mgr Agata Klementyna Stróżyk

Od wytycznych do praktyki klinicznej – postępowanie w alergii na białka mleka krowiego u dzieci

Rozprawa na stopień doktora nauk medycznych i nauk o zdrowiu w dyscyplinie nauki medyczne

Promotor: dr hab. n. med. Andrea Horvath

Klinika Pediatrii
Warszawskiego Uniwersytetu Medycznego



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Wykaz stosowanych skrótów

AGREE II The Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation, narzędzie oceny wytycznych AGREE II **AMBK** alergia na białka mleka krowiego **AOTMIT** Agencji Oceny Technologii Medycznych i Taryfikacji **COMFA** Core Outcome Measures in Food Allergy, Zestaw punktów końcowych w Alergii Pokarmowej **DRACMA** Diagnosis and Rationale for Action against Cow's Milk Allergy, Diagnostyka i Uzasadnienie Działania przeciwko Alergii na Białka Mleka Krowiego **EAACI** European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Europejska Akademia Alergologii i Immunologii Klinicznej **EAT** Enquiring About Tolerance, Pytając o Tolerancję **GRADE** Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation, Klasyfikacja Oceny, Rozwoju i Monitorowania Wytycznych GIN Guidelines International Network, Międzynarodowa Sieć Wytycznych **HZn** hydrolizat o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy iMAP International Milk Allergy in Primary Care, międzynarodowa interpretacja wytycznych iMAP NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, Narodowy Instytut Doskonałości Zdrowia I Opieki PTGHiŻDz Polskie Towarzystwo Gastroenterologii, Hepatologii i Żywienia Dzieci **WAO** World Allergy Organization, Światowa Organizacja Alergologiczna

Streszczenie w języku polskim

Od wytycznych do praktyki klinicznej – postępowanie w alergii na białka mleka krowiego u dzieci

Alergia na białka mleka krowiego (AMBK) to jedna z najczęstszych alergii na pokarmy u dzieci. Złotym standardem w diagnostyce ABMK jest doustna próba prowokacji, przeprowadzona po okresowym stosowaniu diety eliminacyjnej u dziecka i/lub matki karmiącej piersią. Pojawienie się objawów klinicznych pod wpływem spożycia białek mleka krowiego po wcześniejszej poprawie w okresie eliminacji można traktować jako rozpoznanie ABMK. Leczenie ABMK opiera się przede wszystkim na stosowaniu diety bezmlecznej z wykluczeniem wszystkim pokarmów zawierających białka mleka krowiego oraz tych, które mogą powodować reakcje krzyżowe. U niemowląt karmionych mlekiem modyfikowanym konieczne jest zastosowanie odpowiedniego preparatu mlekozastępczego, tj. hydrolizatu o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy (HZn) lub preparatu aminokwasowego.

Właściwe postawienie rozpoznania ABMK, dobór odpowiedniej diety eliminacyjnej i monitorowanie nabywania przez dziecko tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego są kluczowe dla jego rozwoju psychoruchowego, funkcjonowania społecznego, jakości życia dziecka z ABMK i jego rodziny, a także ryzyka marszu alergicznego. Pandemia COVID-19 ograniczyła wiele procesów diagnostycznych (zwłaszcza wykonywanie doustnej próby prowokacji) oraz terapeutycznych (błędny dobór preparatów mlekozastępczych, np. włączanie napojów roślinnych u niemowląt), co ograniczyło m.in. prawidłowe rozpoznanie i monitorowanie pacjentów z ABMK. Jednocześnie, eksperci zwracają uwagę na ryzyko nadrozpoznawalności ABMK u dzieci, która może być związana z przypisywaniem tła alergicznego wielu dolegliwościom fizjologicznym dla tego okresu rozwojowego (np. zaparcie, refluks żołądkowoprzełykowy), bez potwierdzenia obserwowanych objawów doustną próbą prowokacji, np. bazując tylko na testach skórnych i/lub przeciwko swoistej immunoglobulinie E (sIgE).

Niektórzy eksperci poddają w wątpliwość nie tylko przestrzeganie, ale i wiarygodność wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK. Wskazuje się na m.in. ograniczoną siłę dowodów naukowych, przypisywanie objawom fizjologicznym u niemowląt niepodważalnego związku z ABMK, niedostateczne rozróżnienie w rekomendacjach postępowania u niemowląt z ABMK karmionych piersią i/lub mlekiem modyfikowanym oraz konflikt interesów współautorów wytycznych. W ostatnich latach wiele kontrowersji wzbudza nieuzasadnione stosowanie diety eliminacyjnej u matek dzieci karmionych piersią.

Wpisując się w tę międzynarodową dyskusję, podjęto próbę oceny jakości wytycznych z ostatnich 10 lat (2010-2020) oraz ich przestrzegania przez polskich lekarzy. Projekt zaplanowano w czterech etapach: (1) celem pierwszego była ocena jakości wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK u dzieci i/lub dorosłych; (2) następnie podjęto próbę oceny przestrzegania wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia dzieci z ABMK przez polskich lekarzy; (3) celem trzeciego było podsumowanie dowodów naukowych dotyczących skuteczności

i bezpieczeństwa stosowania HZn białek serwatki i/lub kazeiny w leczeniu dzieci z ABMK; (4) i na koniec dokonano przeglądu piśmiennictwa dotyczącego stosowania diety eliminacyjnej u dzieci z ABMK z praktycznymi wskazówkami dla lekarzy.

