



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

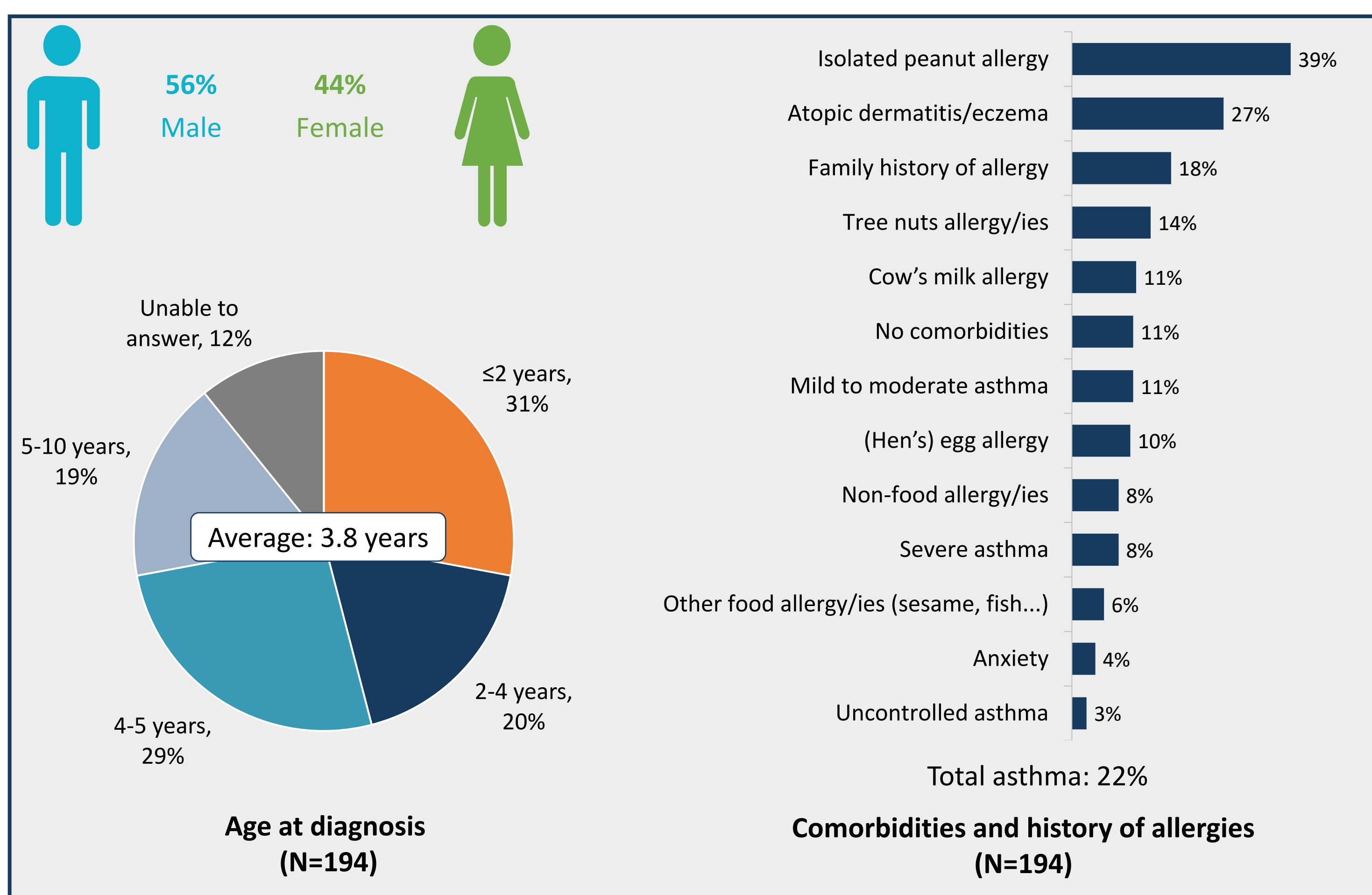
METHODS

- 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

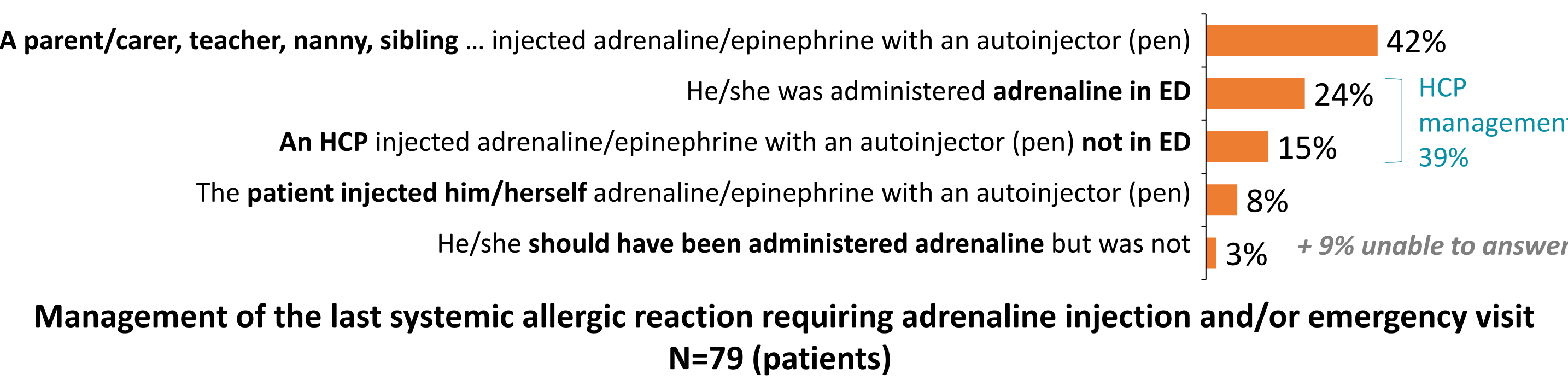
