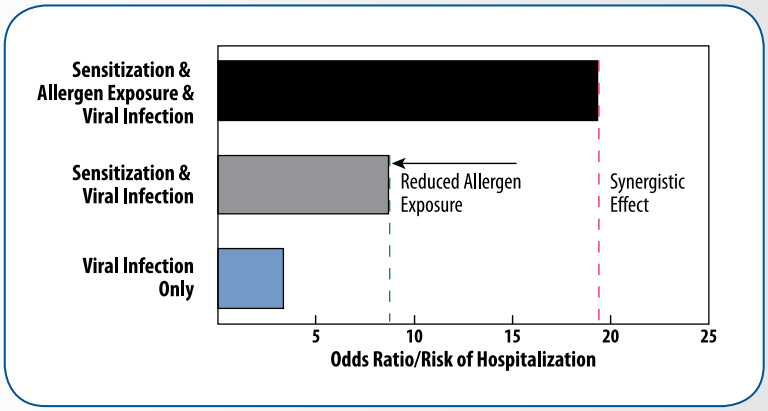
ImmunoCAP®
Specific IgE blood test




Asthma

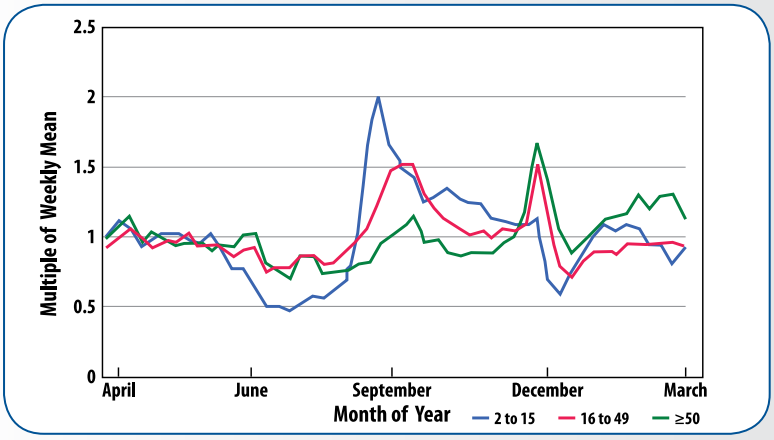
Protect patients from the effects of allergies and viral infection—Today!

The combination of allergies and viral infections increases the risk of asthma exacerbations[1]



Multivariate analysis of odds ratios (95% CI) for risk factors of hospital admission for acute asthma exacerbation in children ages 3 to 17 years.[1]

Seasonal asthma exacerbations are predictable[6]



The annual cycle of asthma exacerbations in children and adults based on emergency room presentations for asthma between April 2001 and March 2005.[6]
Graph modified from Johnston NW.[6]

Mitigate the synergistic effect of allergy and viral infection

- Data demonstrate a nearly 20-fold increased risk of hospitalizations for those patients with asthma who had allergen exposure *and* viral infection[1]
- Consider all asthma to be allergic and confirm with ImmunoCAP® testing[2-4]
- Reduce exposure to allergic triggers

"Strategies to reduce the impact of asthma exacerbations in adults should include interventions directed at both viruses and reducing exposure to allergens."[5]

—Green RM, et al

Seasonal viral infections increase risk of asthma exacerbations

- Children: Fall – back-to-school time, Spring[6,7]
- Adults: Winter[6]
- Predictable virus seasons warrant proactive care

It is essential to identify and reduce exposure to relevant allergens[8]
—NIH Asthma Guidelines