Realizacja projektu obejmuje cztery publikacje: (1) przegląd systematyczny wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK u dzieci i/lub dorosłych opublikowanych w latach 2010 – 2020 z użyciem narzędzia "The Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation" (AGREE II); (2) badanie przekrojowe z użyciem kwestionariusza online oceniające przestrzeganie przez lekarzy wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK u dzieci oraz źródła wiedzy, (3) przegląd systematyczny badań z randomizacją oceniających skuteczność i bezpieczeństwo stosowania HZn białek serwatki i/lub kazeiny w leczeniu dzieci z ABMK; (4) przegląd piśmiennictwa podsumowujący stan wiedzy dotyczący stosowania diety eliminacyjnej u dzieci z ABMK.

Do przeglądu systematycznego oceniającego jakość wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia dzieci i/lub dorosłych z ABMK przeszukano 5 baz danych medycznych: MEDLINE, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, World Health Organization Global index Medicus i Turning Research into Practice oraz repozytoria wytycznych od stycznia 2010 do kwietnia 2021. Analizowano wyłącznie wytyczne opracowane pod auspicjami towarzystw lub instytucji naukowych. Ich jakość metodologiczna została oceniona z użyciem narzędzia AGREE II. Składa się ono z 23 ocenianych elementów zgrupowanych w 6 domenach: (1) zakres i cel, (2) udział użytkowników końcowych, (3) poprawność metodyki, (4) przejrzystość prezentacji, (5) użyteczność, (6) niezależność redakcyjna oraz subiektywnej ogólnej oceny wytycznych. Każdy element oceniany był w skali 7-stopniowej (gdzie 1 oznacza "nie zgadzam się", a 7 "bardzo się zgadzam"). Następnie, dla każdego ocenianego elementu i domeny wyniki się sumuje i oblicza wartość procentową maksymalnego możliwego wyniku (stosując wzór konsorcjum AGREE II; maksymalną możliwą wartością było 100%). Podsumowano również rekomendacje zawarte we włączonych wytycznych.

Kryteria włączenia spełniło 12 wytycznych. Większość ocenionych wytycznych była dobrej lub bardzo dobrej jakości (mediana wyników dla ocenianych domen, z wyjątkiem jednej, przekraczała 60%). Najsłabiej ocenioną domeną była poprawność metodyki (mediana wyników wynosiła 30%), w której uwzględniano proces zbierania i podsumowywania dowodów naukowych oraz metody wybrane do sformułowania i aktualizacji rekomendacji. Zidentyfikowane ograniczenia w tej domenie obejmowały niejasny opis siły dowodów naukowych ocenianych wytycznych (m.in. metody systematycznego przeszukiwania literatury medycznej, a także oceny silnych stron i ograniczeń dowodów naukowych) oraz procesu aktualizacji rekomendacji (w tym: czy i kiedy jest ona planowana). W planowanych aktualizacjach wytycznych towarzystwa naukowe powinny uwzględniać systematyczne podsumowanie i ocenę pewności dowodów naukowych z użyciem zalecanego narzędzia, np. GRADE (The Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation). Mocna stroną ocenianych wytycznych była przejrzystość prezentacji (mediana wyników wynosiła 92%), która ocenia: czy rekomendacje są specyficzne i jednoznaczne; czy uwzględniono różne opcje leczenia tej jednostki chorobowej oraz czy łatwo odnaleźć kluczowe rekomendacje. Wyniki przeglądu oraz podsumowanie rekomendacji zostały wykorzystane przez zespoły ekspertów DRACMA (Diagnosis and Rationale for Action against Cow's Milk Allergy) i Polskiego Towarzystwa Gastroenterologii, Hepatologii i Żywienia Dzieci (PTGHiŻDz) w trakcie opracowania aktualizacji wytycznych [World Allergy Organ J., 2022; 15, 100613].

Drugą z publikacji jest badanie przekrojowe, w którym oceniono przestrzeganie wytycznych diagnostyki leczenia ABMK przez polskich lekarzy. W badaniu użyto anonimowego kwestionariusza internetowego. Kwestionariusz był wcześniej wykorzystany w pracy oceniającej doświadczenia lekarzy w Wielkiej Brytanii. Zaadaptowana polska wersja składała się z 19 pytań jedno- i wielokrotnego wyboru odnoszących się do ogólnej charakterystyki badanych i ocenianych punktów końcowych, w tym dwóch przypadków klinicznych. Uczestnikami badania byli polscy lekarze, którzy przyjmują dzieci z rozpoznaną ABMK. Rekrutację przeprowadzono od 15 stycznia do 10 marca 2020 r., z użyciem przypadkowego (dogodnego) doboru próby, poprzez kontakt z członkami Sekcji Alergii PTGHiŻDz oraz platformę umożliwiającą edukację i współpracę między lekarzami (Konsylium24.pl).

W badaniu wzięło udział 605 lekarzy, z czego większość stanowili pediatrzy przyjmujący pacjentów ambulatoryjnych. Tylko mniejszość respondentów przeprowadzała doustną próbę prowokacji celem potwierdzenia rozpoznania ABMK. Większość badanych prawidłowo zaleciła stosowanie HZn jako leczenie pierwszego wyboru u dzieci z łagodnymi lub umiarkowanymi objawami ABMK. Jednak mniej niż połowa respondentów przepisałaby preparat aminokwasowy dzieciom z ciężką ABMK (anafilaksją). Jednocześnie, jedynie połowa badanych lekarzy stosowała doustną próbę prowokacji w celu oceny nabywania przez pacjentów tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego. Głównymi źródłami wiedzy dotyczącymi diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK były krajowe i międzynarodowe konferencje oraz warsztaty i książki.

