

TEST REPORT - Respiratory Allergies (IgE)

TEST REPORT NO.:

Applicant:

Name and surname:

Date of birth:

Sample collection date:

Analysis date:

An allergy is the immune system's response to what would normally be considered a harmless substance. Our body perceives this substance as a "threat" thus producing an inappropriate response. To test for Food and Respiratory Allergies, the laboratory examines the levels of Immunoglobulins (sIgE) in the blood. Elevated IgE levels are a good indicator of the presence of one or more allergies.

[List of allergens tested \(in alphabetical order\):](#)

<u>Alternaria</u>	<u>Horse dandruff</u>
<u>Ambrosia elatior</u>	<u>Judaic Parietaria</u>
<u>Artemisia vulgaris</u>	<u>Latex</u>
<u>Aspergillus fumigatus</u>	<u>Lepidoglyphus destructor</u>
<u>Birch</u>	<u>Meadow grass</u>
<u>Blomia tropicalis</u>	<u>Mediterranean cypress</u>
<u>Bouquet grass</u>	<u>Olive</u>
<u>Cat epithelium</u>	<u>Parietaria officinalis</u>
<u>Chenopodium</u>	<u>Perennial lolium</u>
<u>Cladsporium herbarum</u>	<u>Phleum pratense</u>
<u>Cockroach</u>	<u>Plane tree</u>
<u>Dermatophagoides farinae</u>	<u>Plantago lanceolata</u>
<u>Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus</u>	<u>Rye</u>
<u>Dog epithelium</u>	<u>Salsola Kali</u>
<u>Dog grass</u>	<u>Syrian Acarus</u>
<u>Hazelnut</u>	<u>White alder</u>

Your Test Results:

Tested Allergen	Reaction	Class						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus	No reaction	•						
Dermatophagoides farinae	Low reaction	•		••				
Syrian Acarus	Low reaction	•						
Lepidoglyphus destructor	No reaction	•						
Blomia tropicalis	No reaction	•						
Cat epithelium	Average reaction				•••			
Dog epithelium	No reaction	•						
Horse dandruff	No reaction	•						
Cladosporium herbarum	No reaction	•						
Aspergillus fumigatus	No reaction	•						
Alternaria	No reaction	•						
Cockroach	No reaction	•						
Dog grass	No reaction	•						
Bouquet grass	No reaction	•						
Perennial lolium	High reaction							•••••
Phleum pratense	No reaction	•						
Meadow grass	No reaction	•						
Rye	No reaction	•						
White alder	No reaction	•						
Birch	Low reaction	•						
Hazelnut	No reaction	•						
Olive	No reaction	•						
Plane tree	No reaction	•						
Mediterranean cypress	No reaction	•						
Ambrosia elatior	No reaction	•						
Artemisia vulgaris	No reaction	•						
Plantago lanceolata	No reaction	•						
Chenopodium	No reaction	•						
Salsola Kali	No reaction	•						
Parietaria officinalis	Low reaction	•		••				
Judaic Parietaria	No reaction	•						
Latex	No reaction	•						

Key

Class	Units/mL		Reaction
0	$\text{sIgE} < 0.35$	•	NO REACTION
1	$0.35 \leq \text{sIgE} < 0.7$	••	LOW REACTION
2	$0.7 \leq \text{sIgE} < 3.5$	•••	
3	$3.5 \leq \text{sIgE} < 17.5$	••••	AVERAGE REACTION
4	$17.5 \leq \text{sIgE} < 50.0$	•••••	
5	$50.0 \leq \text{sIgE} < 100.0$	••••••	HIGH REACTION
6	$\text{sIgE} > 100.0$	•••••••	

Results information:

The results show the level of reaction, in terms of formation of specific IgE, towards each allergen tested; the higher the level of reaction, the greater the presence of IgE antibodies in the blood.

How to interpret the results:

