

# A case-control study of food hyper-sensitivity, timing of weaning and family history of allergies in young children with atopic dermatitis

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## ABSTRACT

*Background:* The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between food hypersensitivity and atopic dermatitis (AD) in young children.

*Material and methods:* In a case-control design, 28 patients < 3 years old, with AD and 28 age-matched healthy children were included in the study. A detailed medical history of allergies and timing of weaning was obtained. Children underwent skin tests (prick and patch) to evaluate food hypersensitivity. The status of DA and food allergies in the study participants was investigated 4 years later.

*Results:* There were more children with positive skin tests for food hypersensitivity among cases than controls, OR 4.2 (95 %CI 1.3 to 13.4). In contrast, there were no differences in the number of children with positive family history of allergic diseases or weaned at  $\leq 6$  months of age between groups. Four years later, out of the 28 original cases, the state of AD was in-

vestigated in 13 (46.4 %) infants. Of them, 11 followed an exclusion diet; 6 (46.1 %) remained with AD. Of 28 original controls, 15 (51.7 %) infants were investigated 4 years later; only one case developed AD.

*Conclusions:* Young children who had hypersensitivity to cow's milk, hen egg, wheat, fish, soy, or legumes were found to have a higher risk of AD. Positive family history of allergies and early weaning were not found to be relevant risk factors.

**Key words:** Atopic dermatitis. Food hypersensitivity. Risk assessment. Weaning.

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## INTRODUCTION

Atopic dermatitis is a chronic, pruriginous, reactional and recidivating dermatosis most frequently presented among infants and young children. With large worldwide variability, the frequency of atopic dermatitis ranges from 2 % to 30 %<sup>1</sup>. Genetic and environmental factors as well as allergen exposure have been identified as risk factors of atopic dermatitis<sup>2</sup>. More specifically, the early introduction of supplemental feedings as well as the diversity of the diet (feeding 4 or more different food groups) appears to increase the risk of atopic dermatitis<sup>3</sup>. In addition, early weaning has been reported in 15-40 % of children with atopic dermatitis<sup>4</sup>, and infants with AD may have a high prevalence of food sensitization<sup>5</sup>.

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However, a definitive role of food hypersensitivity as a causal or promoting factor of atopic dermatitis is not yet definitively established<sup>6,7</sup>. We therefore designed the present study in order to investigate the relationship between hypersensitivity to cow's milk, hen egg, wheat, fish, soy, or legumes and atopic dermatitis in young children. Cow's milk, hen egg, wheat, soy and peanuts are among the most common foods with allergenic potential in childhood<sup>8,9</sup>. As secondary study outcomes, positive family history of allergies and timing of weaning were evaluated as potential contributors of the risk of atopic dermatitis.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study consisted of two phases. The first phase was designed as a case-control study. The second phase was a reevaluation performed 4 years later. The study was approved by the Research and Ethics Committees at the Hospital Infantil de México "Federico Gómez" (HIM) and parental written informed consent was obtained from participants.

We identified 32 potentially eligible children of  $\leq 3$  years of age who had a presumptive diagnosis of atopic dermatitis. The diagnosis was confirmed according to the criteria established by Hanifin and Rajka<sup>10</sup>. The control group consisted of children receiving orthopedic treatment at the HIM, without any neoplastic, pulmonary, or infectious diseases, and not taking any medication chronically. Control children were carefully examined to rule out any clinical evidence of atopic dermatitis.

Information about duration of breastfeeding, the age at which infants were weaned with different foods, family history of asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis and urticaria, were obtained from the mothers. Food hypersensitivity was evaluated by skin prick test and patch test.

Skin prick test for cow's milk, hen egg (yolk and white), wheat, fish, soy, and legumes was performed as follows. Briefly, one drop (50  $\mu$ l) of food glycerin extracts (Nelco Laboratories, New York, NY, USA), one drop of histamine as positive control, and one drop of glycerin as negative control were placed on the skin surface of their backs. An instant pressure by means of a sting positioned at 90° was performed to the skin containing the drops. Skin response was evaluated according to Bock and May's criteria<sup>11,12</sup>. The presence of wheal and erythema was evaluated 15-20 min after the allergen challenge. An indurated wheal of a diameter of at least 3 mm was considered as a positive test of food hypersensitivity.

Patch test was performed as previously described elsewhere<sup>13</sup>. Briefly, one drop (50  $\mu$ l) of each cow's

milk (containing 3.5 % fat), hen egg (yolk and white), wheat powder (1 g/10 mL of water), and soy were placed in a filter paper with 12 mm aluminum cups (Finn Chambers on Scannportape, Hermal, Reinbeck, Germany) which was applied on a skin surface non involved of dermatitis of the children's back. The occlusion time was 48 hours, and skin reaction was evaluated at 20 min and 24 hours after removal of the cups.

*Statistical analysis.* Independent proportions of study outcomes were compared between cases and controls by means of the z test. For those proportions that were significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ), odds ratio (OR) and its corresponding 95 % confidence interval were obtained by standard procedures

## RESULTS

Cases and controls were comparable in their demographic characteristics (table 1). There was no difference between groups in the prevalence of either positive skin prick test or positive patch test for food hypersensitivity. However, when the diagnostic criteria for food hypersensitivity was extended to a positive result with any of the two skin tests (either skin prick or patch test), significant differences between cases and controls were observed (table 1), with an OR of 4.2 (95 % CI 1.3 to 13.4). The highest prevalence of positive prick test among cases was for hen egg and legumes, followed by cow's milk, fish and soy whereas among controls it was for legumes and fish (table 2). The highest prevalence of positive patch tests among both cases and controls was for hen egg. However, due to the small number of cases having specific food allergies, we did not perform any statistical comparison between cases and controls regarding these differences.

No significant difference of family history of allergic diseases (asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis and urticaria) was observed between cases and controls (table 1). Similarly, approximately 90 % of children in the two groups were weaned at  $\leq 6$  mo. of age.

In a post-hoc analysis, children who had food hypersensitivity were compared to children without it, independently of the presence or absence of AD. We did not find any difference between groups in relation to children with family history of allergies or weaned at  $\leq 6$  months of age (table 3).

In the second phase of the study, 4 years later, we were able to reinvestigate the state of AD in 13 (46.4 %) infants out of 28 cases. Of them, 11 followed an exclusion diet and 6 (46.1 %) continued with dermatitis. Of the 29 controls, we obtained information from 15 (51.7 %) infants. Of them, only one case developed atopic dermatitis.

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