Reasumując, wyniki badania wykazały, że istnieje rozbieżność między praktyką polskich lekarzy, przyjmujących pacjentów ambulatoryjnych, a rekomendacjami dotyczącymi diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK. Sugeruje się, że dalsze prowadzenie działalności edukacyjnej wśród polskich lekarzy (np. w formie konferencji oraz warsztatów) jest konieczne, aby zwiększyć świadomość i stopień przestrzegania wytycznych. Wyniki badania ukierunkowały również ekspertów opracowujących wytyczne PTGHiŻDz na zwrócenie szczególnej uwagi na miejsce doustnej próby prowokacji i oceny nabywania tolerancji w prowadzeniu pacjenta pediatrycznego z ABMK [Int Arch Allergy Immunol., 2022; 25:1-8].

Kolejną publikację stanowi przegląd systematyczny badań z randomizacją, w którym podsumowano dowody naukowe dotyczące skuteczności i bezpieczeństwa stosowania HZn białek serwatkowych i/lub kazeinowych w leczeniu dzieci z ABMK. Przeszukano trzy elektroniczne bazy danych medycznych: Cochrane, MEDLINE i EMBASE do lutego 2020 roku. Włączono badania, w których oceniano skuteczność stosowania HZn na bazie białka serwatkowego i/lub kazeinowego w porównaniu z dowolnym innym preparatem w leczeniu dzieci z ABMK (niezależnie od mechanizmu i przyjętych kryteriów diagnostycznych). Do przeglądu również włączono badania oceniające skuteczność HZn zawierających probiotyki i/lub prebiotyki. Każdy rodzaj HZn oceniano osobno. Pierwszorzędowymi punktami końcowymi były różnice w łagodnych lub umiarkowanych reakcjach alergicznych oraz w ciężkich reakcjach alergicznych, jak również odsetek zdarzeń niepożądanych. Ryzyko błędu systematycznego oceniono z użyciem wersji pierwszej narzędzia Cochrane do oceny ryzyka błędu systematycznego.

Kryteria włączenia spełniło 15 badań opisanych w 18 publikacjach (1285 dzieci). W większości, ze względu na zbyt dużą heterogeniczność badań, analizy przeprowadzono w sposób opisowy. Nie stwierdzono istotnych różnic w odniesieniu do ocenianych punktów końcowych między grupami dzieci otrzymującymi HZn białek serwatkowych w porównaniu z preparatami aminokwasowymi. Nie znaleziono badań oceniających efekt stosowania HZn białek kazeinowych z preparatami aminokwasowymi, oraz HZn białek serwatkowych w porównaniu z HZn białek kazeinowych. Dla HZn białek kazeinowych w porównaniu z preparatem sojowym nie odnotowano różnicy we wzrastaniu dzieci, ale w jednym badaniu odnotowano rozwój wtórnej sensytyzacji w obu grupach. Siedem badań oceniło zastosowanie HZn zawierających różne probiotyki. Dla porównania HZn białek serwatkowych z dodatkiem Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG (LGG) z tym samym preparatem bez probiotyku, dowody były ograniczone (2 badania). W 2 badaniach oceniających skuteczność stosowania HZn białek kazeinowych z LGG w porównaniu z identycznym HZn bez probiotyku, zaobserwowano różnice między grupami dla jakiejkolwiek manifestacji reakcji alergicznej, egzemy, pokrzywki oraz alergicznego nieżytu nosa i spojówek. Odnotowano również wyższe prawdopodobieństwo nabycia tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego (skumulowane ryzyko) przy stosowaniu HZn białek kazeinowych z LGG niż bez probiotyku w ciągu 12 (meta-analiza 2 badań); 24 i 36 miesięcy (jedno badanie). Dla pozostałych preparatów zawierających probiotyki nie odnotowano żadnych różnic między grupami dla ocenianych punktów końcowych.

Wyniki przeprowadzonego przeglądu systematycznego sugerują, że hydrolizaty o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy są dobrze tolerowano przez dzieci z ABMK. Jednak dostępne dowody naukowe nie pozwoliły wskazać wyższości któregokolwiek z porównywanych preparatów w odniesieniu do zarówno rodzaju białka (serwatkowe vs kazeinowe), jak i dodatku probiotyku (LGG, *B. lactis* Bb12 lub *L casei* CRL431/B *lactis* Bb12) [*Clin Exp Allergy., 2020; 50 :766-779*].

Ostatnia publikacja z cyklu stanowi przegląd piśmiennictwa dotyczący diety eliminacyjnej u dzieci z podejrzeniem lub rozpoznaniem ABMK. Materiał ma służyć jako wsparcie dla lekarzy pediatrów i dietetyków we wdrażaniu polskich rekomendacji. Praca podsumowuje ogólne zasady prowadzenia diety bezmlecznej, która pełni funkcję diagnostyczną lub leczniczą w zależności od etapu prowadzenia dziecka z ABMK. Podkreślono znaczenie edukacji pacjenta przed wprowadzeniem diety bezmlecznej, monitorowania przestrzegania diety eliminacyjnej i oceny nabywania tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego u dzieci z ABMK. Omówiono również zalecane zamienniki produktów zawierających białka mleka krowiego w okresie niemowlęcym i poniemowlęcym, a także potencjalne ryzyko żywieniowe związane z niezbilansowaniem diety bezmlecznej. Materiał uzupełniono o tabele, w tym podsumowującą wybrane produkty dozwolone i niedozwolone w diecie bezmlecznej u dziecka z ABMK oraz porównującą preparaty mlekozastępcze dostępne na polskim rynku [Stand. Med. Pediatr., 2022; 19: 363-374].

