

Discover the connection

Walnut, cashew, brazilnut, and hazelnut allergen component testing

Allergen components, in conjunction with whole Allergen test results help you better diagnose allergy, allowing you to prepare a more comprehensive management plan.

Optimize management to help:

Make a substantiated decision

A better differentiation helps you distinguish between primary and cross-reactive sensitization

Make a precise assessment

Allergen component test results can help you assess your patient's risk for systemic reactions

Make a difference

Better differentiation gives relevant information that helps you determine optimal treatment



HAZELNUT

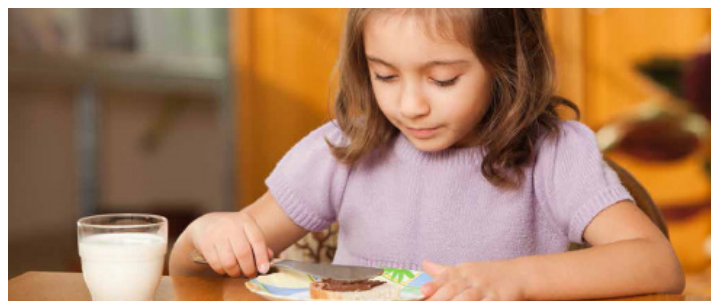


Hazelnut Allergen Component test results can help determine which specific proteins your patient is sensitized to.

A specific IgE blood test that detects sensitization to hazelnut is only the first step in discovering the likelihood of a systemic reaction and the necessary precautions that may be prescribed.¹

Characteristics of individual proteins

Hazelnut f 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of hazelnut IgE can predict the likelihood of hazelnut sensitivity, but may not be solely predictive of reactions or allergic response¹
Cor a 1 f 428	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LOWER RISK of systemic reaction, primarily associated with local reactions² Heat and digestion labile³ Cross-reactive with pollens (e.g., birch)^{1,4}
Cor a 8 f 425	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VARIABLE RISK associated with local and systematic reactions including anaphylaxis^{2,5,6} Heat and digestion stable⁷ Indicates cross reactivity often from a primary peach sensitization⁵
Cor a 9 & 14 f 440, f 439	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIGHER RISK of systemic reaction including anaphylaxis^{1,2,8,9} Heat and digestion stable¹⁰ Sensitization to these can appear early in life and indicates a primary hazelnut allergy¹



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Hazelnut is among the top five causes of serious food allergic reactions.¹¹

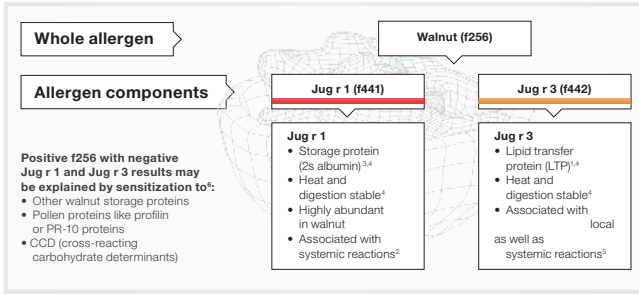
WALNUT



Did you know?

- Walnut is one of the most common causes of allergic reactions to tree nuts.^{1,2}
- The estimated prevalence of walnut allergy in the general population is up to 0.7%.²
- Walnut allergy is potentially life-threatening, increasing in prevalence and rarely outgrown.^{2,3}

Suggested test profile



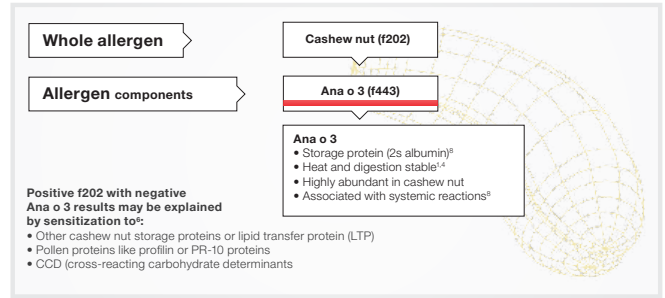
CASHEW



Did you know?

- Cashew nut sensitized patients have a risk of experiencing severe allergic reactions; the risk has been reported to be even higher than for peanut allergic patients (74% vs. 30%).⁷
- Cashew nut allergy is increasing as consumption increases – snacking on cashew nuts has become more popular, and their use as a common ingredient in Asian foods, baked goods, nut butters and pestos is growing.^{8,9}
- Cashew nut allergy is potentially life-threatening, can start early in life and is rarely outgrown.^{1,9}

Suggested test profile

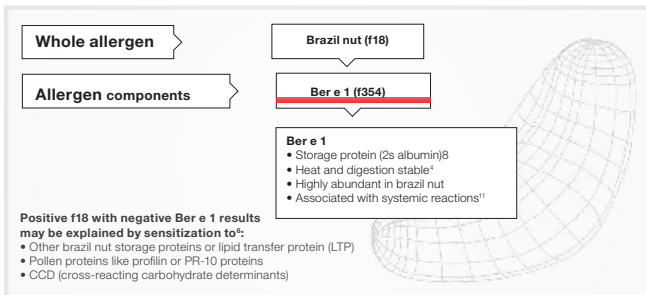


BRAZIL NUT



Take the diagnosis and management of walnut, cashew, and brazil nut sensitized patients to a whole new level

Suggested test profile



1. Roux K et al. Tree nut allergens. Int Arch Allergy Immunology 2003; 131: 234–244. 2. Pastorello E et al. Lipid transfer protein and vicilin are important walnut allergens in patients not allergic to pollen. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2004; 114(4): 908–14. 3. Rosenfeld L et al. Walnut Allergy in Peanut-Allergic Patients: Significance of Sequential Epitopes of Walnut Homologous to Linear Epitopes of Ara h 1, 2 and 3 in Relation to Clinical Reactivity. Int Arch Allergy Immunol. 2012; 157:239–245. 4. Masthoff L et al. A systematic review of the effect of thermal processing on the allergenicity of tree nuts. Allergy 2013; 68: 983–993. 5. Egger M et al. The Role of Lipid Transfer Proteins in Allergic Diseases. Curr Allergy Asthma Rep 2010; 10:326–335. 6. www.phadia.com. 7. Davoren M et al. Cashew nut allergy is associated with a high risk of anaphylaxis. Arch Dis Child 2005; 90(10): 1084–5. 8. Robotham J et al. Ana o 3, an important cashew nut (Anacardium occidentale L.) allergen of the 2S albumin family. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2005; 115(6): 1284–90. 9. Clark A et al. Cashew nut causes more severe reactions than peanut: case-matched comparison in 141 children. Allergy 2007; 62(8): 913–6. 10. Wang F et al. Ana o 2, a major cashew (Anacardium occidentale L.) nut allergen of the legumin family. Int Arch Allergy Immunol. 2003 Sep; 132(1): 27–39. 11. Borja J et al. Anaphylaxis from Brazil nut. Allergy 54, 1999 / 1004–1013.