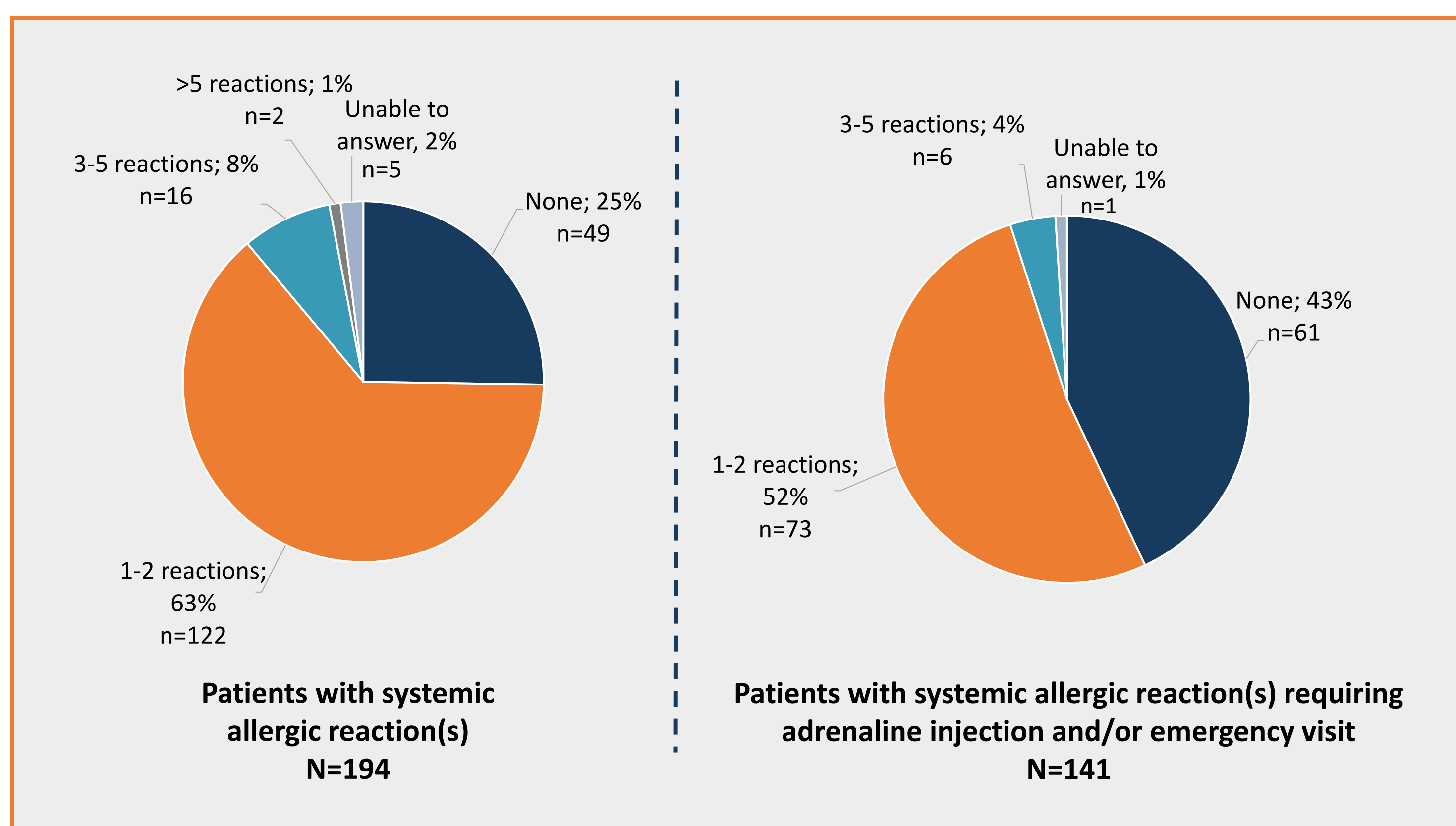
- 51 UK physicians (n=30 allergists; n=21 paediatricians) completed the survey and provided a total of 194 patient record forms