Podsumowując całość projektu badawczego, należy stwierdzić, że:

- 1. Większość wytycznych dotyczących diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK opracowanych przez towarzystwa lub instytucje naukowe jest dobrej jakości; najsłabiej ocenioną domeną dla wszystkich publikacji była poprawność metodologiczna.
- 2. Wykazano rozbieżność między praktyką polskich lekarzy, przyjmujących ambulatoryjnie dzieci z ABMK a rekomendacjami dotyczącymi diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK; wskazane jest dalsze prowadzenie działalności edukacyjnej wśród polskich lekarzy w tym zakresie.
- 3. Hydrolizaty o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy białek mleka krowiego (białek serwatkowych i/lub kazeinowych) są dobrze tolerowane przez dzieci z ABMK, jednak obecnie dowody naukowe nie pozwalają wskazać wyższości jednych preparatów nad drugimi.
- 4. Opracowano praktyczny materiał dla lekarzy i dietetyków podsumowujący zasady stosowania diety bezmlecznej u dzieci z ABMK.

Streszczenie w języku angielskim

From guidelines to clinical practice – the management of cow's milk protein allergy in children

Cow's milk protein allergy (CMA) is one of the most common food allergies in children. The gold standard of CMA diagnosis is oral food challenge performed after a period of elimination diet in formula-fed child and/or breastfeeding mother. If clinical symptoms occur following the ingestion of cow's milk proteins after the earlier period without symptoms during the elimination diet, it may be treated as proof of CMA. Treatment of CMA is mainly based on elimination diet that excludes all products containing any cow's milk proteins, or those who may lead to cross reactions. In formula-fed infants, the replacement of the formula with adequate hypoallergenic formula – extensively hydrolysed formula (EHF) or amino-acid formula (AAF) is necessary.

Correct diagnosis of CMA, implementation of appropriate elimination diet and follow-up of a tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins is essential for adequate psychomotor and social functioning of children with CMA, family functionality and quality of life and allergic march risk. The COVID-19 pandemic limited many diagnostic procedures (especially performance of oral food challenge) and therapeutic (incorrect choice of milk substitutes, e.g. the inclusion of plant-based beverages), that limited correct recognition and follow-up of patients with CMA. At the same time, experts highlight the risk of overdiagnosing CMA in children, that may be associated with the assessment of many symptoms remaining physiologic for this child's development period (i.e., constipation, gastroesophageal reflux) as related to allergy, without any confirmation by means of oral food challenge, e.g. the diagnosis is limited to skin and/or against specific immunoglobulin E (slgE) testing.

Some of the experts doubt in not only the adherence, but also in the credibility of guidelines for diagnosis and management of CMA. The main issues are: limited strength of scientific evidence, assessment of physiological symptoms in infants as indisputably related to CMA, insufficient or lack of distinguished recommendations for management of infants with CMA who are breastfed and/or formula-fed, and a conflict of interest of guidelines co-authors. In the recent years, unjustified elimination diet in breastfeeding mothers of children with CMA became controversial.

As a part of this international discussion, we attempted to assess the quality of the guidelines from the last 10 years (2010-2020) and its adherence by Polish doctors. Project was planned in four steps: (1) the aim of the first was to assess the quality of guidelines on diagnosis and management of CMA in children and/or adults; (2) followingly, we attempted to evaluate the adherence of Polish doctors to the guidelines on diagnosis and management of CMA; (3) the aim of the third step was to summarize scientific evidence on the efficacy and safety of using EHF of whey and/or casein proteins in management of children with CMA; (4) the last step was to review the literature regarding the use of elimination diet in children with CMA with practical guidelines for doctors.

The project consists of four publications: (1) a systematic review of guidelines on diagnosis and management of CMA in children and/or adults published in 2010-2020 years, with the use of the tool 'The Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation' (AGREE II); (2) a cross-sectional study with the use of online questionnaire that assessed the adherence of doctors to recommendations on diagnosis and management of children with CMA and their sources of knowledge; (3) a systematic review of randomized controlled trials assessing the efficacy and safety of using the extensively hydrolyzed cow's milk proteins (whey [EHWF] or casein [EHCF]) formula in the management of children with CMA; (4) a review that summarizes the use of elimination diet in children with CMA.

For the systematic review assessing the quality of guidelines on diagnosis and management in children and/or adults with CMA, five medical databases were searched, including: MEDLINE, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, World Health Organization Global Index Medicus and Turning Research into Practice, and guidelines repositories from January 2010 to April 2021. Only the guidelines developed by the scientific societies or institutions were included. Their quality was assessed with the AGREE II tool. It consists of 23 items grouped into six domains: (1) scope and purpose, (2) stakeholder involvement, (3) rigor of development, (4) clarity of presentation, (5) applicability, (6) editorial independence; and, subjective overall guideline assessment. Each item was assessed using a 7-point Likert assessment scale (where 1 means 'strongly disagree' and 7 is 'strongly agree'). Subsequently, for the each assessed item and domains, the scores were summed up and calculated as a percentage of the maximum possible value (using the equation provided by the AGREE II consortium; maximum possible value was 100%). The recommendations of the included guidelines were also summarized.

