

Symposium: [American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology: When Food Allergies are Unusual, Unexpected, and Potentially Fatal](#)

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**Atypical Manifestations of Food Allergy**

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3:05 PM-3:25 PM

**Abstract:**

Food allergy is often diagnosed when the symptoms are classic symptoms of an allergic reaction, resulting from release of histamine and other mediators of anaphylaxis, and when the symptoms are timely related to the food ingestion. However, there are multiple other syndromes that have been associated with food ingestion, and which present with signs and symptoms that are not classic. Syndromes that will be discussed in this presentation include Frye syndrome, otherwise known as the Auriculotemporal syndrome, Heiner syndrome, or pulmonary hemosiderosis associated with hypersensitivity to cow's milk, Food Protein Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES), the Eosinophilic Gastrointestinal Disorders (EGID). In addition, diarrhea is usually thought of as the symptom associated with food allergy, constipation, specifically a severe form of the symptom, has been associated with cow milk allergy. The pathophysiologic basis of these syndromes vary from a congenital anatomic abnormality to vasculitis to lymphocyte and mast cell mediated inflammation.

The allergist and immunologist, when aware of these syndromes can then recognize them, conduct the appropriate work up, which often includes an elimination diet followed by a re-challenge, establish the diagnosis and end often long and tedious searches by the patients and their families for a diagnosis and a cure.