IMPACT OF EARLY-DIAGNOSED FOOD ALLERGY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN CHILDREN - PRELIMINARY STUDY.

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BACKGROUND
The prevalence of food allergy (FA) and asthma has increased in the pediatric population. It seems that increased risk of asthma depends on IgE mediated FA.

AIM
The aim of the study is to investigate if the early onset of FA is related to the incidence of respiratory diseases including recurrent respiratory infections (RRI) and the development of asthma.

METHODS
A retrospective review of medical records was conducted for children with FA admitted to our Department between I 2018 and IX 2019. Statistical analysis was conducted. The follow-up (2 and 5 years) will be continued on this cohort to assess the impact of an early diagnosed FA on the development of allergic respiratory diseases.

RESULTS
There were 219 patients with FA under 3yo included. 42,9% were girls, and 57,1% boys. The median age was 15 months. 51,6% have non-IgE mediated and 48,4% have IgE mediated FA. RRI was reported in 19,81% patients with IgE mediated and 15,93% with non-IgE mediated FA in the study group and difference wasn’t significant (p>0,05).

CONCLUSION
IgE mediated FA is less common then non-IgE mediated FA in early childhood, but the difference is not statistically significant.

IgE mediated FA appears to be associated with higher frequency of RRI, but the difference is not statistically significant.

Future prospective studies are required to better understand the relationship between FA and the development of allergic respiratory diseases.