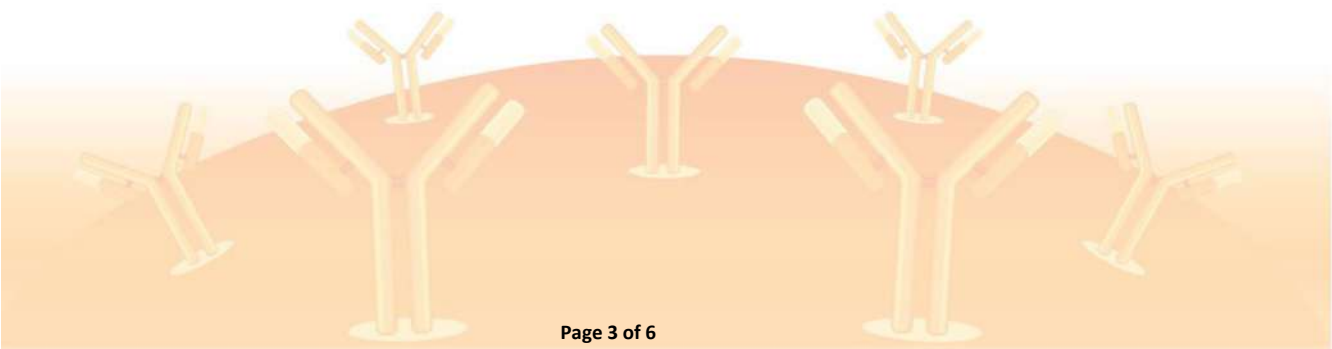
Results are reported in Units/mL (units per milliliters). Thus, we have a semi-quantitative measurement of the IgE produced which (based on the EAST system) is divided into Classes from 0 to 6, based on the concentration of IgE detected.

Other important information:

A strong reaction does not necessarily correlate with clinical symptoms. It is therefore possible to have a strong reaction to the test and mild or no symptoms at all in daily life.

Immunosuppressive drugs can affect test results. Antihistamines have also been shown to affect results and before testing we recommend stopping use of antihistamines for 3-5 days before taking the sample. Before changing the use of any drug it is advisable to seek advice from a doctor.

The Scientific Director
Dr.ssa Silvia Quattrone



List of allergens tested (in alphabetical order and in detail):

Alternaria, a genus of fungi that includes species that cause a type of mold, which grows on rotting fruit and vegetables and in particularly humid environments (characterized by a temperature that varies between 18° and 32° and a higher humidity rate at 65%) releasing its spores especially on wallpaper, carpets and soil.

Ambrosia elatior, a North American species belonging to the Asteraceae family, an annual herbaceous species. Flowering begins in July and ends at the end of October, with peaks of pollen exposure between the end of August and mid-September. In predisposed subjects, the large quantity of pollen produced by this species can cause rhinitis and serious asthma attacks.

Artemisia vulgaris, a perennial shrubby plant belonging to the Asteraceae plant family and has an erect stem 50 to 150 cm tall, reddish in color and well branched. It is an indigenous plant of Asia and North America, also widespread throughout Europe, with the exception of the South.

Aspergillus fumigatus, a fungus of the Trichocomaceae family found in soil and decaying organic matter, where it plays an essential role in carbon and nitrogen recycling. Although Aspergillus is considered a seasonal mold that thrives in open environments, it is often found in decaying vegetation and can also colonize indoor environments, such as air conditioning systems.

Birch, tree with relatively thin branches, with rhomboidal leaves, winged fruits and bark from which tannin and a balsamic oil are extracted. It produces massive quantities of pollen, to which at least 8% of the population is sensitive.

Blomia tropicalis, one of the most widespread species of HDM (house dust mites), found throughout the world. It is found predominantly in tropical and subtropical regions and is known to coexist with Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus and/or Dermatophagoides farinae. The inflammatory reaction affecting the respiratory system that it causes makes the allergic subject susceptible to the attack of new harmful agents, which can aggravate the clinical picture.

Bouquet grass, a herbaceous species of the Poaceae family widely cultivated as a fodder plant. It is a very rustic plant, it tolerates low winter temperatures, drought conditions and all types of soil.

Cat epithelium, tissue that lines the external surface or lines the internal cavities of the cat's body.

Chenopodium, genus of spermatophyte plants belonging to the Amaranthaceae family, with the appearance of small annual or perennial herbaceous plants with a typical panicle inflorescence.

Cladosporium herbarum, a microscopic fungus. It is the most common Cladosporium species and represents one of the very first colonizers of organic substrates, dead or dying plants, being very frequent in decaying wood and on wood exposed to the ground.

Cockroach, or blattoideo/cockroach, part of the heterometabolous insects. The order includes over 4000 species, divided into 6 families. They are cosmopolitan insects, widespread everywhere, except in the polar regions and in altitudes above 2000 m.

List of allergens tested (in alphabetical order and in detail):

Dermatophagoides farinae, a mite that feeds mainly on human dandruff. It is found in the dust collected from the floor and in that present in the mattress.

Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, a mite of the Pyroglyphidae family. House dust mites belonging to the Dermatophagoides genus infest homes all over the world, being present on mattresses, pillows and carpets and feeding on human dandruff and skin scales.