The Inclusion criteria were met by 12 guidelines. The majority of the guidelines were of good or very good quality (median scores for assessed domains, with one exception, exceeded 60%). The weakest domain was rigor of development (a median score was 30%), which assessed the process of collection and summarizing of the scientific evidence, and methods used for the formulation and update of recommendations. Identified limitations in this domain included: unclear description of the strength of the evidence for the included guidelines (i.e., methods used for the systematic search of medical literature, assessment of strength and limitations of the scientific evidence), and the procedure of guidelines update (including whether and when it is planned). In planned guidelines updates, societies should include systematic summary and assessment of the scientific evidence with the use of the recommended tool, i.e., GRADE (The Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation). The strength of the evaluated guidelines was the clarity of presentation (median score was 92%), which assesses whether: recommendations are specific and unambiguous; different options for the management of the health condition are presented; and key recommendations are easy to find. The findings of this systematic review and the summary of recommendations were used by the teams of DRACMA (Diagnosis and Rationale for Action against Cow's Milk Allergy) and Polish Society of Paediatric Gastroenterology Hepatology and Nutrition (PSPGHAN) experts during the development of guidelines updates [World Allergy Organ J., 2022; 15, 100613].

The second publication is a cross-sectional study that assessed the adherence to guidelines on diagnosis and management of CMA by Polish doctors. In the study, an anonymous questionnaire was used, which was previously used in a similar paper evaluating the doctors experience in the United Kingdom.

The adapted polish version of the questionnaire included 19 one- and multiple choice questions regarding the overall characteristics of the study population and the assessed outcomes, including two clinical cases. The study participants were Polish doctors who consult children diagnosed with CMA. Recruitment was performed between January 15 and March 10 2020, with the use of random sample size, through the contact with the members of the Allergic Section of PSPGHAN and a platform that enables education and cooperation between doctors (Konsylium24.pl).

A study involved 605 doctors; the majority of them were pediatricians working in general practice. Only a minority of respondents performed oral food challenge to confirm the diagnosis of CMA. Most of the participants correctly recommended the use of EHF as a first-line treatment in children with mild or moderate symptoms of CMA. However, less than a half of respondents advised amino-acid formula in children with severe CMA (anaphylaxis). Moreover, only half of the participants performed oral food challenge to assess the tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins. Main sources of the knowledge on diagnosis and management of CMA were national and international conferences, workshops and books.

To summarize, the study revealed that there is a discrepancy between the practice of Polish doctors who consult primary care patients and the guidelines on diagnosis and management of CMA. It is suggested that further educational activity among Polish doctors (i.e., with the use of conferences and workshops), is necessary to enhance their awareness and the level of guidelines adherence. Moreover, the study findings directed the experts who were developing the PSPGHAN guidelines to highlight the role of oral food challenge and tolerance acquisition assessment in the management of pediatric patient with CMA [Int Arch Allergy Immunol., 2022; 25:1-8].

The third publication is a systematic review of randomized controlled trials that summarized the scientific evidence on the efficacy and safety of the use of EHWF and/or EHCF in children with CMA. Three electronic databases: Cochrane, MEDLINE and EMBASE had been searched up to February 2020. Trials assessing the efficacy and safety of extensively hydrolyzed cow's milk proteins formula (EHWF or EHCF) compared to any other formula in children with CMA (regardless of mechanism and diagnostic criteria) were included. Studies evaluating the efficacy of EHF containing probiotics and/or prebiotics were also considered for this review. Each type of EHF was assessed separately. The primary outcomes were differences in mild-to-moderate allergic reactions, severe allergic reactions and adverse events rate. The risk of bias was evaluated with the use of the first version of Cochrane tool for assessing the risk of bias.

The inclusion criteria were met by 15 studies in 18 publications (1285 children). In the majority of studies, due to high heterogeneity, analyses were performed narratively. No substantial differences were found with regard to assessed outcomes between groups receiving the EHWF compared to amino-acid formula. There was no study investigating the effect of the use of EHCF compared to amino-acid formula, and the EHWF compared to EHCF.

For the EHCF, there was no difference in the growth compared to the soy formula; but, in one study, there was a development of secondary sensitization in both groups. Seven studies assessed the use of EHF containing different probiotics. For comparison of EHWF containing Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG (LGG) with the same formula without the probiotic the evidence was limited (2 trials). In two trials assessing the efficacy of EHCF use containing LGG compared to identical formula without the probiotic there was a difference between groups for any allergic manifestation, eczema, urticaria and rhinoconjunctivitis. There was also a higher probability of tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins (cumulative incidence) for use of EHCF containing LGG compared to the same formula without the probiotic within 12 months (2 trials); 24 and 36 months (one trial). For other formulas containing probiotics, there was no difference between the groups in assessed outcomes.

The findings of this systematic review suggest that EHF are well-tolerated by children with CMA. However, the evidence was insufficient to indicate the superiority of one formula over the other with regard to the type of hydrolyzed proteins (whey or casein), and the addition of the probiotic (LGG, B. *lactis* Bb12 or L *casei* CRL431/B lactis Bb12) [*Clin Exp Allergy.*, 2020; 50:766-779].

