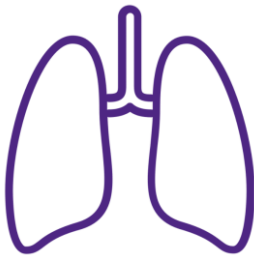
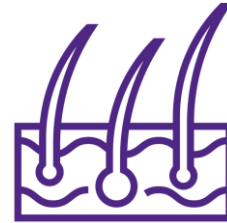


92% of infants with cow's milk protein allergy (CMPA) suffer from two or more symptoms^{1,2}

DERMATOLOGICAL

Up to **90%** of CMPA infants will have atopic dermatitis/eczema, urticaria, rashes



RESPIRATORY

Up to **30%** of CMPA infants will have wheezing, chronic coughing, respiratory distress, runny nose



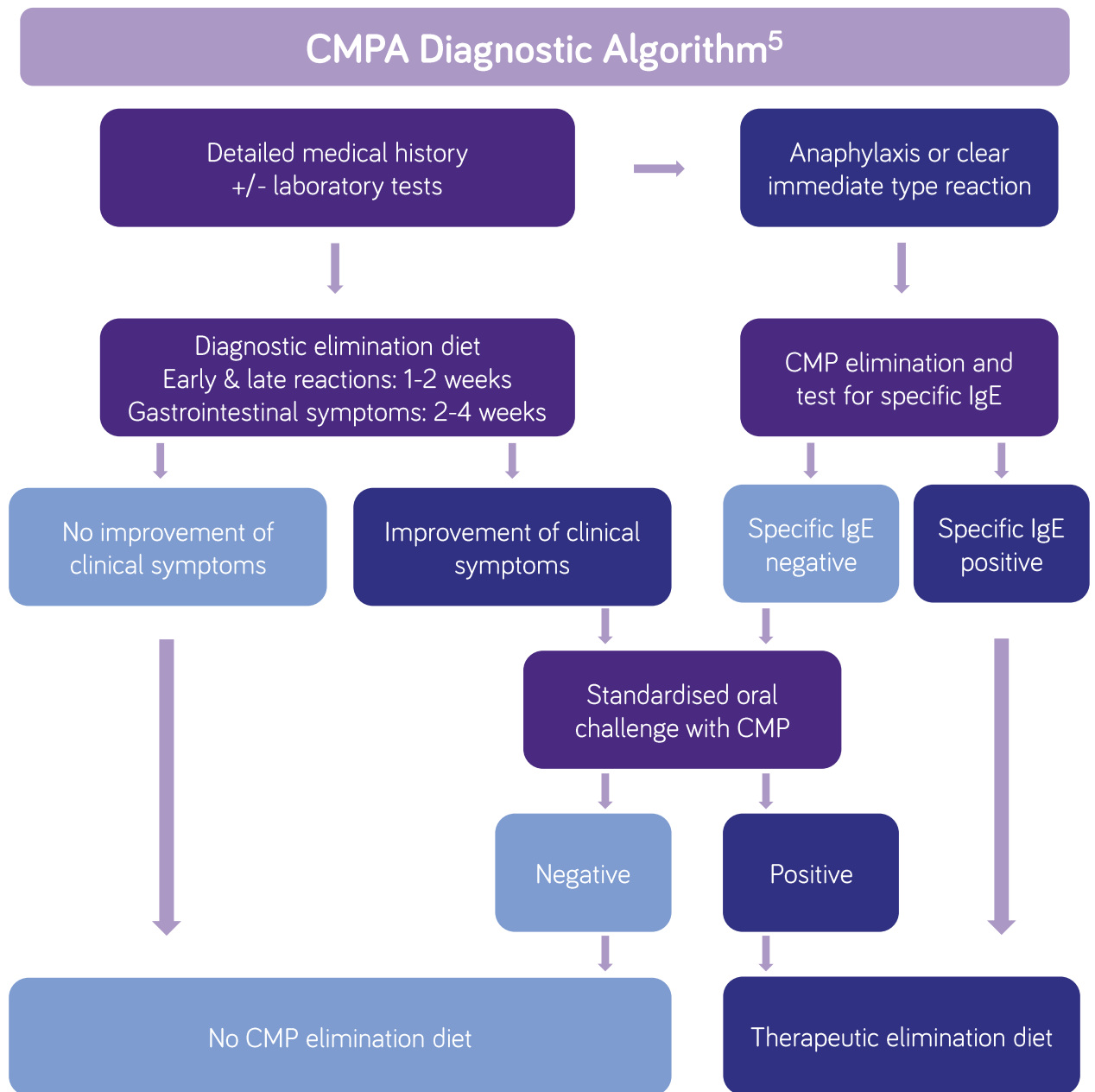
GASTROINTESTINAL

Up to **60%** of CMPA infants will have diarrhoea, constipation, vomiting, frequent regurgitation, blood/mucus in stools



Allergy can be **IgE mediated or non-IgE mediated**^{3,4}

	IgE mediated	Non-IgE mediated
Immunology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised levels of IgE antibodies • Skin prick tests - large weals 	Diagnostic tests are usually negative
Time to onset of reaction after ingestion	<1 hour (immediate)	>24 hours (delayed)
Amount of milk required to trigger reaction	Small	Large
Assessment	Detailed medical history + Skin prick test OR serum specific IgE testing	Dietary elimination +/- oral food allergen challenge



Adapted from ESPGHAN Guidelines, 2012.

Two or more symptoms is a useful tool that can be used to diagnose CMPA. Reproducibility of symptoms following exposure dairy can also be used to convincingly diagnose CMPA even in the absence of two or more symptoms.

References: 1. Host A and Halcken S. Allergy 1990;45:587-96. 2. Fiocchi A et al. WAO Journal 2010;3(4):57-161. 3. Preece et al. NZMJ 2016;129(1430):78-88. 4. Sinclair et al. NZMJ 2013; 126(1380):57-67. 5. Koletzko et al. JPGN 2012;55:221-229.