

# WISC 2014 *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

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## Practical Course Allergen Immunotherapy (AIT) How to be effective

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# Allergen immunotherapy - beginning

- Dunbar – almost died with first inoculation
- 1911 – Noon and Freeman published first work
  - Became standard treatment for asthma/hay fever
  - Diverse build up schemes and duration
- Indiscriminate use made the specialty untrustworthy
- 1963 – Lowell and Franklin – first placebo controlled study

# Studies over Allergen Immunotherapy

- Venom Anaphylaxis
  - Up 98% efficacy (bee and wasp)
- Rhinitis
  - Sublingual IT (SLIT) better than anti-H1 and placebo/similar to nasal steroids
  - Subcutaneous (SCIT) and SLIT better than placebo
- Asthma
  - Meta-analysis confirms efficacy for children and adults
- Atopic Dermatitis
  - Trend for efficacy - need better studies

J Allergy Clin Immunol 2005; 115; 439-47

BMC Medicine 2014, 12:71

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010;(8):CD001186

Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol. 2012 Aug;12(4):427-33

# Efficacy of AIT

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- Children – carry over effect of 12 years
- Reduces progression to asthma
- Reduces new sensitizations
- SLIT – carry over of 2 years documented in adults
- Long-lasting effect – 15 years after 4 years of SLIT
  
- Preventive SLIT – asymptomatic children
  - Safe / *in vitro* effects

# Indication of AIT

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- Identified allergen
- IgE mediated disorders
- Exposure correlate with symptoms
- Good extract available?
  - Allergen standardization

# Indication of AIT

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## ➤ Patient selection

- Patient adherence
- Symptoms intensity
- Monosensitized x polysensitized
- Seasonal x perennial
- How much allergic is the symptom?
  - Rhinitis – allergic x non-allergic = 3:1
  - Mixed rhinitis – 44-87%
  - Atopic Dermatitis – intrinsic, food allergy...
  - Geriatric population – perception / co-morbidities

# Efficacy of AIT – practical issues

- SLIT x SCIT – SCIT better
- Up dosing protocol
  - Conventional
    - Time consuming - more dropouts
  - Cluster
    - Zhang *et al.* – safe as conventional (HDM)
    - Feng *et al.* – meta-analysis – efficacy in RQLQ
  - Rush
    - Safer in Venom AIT
- Pre-medication – Anti-histamines/Omalizumab

# Efficacy of AIT – practical issues

## ➤ Maintenance

- Missed doses
  - Patient evaluation – Peak-Expiratory Flow
  - Flexibility – dose interval?
- How much time
  - 3-5 years
  - Venom IT
- Dose?

# Efficacy of AIT – the allergens

- Choice of allergens
  - Multiple allergens AIT
  - Single allergen AIT
- Bystander effect?

# Mixing allergens

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- Dose
  - Cross-reactive allergens – increased dose
  - Too many allergens – insufficient dose
- Enzymatic activity
- Time between mixing and applying
  - Greater dilution = lower shelf life

# Tailoring AIT

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- Recommended doses – flexibility
  - Venom AIT – 100 µcg
  
- Modifying AIT
  - Adverse reactions
    - Large Local reactions
    - Systemic reactions
  - Lack of response – 1 year
    - Non-allergic component
    - Missed main triggers
    - Continued exposure to allergen

# Monitoring AIT

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- Clinical response
  - Symptoms
  - Medications
- Cutaneous late responses (intradermal test)
- IgG4/serum inhibitory activity for IgE-allergen complex binding to B cells
- Basophil histamine release
- Basophil expression of diamine oxidase

# End

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For questions or commentaries please contact

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