

Characteristics and Current Management Strategies of Children Diagnosed With Peanut Allergy in the United Kingdom

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RATIONALE

- Peanut allergy (PA) is a common allergy affecting approximately 2% of children in the United Kingdom (UK), although diagnosis of peanut and tree nut allergy has largely increased in the last 30 years¹
- Diagnosis includes the combination of a typical clinical presentation and evidence of peanut-specific IgE shown by a positive skin prick test (SPT) or specific IgE (sIgE) test¹
- Current management strategies for PA focus primarily on allergen avoidance and use of epinephrine injection as a rescue medication in case of accidental exposure¹
- Concomitant allergic diseases are frequent
- PA has been shown to impact health-related quality of life (HRQoL)²
- Real-life characteristics of peanut-allergic population are interesting to better understand the current management of the disease

OBJECTIVE

• The aim of this survey was to understand the patient characteristics and current management strategies of children diagnosed with PA in the UK

METHODS

- An online survey was conducted among UK physicians who were actively (within 12 months) managing children aged 4 through 11 years with PA between April and July 2021
- The survey collected anonymous data on patient profiles, including diagnosis, reaction history, and current management strategies

RESULTS

• 51 UK physicians (n=30 allergists; n=21 paediatricians) completed the survey and provided a total of 194 patient record forms

Diagnosis Procedures





History of Systemic Allergic Reactions

• 73% (n=141) of the respondents experienced at least 1 systemic allergic reaction

• In 55% of the patients, a reaction after eating peanut is the initial reason to suspect the allergy • At diagnosis, slgE measurement is performed in 55% of the patients and SPT in 56%

Patients with a suspicion of peanut allergy **on average** in the past 12 months

N=51





Current Management

- 44% of the patients consulted once a year for their allergy, and 44% a couple of times a year
- In 59% of the patients, the PA was managed by several HCPs
- Most patients (76%) were managing their PA through strict avoidance

Paediatrician

51%

N=51

51%

14%

+ 31% unable to answer

11%

43%

23%

11%

+ 17% unable to answer

9%

Peanut butter

Peanut

Peanut flour

<300 mg of peanut protein

>300 mg of peanut protein

300 mg of peanut protein

N=79 (patients)

Impact on HRQoL

• 44% of respondents described the parents/families of children with PA as extremely stressed or anxious about their allergy

CONCLUSIONS

- Based on these patient profiles, most children experience systemic allergic reactions (73%, with a history of at least 1 adrenaline injection in 41% of the participants) despite practicing strict avoidance
- This results in substantial stress and anxiety for these families
- Dietary avoidance has limitations, and perhaps other management strategies such as peanut desensitization may be required to overcome these



Healthcare professionals involved in managing peanut-allergic patients (if several are involved) N=114 (patients)

REFERENCES: 1. Stiefel G et al. BSACI guideline for the diagnosis and management of peanut allergy. 2017;47(6):719-739. 2. Lieberman JA et al. The global burden of illness of peanut allergy: a comprehensive literature review. Allergy. 2021;76(5):1367-1384. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** This study was sponsored by DBV Technologies. Editorial support for the preparation of this poster was provided by Red Nucleus, funded by DBV Technologies.