The last publication in the publication cycle is a review of the literature regarding the elimination diet in children with suspicion or diagnosis of CMA. The paper serves as a support for pediatricians and dietitians in implementation of the Polish recommendations. The work summarizes the overall guidance of the elimination diet used for diagnostic and treatment purposes with regard to the management stage of children with CMA. The role of patient education before the introduction of the elimination diet, the follow-up of patient's adherence to the therapeutic diet and the assessment of tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins in children with CMA were underlined. The recommended substitutes of products containing cow's milk proteins in the infant and post-infant periods as well as the nutritional risk associated with non-balanced cow's milk-free diet were also discussed. A tables summarizing selected permitted and unpermitted food products during the cow's milk-free diet and comparing the hypoallergenic formula available on the Polish market were added [Stand. Med. Pediatr., 2022; 19: 363-374].

To summarize the full research project, it should be stated that:

- 1. The majority of the guidelines on the diagnosis and management of CMA developed by the scientific societies or institutions were of good quality; the weakest domain for all publications was the rigor of development.
- 2. There was a discrepancy between the practice of Polish doctors consulting children with CMA in primary care and the recommendations on diagnosis and management of CMA; further educational activity among Polish doctors is recommended.
- 3. Extensively hydrolyzed cow's milk proteins formulas (of whey and/or casein proteins) are well-tolerated by children with CMA, however, the scientific evidence does not allow to indicate the superiority of one formula over other formulas.
- 4. A practical paper for doctors and dietitians summarizing the rules of the use of elimination diet in children with CMA was developed.

1. Alergia na białka mleka krowiego

1.1. Wstęp – kontrowersje dotyczące wytycznych praktyki klinicznej

Wytyczne diagnostyki i leczenia alergii na białka mleka krowiego (ABMK) budzą wśród ekspertów wiele kontrowersji. W odniesieniu do procesu diagnostycznego problemem w większości wytycznych jest uwzględnienie zaburzeń czynnościowych (np. regurgitacji, przemijających luźnych stolców, napadowych kolkowych bólów brzucha), które mogą być fizjologiczne u zdrowych niemowląt jako objawów bezpośrednio związanych z ABMK. Mimo że doustna próba prowokacji jest rekomendowaną metodą pozwalającą na właściwe rozpoznanie ABMK, w praktyce jej stosowanie nie jest rutynowe ze względu na czasochłonność i ograniczone zasoby. W przypadku zaniechania jej przeprowadzenia rozpoznanie ABMK opiera się wyłącznie na obrazie klinicznym i/lub wykładnikach alergizacji, czyli obecności specyficznych immunoglobulin E (slgE) skierowanych przeciwko białkom mleka krowiego oraz punktowych testach skórnych. Trudności w interpretacji obrazu klinicznego oraz brak stosowania doustnej próby prowokacji w procesie diagnostycznym są związane z ryzykiem nadrozpoznawalności ABMK. Rozpoznanie ABMK powinno opierać się na występowaniu, w sposób powtarzalny, nieprawidłowej reakcji po ekspozycji na mleko lub produkty mleczne. 2,3

Na podstawie badania z randomizacją (Enquiring About Tolerance, EAT) oceniającego wpływ wczesnego wprowadzania pokarmów alergizujących na ryzyko występowania alergii na pokarmy u niemowląt przeprowadzono wtórną analizę badanej populacji, w której oceniono częstość występowania objawów związanych z AMBK u niemowląt.⁴ Odnotowano, że 25,3% niemowląt miało dwa lub więcej łagodnych objawów przypisywanych IgE-niezależnej ABMK, a 1,4% dzieci dwa lub więcej ciężkich objawów IgE-niezależnej ABMK. Dla porównania, w badaniu EuroPrevall, częstość występowania ABMK potwierdzonej doustną próbą prowokacji przeprowadzoną w sposób podwójnie zaślepiony u dzieci do 2. roku życia w 9 krajach europejskich wynosiła 0,54% (95% CI, 0,41 to 0,7), przy czym odnotowano różnice geograficzne (w zależności od kraju stanowiła od 0 do 1,26% badanych).⁵ Podkreśla się, że wyniki badania EuroPrevall odnoszą się głównie do IgE-zależnej ABMK, a częstość występowania IgE-niezależnej ABMK może być niedoszacowana. Różnica w częstości występowania ABMK odnotowana w porównaniu tych dwóch badań sugeruje, że opieranie się na zbyt szerokim spektrum objawów klinicznych bez potwierdzenia rozpoznania doustną próbą prowokacji, może prowadzić do jej nadrozpoznawalności.⁶

U dzieci z łagodną lub umiarkowaną postacią IgE-niezależnej ABMK, objawy kliniczne są podobne do zaburzeń czynnościowych u całkowicie zdrowych dzieci, zatem ważne jest uchronienie ich przed niepotrzebnym wprowadzaniem diety eliminacyjnej. Aby uniknąć nadrozpoznawalności ABMK, zaleca się po zastosowaniu diety bezmlecznej i przed ostatecznym rozpoznaniem ABMK, przeprowadzanie doustnej próby prowokacji. Również rekomenduje się, by unikać nadinterpretacji łagodnych objawów klinicznych, zwłaszcza u niemowląt karmionych piersią, u których ryzyko ABMK jest znacznie niższe niż u niemowląt karmionych mlekiem modyfikowanym. Sugeruje się, że skuteczna edukacja personelu

medycznego i dostępność wysokiej jakości wytycznych przeciwdziałają nadrozpoznawalności ABMK.³

