Allergy to lipid transfer protein in pediatric population at the third level hospital in Madrid
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Objectives: Lipid transfer protein (LTP) Syndrome is a primary food allergy with high prevalence in South Europe population. Its clinical characteristics and prevalence are not well establish in the paediatric population.

Methods: A retrospective-descriptive study from Jan 2013 to Dec 2015 of children with sensitization to Specific IgE to Pru p 3 and clinical manifestation in a third-level paediatric hospital was conducted. It was aimed to study and compare the clinical patterns of sensitization.

Results: Eighty-three allergic children with sensitization to Pru p 3 were found. Forty-nine male (59%) and thirty-four females: (41%) were assisted.
The average age of first reaction: media: 5,3years +/- 3,6 STD.
The history of atopic diseases were: rhinitis 39%, asthma 14% with a broad spectrum of pollen sensitization (Grass pollen: 55,4%, Olea 49,3%, plane tree 25%, Cypress 24%, mugwort 21%) and atopic dermatitis: 32%.
The first food trigger involved were: peach: 36,2% (35), peanut: 15,2% (14) walnut 12,2% (11), others fruits 11,2% (10), other legumes 9,2% (8) and other nuts 6,2% (5).
The most common first clinical manifestation found was: urticarial 44,2% (43), following of oral allergy syndrome: 15,2%(14), anaphylaxis: 14,2% (13) and cutaneous rash: 12,3% (11),
The exercise was a cofactor in a 3% of the population and NSAIDs were not involved.
All patients were positive skin prick test and high levels of IgE specific levels to pru p3 median; 8,5 (14,58) IQR.

Conclusion: Severe plant food unrelated independent of peach are involved in LTP Syndrome. Grass and olea pollen are the main aeroallergen in our population. Peach and peanut are the main food elicitors. Urticarial symptoms are the most common clinical manifestation.