Clinical Outcome of Infants and Children Diagnosed with Cow Milk Allergy 3years after Reintroduction of Cow Milk Products

Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Pediatrics

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First and foremost I thank "ALLAH" to whom I relate any success in achieving any work in my life.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to **Prof. Dr./ Moustafa Abdel-Aziz El-Hodhod,**Professor of Pediatrics, Faculty Of Medicine, Ain Shams
University for his precious help, moral support, fruitful advice and kind attitude. I really have the honor to complete this work under his supervision.

I'm immensely indebted and deeply grateful to **Dr./ Marwa Talaat El-Deeb,** Assist. Prof. of Pediatrics,
Faculty Of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her great
encouragement, excellent guidance, powerful support,
valuable constructer advices and generous help throughout
this work.

Many thanks to **Dr. Ahmed Hamdy**, Assist. Prof. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his kind support, **Dr.yosra Mohsen Awad**, assist. Lecturer of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her kind support and encouragement.

Many thanks to my Husband and my Family.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbrev.	Full term
AAF	Amino Acid based Formula
AD	Atopic dermatitis
ADHD	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
APC	Antigen presenting cell
APT	Atopic patch test
ASD	Autism spectrum disorder
BPR	Bleeding per rectum
CD	Celiac disease
CMA	Cow's milk allergy
CMI	Cow's milk intolerance
CMPA	Cow milk protein allergy
CMPs	Cow milk proteins
CMPSE	Cow's milk protein sensitive enteropathy
DBPCFC	Double blind placebo controlled food challenge
DES	Diffuse esophageal spasm
DHA	Docosahexaenoic acid
EE	Eosinophilic esophagitis
EGD	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
eHF	Extensive hydrolysated formula
ELIZA	Enzyme linked immunoabsorbent assays

ENS Enteric Nervous System

FA Food allergy

GER Gastroesophageal reflux

GERD Gastroesophageal reflux disease

GM Goat milk

H₂ RA Histamine receptor antagonist

HF Hydrolyzed formula

HRPF The hydrolysed rice protein formulas

IBD Inflammatory bowel disease

IBS Irritable bowel syndrome

LES Lower esophageal sphincter

LGG Lactobacillus GG

OCT Open Challenge Test

pHF Partially hydrolyzed formulas

RAST Radio-allergosorbent test

RE Reflux esophagitis

SBBF Soy bean based formula

SF Soy formula

SOTI Specific oral tolerance induction

SPTs Skin prick tests

UGI Upper gastrointestinal imaging series

WFA Weight For Age

INTRODUCTION

Cow's milk protein allergy affects from 2 to 6% of children, with the highest prevalence during the first year of age (*Caffarelli et al.*, 2010).

Patients with cow's milk protein allergy present with a wide range of IgE- and non-IgE-mediated clinical syndromes IgE-mediated reactions occur immediately or within 1–2 hours of ingestion, whereas non-IgE-mediated reactions generally have a delayed onset beyond two hours of ingestion. Clinical symptoms of cow's milk protein allergy commonly appear during the first months of life, usually within days or weeks after feeding with CM-based formulas have been started, or may sometimes be seen in exclusively breastfed infants (*Jacob et al.*, 2011).

Infants with cow's milk protein allergy usually present with symptoms similar to allergic reactions in older individuals. These include cutaneous symptoms such as urticaria, rash, and pruritus, as well as respiratory symptoms such as wheeze and cough; these symptoms are usually indicative of IgE-mediated cow's milk protein allergy. Cow's milk protein allergy can also present with gastrointestinal and nutritional manifestations. These include gastro esophageal reflux, esophagitis, gastritis, delayed gastric emptying, enteropathy, colitis, constipation, and failure to thrive (*Brill*, 2008).

Introduction

For cow's milk protein allergy sufferers, avoidance of dietary milk proteins remains the only effective management strategy (*Ross*, 2005).

Children with cow's milk protein allergy should be monitored for development of tolerance, since most will outgrow their allergy in childhood. Non-IgE mediated cow's milk protein allergy has a better prognosis and tends to resolve more quickly than IgE-mediated CMA (cow milk allergy) (*Jacob et al.*, 2011).

About 50% of children have been shown to resolve cow's milk protein allergy within the first year of age, 80-90% within their fifth year (*Caffarelli et al.*, 2010).

HYPOTHESIS & AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of the present study was to find out the clinical outcome of patients diagnosed with cow milk allergy who underwent elimination of cow milk products 3 years after reintroduction of dairy products.