Dog epithelium, tissue that lines the external surface or lines the internal cavities of the dog's body.

Dog grass, a plant with various beneficial properties: in particular it is known for its diuretic and anti-inflammatory characteristics.

Hazelnut, a tree that produces a large quantity of pollen locally. It is among the first pollens of the year to trigger allergic symptoms, with the consequent possible risk of confusing them with cold symptoms; presents cross-reactivity with birch, alder and hornbeam.

Horse dandruff, typical horse mite; Since this type of mite is comfortable in a humid and warm environment, horses with particularly thick and long tails and manes such as Coldbloods are particularly affected. But even half-breeds, who also have a short-haired coat, are not spared from these very annoying parasites.

Judaica Parietaria, a plant of the Urticaceae family, very widespread in the Mediterranean areas, popularly defined as Wallwort or Vetriola. In fact, it is found along roadsides or along dry stone walls. The ideal habitat is arid places.

Latex, an emulsion with a milky appearance and a sticky consistency, generally white in colour, rarely yellow, orange or reddish, which is found in certain cells (laticiferous) of numerous higher plants (euphorbiaceae, papaveraceae, moraceae, sapotaceae, composite asteraceae, etc.) and in the fungi of the genera Lactarius and Lactifluus, as well as in Multifurca furcata.

Lepidoglyphus destructor, mite that develops at a temperature of around 23-25° C and humidity of 80-90%. It feeds on fungi and colonizes humid environments such as kitchens, bathrooms and warehouses.

Meadow grass, characterized by soft blue-green leaves and a height of between 30 and 100 centimeters (12 to 40 inches). Known by various names, such as maggenga grass or cornfield grass, it is a perennial plant that colonizes sea shores, pastures, cultivated lands, roadsides, woods and swamps.

Mediterranean cypress, an evergreen tree that reaches 25 m, but in older specimens it can even reach 50 m. It has a grey-brown bark with long cracks. The pollination period of Cypress generally runs from February to the end of March, with possible advances to January or continuations until April.

Olive tree, evergreen tree of the Oleaceae family (Olea europaea), with lanceolate, leathery leaves, dark green in the upper part and silvery-grey in the lower part, which produces an ovoid drupe from which the edible oil is extracted.

List of allergens tested (in alphabetical order and in detail):

Parietaria officinalis, dicotyledonous angiosperm plant of the Urticaceae family, commonly known as vitriola herb, wind herb, wall herb, fuffa herb, red leg or wallwort. It also contains histamine, a substance capable of causing allergic reactions and itching.

Perennial lolium, a caespitose grass, equipped with rhizomes and numerous bundles of basal leaves, tall from 30 to 70 cm. It can be biennial or triennial depending on the variety, climate and soil prefers fertile, moist and cool soils.

Phleum pratense, a perennial herbaceous species belonging to the Poaceae family, is a mostly spontaneous grass that plays a very important role in fodder production in usually alpine areas. It is used for livestock feeding.

Plane tree, the only genus of plants belonging to the Platanaceae family native to central-northern America and the eastern Mediterranean basin. Bark light brown, patchy, with swelling and rounded shapes that come off in thin sheets; the flowers are small heads hanging from a long stem similar to balls. Pollen can produce a mild degree of allergy.

Plantago lanceolata, perennial medicinal herbaceous plant of the Plantaginaceae family. The name Plantago derives from its use in the Middle Ages, when the soles of pilgrims' feet were treated with a handful of crushed leaves.

Rye, herbaceous plant with leaves similar to those of wheat, from which a darker flour than wheat and less valuable is obtained: rye flour, rye bread.

Salsola Kali, genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants belonging to the Amaranaceae family, native to Africa, Asia and Europe and also widespread in America. It typically grows on flat, often dry and sometimes even saline soils; some species prefer marshy territories. Salsola are called halophytic plants due to this characteristic. These plants are typical of coastal areas, especially in the South, with flowering from June to September.

Syrian Acarus, (flour mite), a typical mite infesting foodstuffs, which is usually found in cereals in storage, but also in other foodstuffs, such as cheese, dried fruit, cured meats. It feeds on microscopic fungi (mold) that grow on poorly stored food.

White Alder, small-medium sized and rapidly growing tree, which reaches 15–20 m in height. The bark remains gray until the end of its life cycle, which lasts 60-100 years. The leaves are colorful dull green, ovoid; they measure approximately 5–11 cm long and 4–8 cm wide.

