical Investigators et al. N Engl J Med. 2018;379(21): 1991-2001

26



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27



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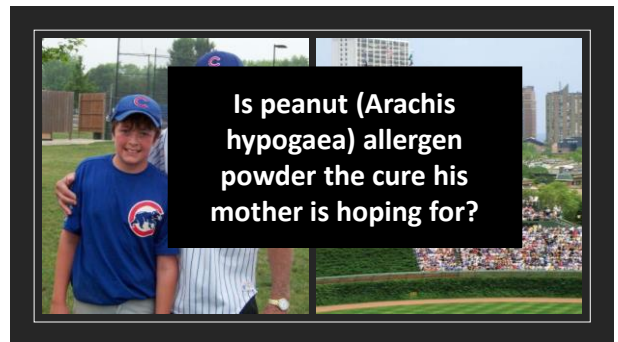
28

PALISADE: Adverse Events

Adverse Events	Overall	
	number of participants with event (percent)	
	AR101 N=372	Placebo N=124
Abdominal pain	194 (52.2)	30 (24.2)
Vomiting	154 (41.4)	30 (24.2)
Upper abdominal pain	152 (40.9)	26 (21.0)
Nausea	148 (39.2)	29 (23.4)
Withdrew because of adverse events	43 (11.6)	3 (2.4)

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29



30



31