Patient Profiles



History of Systemic Allergic Reactions

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



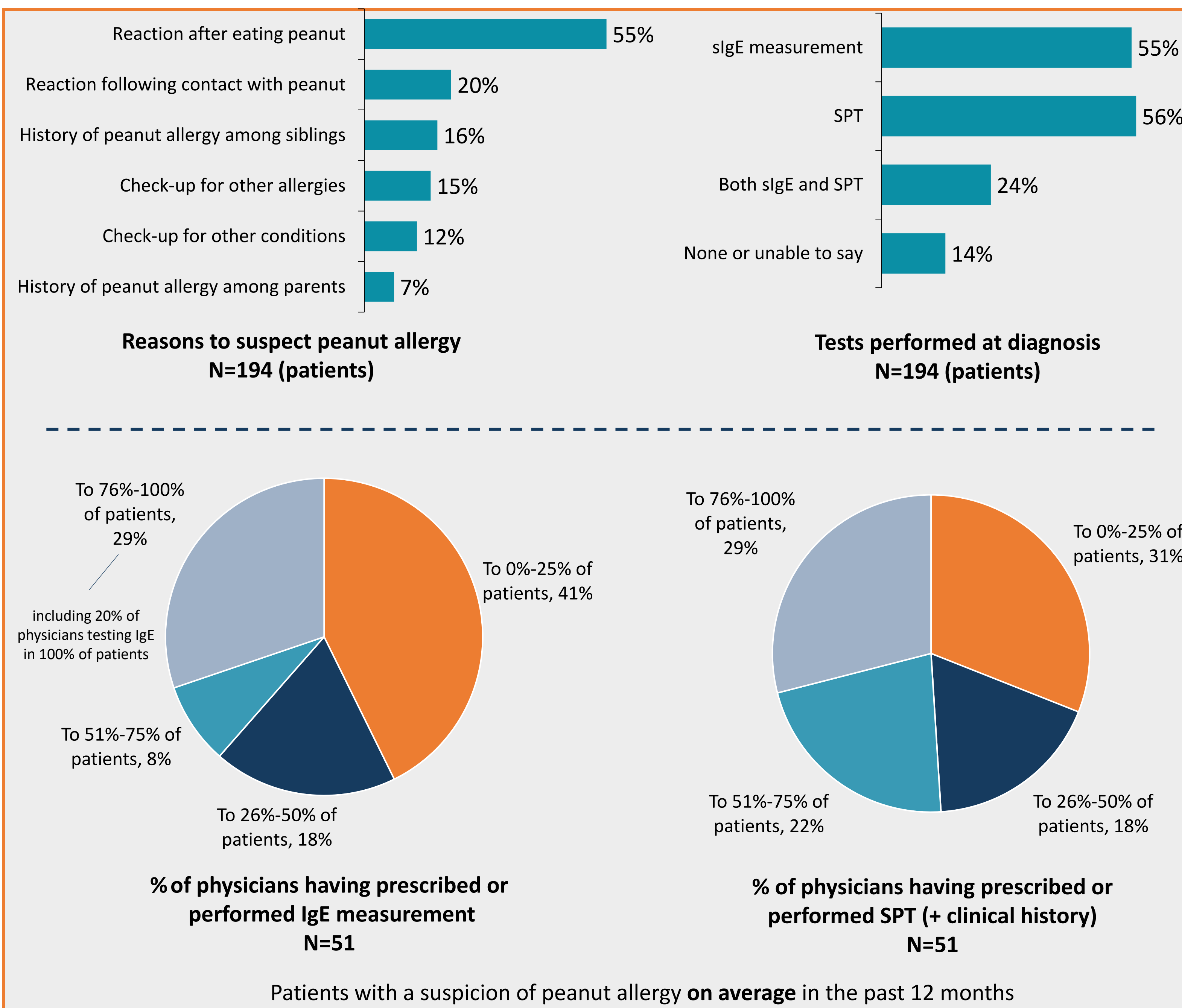
Impact on HRQoL

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

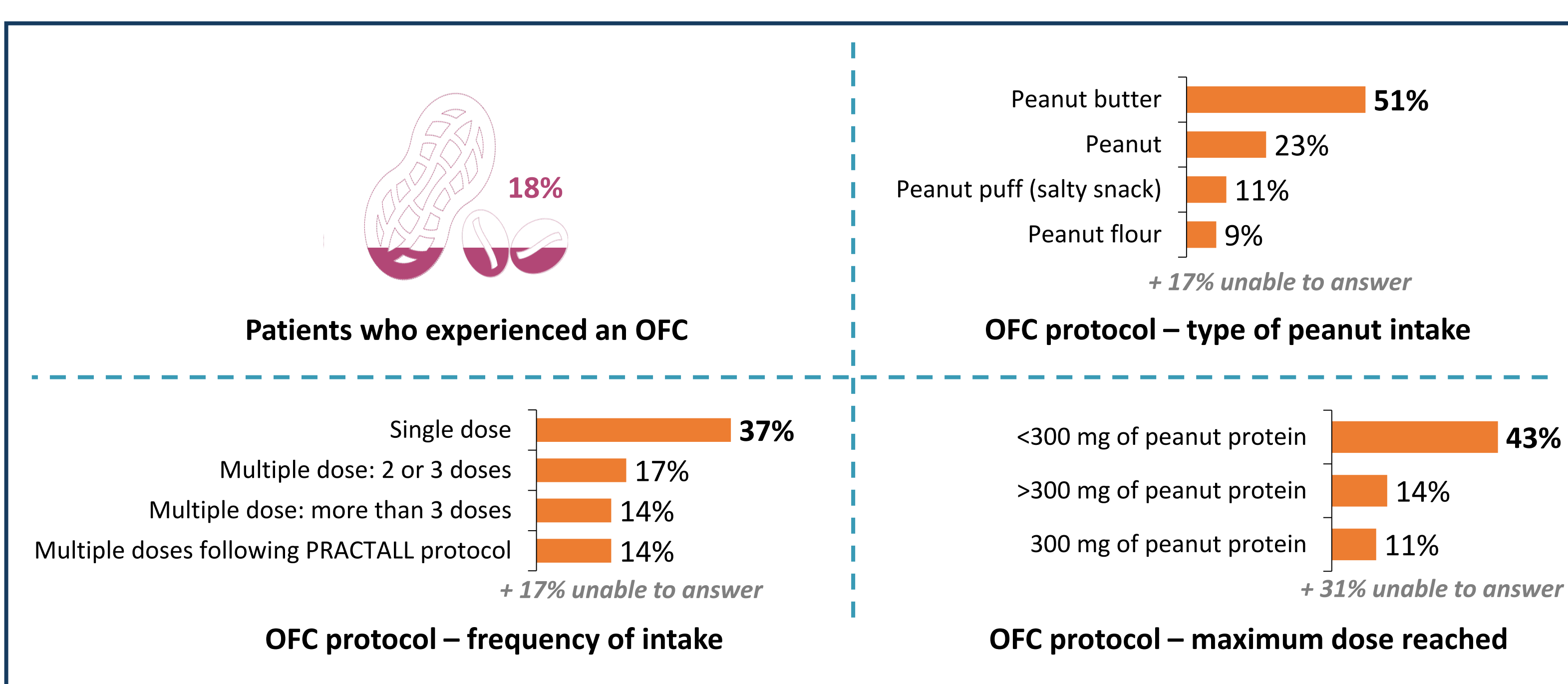
CONCLUSIONS

- 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

Diagnosis Procedures



- In 55% of the patients, a reaction after eating peanut is the initial reason to suspect the allergy
- At diagnosis, sIgE measurement is performed in 55% of the patients and SPT in 56%
- 18% of the children had an oral food challenge (OFC) ever
- According to physicians' perception, 43% of the families would accept an OFC without difficulties, but 47% are too anxious to accept it



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

