

The Sensitization Profile of Children Allergic to IgE-mediated Cow's Milk Proteins

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Abstract : Introduction : IgE-dependent cow's milk protein allergy (APLV) is one of the most common allergies in children and is one of the three most common allergies observed in children under 6 years of age. Its natural evolution is most often towards healing. The objective is to determine the sensitization profile of patients allergic to cow's milk (VL). Material and method :A retrospective study carried out on a pediatric population (age < 12 years) over a period of four years (2018-2021) in the context of a suspected food allergy to cow's milk proteins carried out on 121 children aged between 8 months -12 years The search for specific IgE was carried out by immunodot (EUROLINE Pediatric; EUROIMMUN) test which allows a semi-quantitative determination of specific IgE. Results 36 patients (29.7%) had a cow's milk protein allergy (ALPV) with a slight female predominance (58.33% girls vs 41.66% boys) The main clinical signs were: acute diarrhoea; vomiting; Intense abdominal pain, and cutaneous signs (pruritus/urticaria) with respective frequencies of 72%; 58%; 44% and 19%. The 3 major and specific VL allergens identified were beta-lactoglobulin 59% caseins 51% and alpha-lactalbumin 29.7%, The profile of sensitization to LV varies according to age, in infants before 1 year of anti-casein, IgE are predominant 83.3%, followed by beta-lactoglobulin 66.66% and alpha-lactalbumin 50% Conclusion CMPA is a frequent pathology which ranks among the three most common food allergies in children. This is the first to appear, most often starting in infants under 6 months old.

Keywords : specific Ige, food allergy, cow 's milk, child

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