W wytycznych dotyczących leczenia ABMK wskazuje się na problem braku odrębnych rekomendacji dla niemowląt karmionych piersią, co może skutkować nieuzasadnionym stosowaniem diety bezmlecznej u matek tych dzieci i/lub przedwczesną rezygnacją z karmienia piersią, a także stresem psychologicznym dla matki oraz obciążeniem ekonomicznym rodziców i/lub systemu ochrony zdrowia w przypadku stosowania hydrolizatów.^{2,7} Mimo że ekspozycja na białka mleka krowiego jest znacznie wyższa w grupie niemowląt karmionych mlekiem modyfikowanym niż mlekiem kobiecym, postępowanie diagnostyczne w obu grupach jest zbliżone.² W wytycznych brytyjskich i Polskiego Towarzystwa Gastroenterologii, Hepatologii i Żywienia Dzieci (PTGHiŻDz) zmieniono już podejście do diagnostycznej diety eliminacyjnej u matek karmiących piersią – w skrócie – jeżeli dziecko nie ma objawów podczas wyłącznego karmienia piersią, dieta bezmleczna u matki jest niewskazana.^{3,8,9}

Niedawno opublikowano stanowisko Europejskiej Akademii Alergologii i Immunologii Klinicznej (EAACI) dotyczące diagnostyki i leczenia IgE-niezależnej ABMK u niemowląt karmionych piersią¹⁰ oraz konsensus Delphi dotyczący wykrywania i leczenia ABMK ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem, m.in.: rozróżnienia między niemowlętami spożywającymi białka mleka krowiego bezpośrednio a karmionymi piersią, diety bezmlecznej u matki karmiącej piersią oraz podziału objawów ABMK na ostre, opóźnione i przewlekłe.¹¹

Pojawiają się też wątpliwości dotyczące wiarygodności w obrębie samych wytycznych. Jednym z problemów może być jakość dowodów naukowych stanowiących podstawę do formułowania rekomendacji. Optymalnie powinny być one poparte wynikami badań o wysokiej jakości metodologicznej i niskim ryzyku błędu systematycznego, ale w praktyce dostęp do takich danych jest często ograniczony.¹ Barierą może być również konflikt interesów części autorów wytycznych, którzy współpracują z producentami hydrolizatów białek mleka krowiego.² Ostatnia analiza jakości wytycznych opublikowanych w latach 2010-2015, z wykorzystaniem narzędzia AGREE II (The Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation), odnotowała wyższą jakość metodologiczną dla dokumentów opracowanych przez towarzystwa naukowe, np. EAACI, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) i Światowej Organizacji Alergologicznej (WAO).¹² Najsłabiej ocenioną domeną była użyteczność, która uwzględnia czy w wytycznych użyto narzędzi ułatwiających ich implementację oraz omawia bariery organizacyjne i potencjalne konsekwencje finansowe związane z ich wdrażaniem, a także sposoby monitorowania i/lub audytu przestrzegania zaleceń.¹³

1.2. Definicja i rodzaje alergii na białka mleka krowiego

AMBK oznacza "reakcję nadwrażliwości związaną ze specyficznymi mechanizmami immunologicznymi". ¹⁴ W zależności od mechanizmu wyróżniono IgE-zależną, IgE-niezależną i mieszaną (IgE-zależną i IgE-niezależną) ABMK. ¹⁵

IgE-zależna ABMK oznacza reakcję nadwrażliwości na białka mleka krowiego związaną ze specyficzną immunoglobuliną E wiążącą się z receptorem Fcɛ na komórkach efektorowych (tj. komórki tuczne i bazofile). W konsekwencji dochodzi do uwolnienia histaminy i innych mediatorów. Charakterystyczny jest krótki czas od momentu kontaktu z pokarmem do wystąpienia objawów reakcji alergicznej, zwykle wciągu 2 godzin. Przykładami reakcji IgEzależnej są anafilaksja i zespół pyłkowo-pokarmowy.

IgE-niezależna ABMK oznacza reakcję nadwrażliwości na białka mleka krowiego związaną z mechanizmami IgE-niezależnymi (głównie komórkowymi). ¹⁶ Cechą charakterystyczną jest opóźnione wystąpienie objawów, zwykle od 2 do 72 godzin od kontaktu z pokarmem. ³

ABMK o mechanizmie mieszanym oznacza reakcję nadwrażliwości, która jest związana zarówno ze specyficzną immunoglobuliną E, jak i mechanizmami IgE-niezależnymi (komórkowymi).¹⁵

1.3. Manifestacja kliniczna

W zależności od mechanizmu objawy ABMK mogą pojawiać się w różnym odstępie czasowym od kontaktu z alergenem (patrz **Punkt 1.1.**); dotyczyć mogą różnych układów (głównie skóry, przewodu pokarmowego i układu oddechowego), i cechować się różną intensywnością (łagodne, umiarkowane i nasilone).

W przypadku IgE-zależnej ABMK mogą pojawić się: obrzęk naczynioruchowy, rumień, pokrzywka, ostry świąd skóry, zaostrzenie lub utrzymujące się atopowe zapalenie skóry, kolkowy ból brzucha lub dyskomfort ze strony przewodu pokarmowego, wymioty, biegunka, ostry nieżyt nosa i/lub ostre zapalenie spojówek.³ Ciężka postać IgE-zależnej ABMK objawia się reakcją ogólnoustrojową (anafilaksją).