Vaccinate adults and children who have asthma[9]
—CDC Influenza Guidelines

National guidelines recommend proactive asthma care

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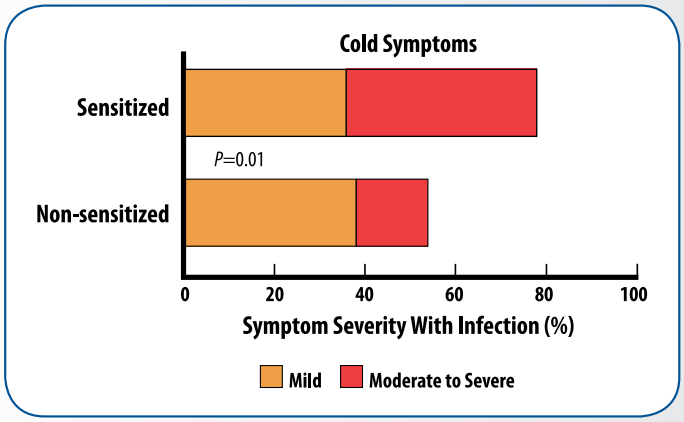
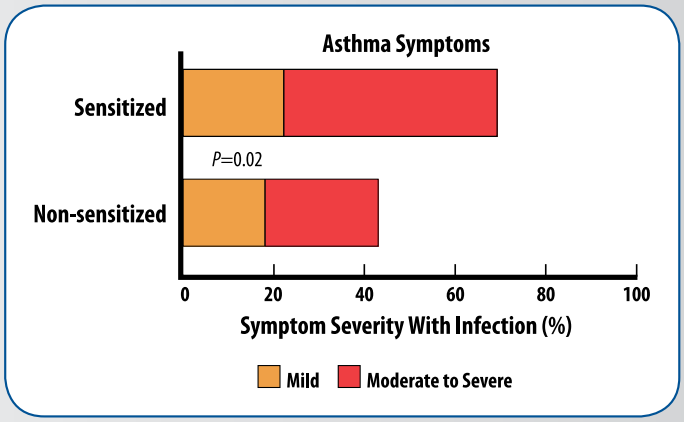
Allergies increase the presence and severity of symptoms

Test now to identify at-risk allergic asthma patients—prior to viral exposure

Effect of allergies on cold and asthma symptoms due to viral infection[7]





Most viruses detected in children ages 6 to 8 years were rhinoviruses. Rhinovirus infections are nearly universal in children with asthma during common cold seasons.[7]
Graphs modified from Olenec JP, et al.[7]

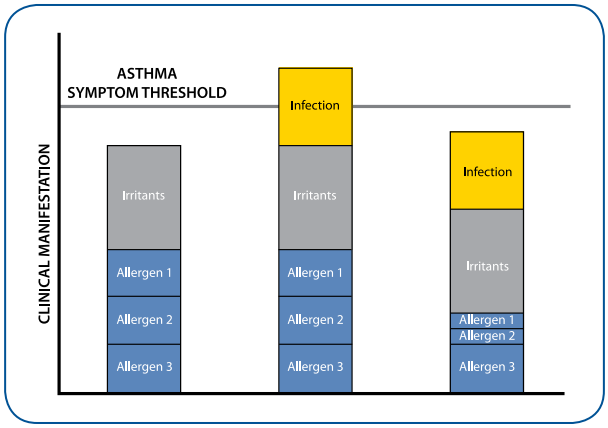
Cold symptoms: Congestion, rhinorrhea, sleep impairment[7]

- Allergic patients are nearly 3 times more likely to experience moderate to severe cold symptoms than non-allergic patients

Asthma symptoms: Cough, wheeze, shortness of breath, sleep impairment[7]

- Allergic patients are nearly 2 times more likely to experience moderate to severe asthma symptoms than non-allergic patients

Exposure to allergic triggers is a modifiable risk factor



Test with ImmunoCAP® to

- Identify allergic triggers
- Reduce exposure to allergic triggers
- Assess the impact of targeted exposure reduction

References

1. Murray CS, et al. *Thorax*. 2006;61(5):376-382. **2.** Allen-Ramey F, et al. *J Am Board Fam Pract*. 2005;18(5):434-439. **3.** Milgrom H. AAAAI news release. Milwaukee, WI: American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology; June 18, 2003. **4.** Høst A, et al. *Allergy*. 2000;55:600-608. **5.** Green RM, et al. *BMJ*. 2002;324(7340):763. **6.** Johnston NW. *Proc Am Thorac Soc*. 2007; 4(8):591-596. **7.** Olenec JP, et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2010;125(5):1001-1006. **8.** NIH *Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Asthma, 2007*. NIH publication 08-4051. **9.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *MMWR*. 2009;58(RR-8):1-52.

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