W przebiegu łagodnej lub umiarkowanej IgE-niezależnej ABMK mogą pojawić się wymioty i refluks żołądkowo-przełykowy, odmowa lub awersja do jedzenia, biegunka, zaparcie, ból lub dyskomfort w obrębie brzucha, krew lub śluz w stolcu, świąd, rumień oraz umiarkowane utrzymujące się atopowe zapalenie skóry.³ W postaci ciężkiej IgE-niezależnej ABMK u dziecka, jeden lub więcej objawów jest zwykle ciężkich, utrzymujących się i opornych na leczenie, tj. biegunka, ciężkie wymioty (związane z ryzykiem odwodnienia i wstrząsu hipowolemicznego), ból brzucha, odmowa lub awersja do jedzenia, krew lub śluz w stolcu, zaburzony rytm wypróżnień, zaburzenia wzrastania oraz ciężkie atopowe zapalenia skóry.^{3,9}

Objawy eozynofilowego zapalenia przełyku różnią się w zależności od wieku. U dzieci młodszych dominują objawy przypominające refluks żołądkowo-przełykowy, wymioty, ból brzucha, odmowa przyjmowania pokarmów i zaburzenia wzrastania. Z kolei u dzieci starszych

najczęstszymi objawami są zaburzenia połykania (dysfagia), uwięźnięcia kęsa pokarmowego oraz ból klatki piersiowej związany z połykaniem.¹⁷

1.4. Diagnostyka

Szczegółowy wywiad, optymalnie ukierunkowany na alergię na pokarmy oraz badanie fizykalne powinny poprzedzać dalszą diagnostyką pacjenta z podejrzeniem ABMK. 3,8,9,18,19 W szczególności warto zwrócić uwagę na związek między spożywaniem mleka i innych pokarmów zawierających białka mleka krowiego a występowaniem objawów mogących sugerować reakcję alergiczną; występowanie chorób atopowych u najbliższych krewnych; rodzaj i czas wystąpienia objawów od momentu spożycia pokarmu zawierającego białka mleka krowiego; towarzyszące zaburzenia karmienia i/lub wzrastania; jakiekolwiek zmiany w diecie i związane z tym objawy kliniczne oraz historia leczenia. Do warunków polskich zaadaptowano opracowany przez EAACI wywiad żywieniowy ukierunkowany na alergię pokarmową. 20

Złotym standardem, który umożliwia potwierdzenie rozpoznania ABMK, jest ocena reakcji na białka mleka krowiego w doustnej próbie prowokacji. Optymalnie powinna być ona przeprowadzona w sposób podwójnie zaślepiony (tj. zarówno pacjent, jak i personel nie wiedzą, czy testowana jest próbka z alergenem czy placebo), jednak w praktyce dopuszcza się jej przeprowadzanie również w sposób otwarty. 9,18,19

Doustną próbę prowokacji poprzedza okresowe zastosowanie diety eliminacyjnej z wykluczeniem pokarmów zawierających białka mleka krowiego. Zwykle trwa ona od 2. do 4. tygodni (czas ustalany jest indywidualnie przez lekarza w zależności od rodzaju i stopnia nasilenia objawów reakcji alergicznej u pacjenta). Ustąpienie objawów klinicznych w trakcie diety eliminacyjnej wskazuje na ABMK, ale aby potwierdzić rozpoznanie, konieczne jest przeprowadzenie doustnej próby prowokacji. Wystąpienie objawów w trakcie kontrolowanej próby podania próbki z testowanym alergenem ostatecznie potwierdza ABMK. ^{3,9,18} Protokół doustnej próby prowokacji został opisany w stanowisku PTGHiZDz. ⁹

W przypadku podejrzenia IgE-zależnej ABMK przeprowadza się punktowe testy skórne i/lub testy przeciwko sIgE w stosunku do ekstraktu mleka krowiego i/lub poszczególnych białek i/lub molekuł alergenowych. Wynik negatywny nie pozwala jednak na wykluczenie ABMK, świadczy jedynie o sensytyzacji. U dziecka z podejrzeniem IgE-zależnej ABMK i wynikiem negatywnym lub niejednoznacznym testu skórnego i/lub serologicznego, ale z dodatnim wywiadem zaleca się wykonanie doustnej próby prowokacji. 3,8,9,18,19,21

W przypadku podejrzenia eozynofilowego zapalenia przełyku, żołądka, dwunastnicy i/lub jelita grubego wykonuje się badanie endoskopowe z oceną histopatologiczną wycinków (przynajmniej 6 wycinków z różnych lokalizacji zmienionego zapalnie śródbłonka), następnie ocenia się odsetek eozynofilów (przynajmniej 15 eozynofilów w polu widzenia przy dużym powiększeniu, tj. ~ 0,3 mm²) i liczbę komórek wiążących IgE w obrębie zmian zapalnych.¹⁷

1.5. Interwencje terapeutyczne

1.5.1. Dieta eliminacyjna

Leczeniem pierwszego wyboru dzieci z ABMK jest dieta z eliminacją białek mleka krowiego (tzw. dieta bezmleczna). Polega ona na ścisłej eliminacji białek mleka krowiego oraz pokarmów reagujących krzyżowo (np. mleka innych zwierząt kopytnych czy napój sojowy) z diety matki karmiącej piersią i/lub dziecka. Powinna być prowadzona pod opieką lekarza, optymalnie również dietetyka. Dieta bezmleczna może mieć charakter diagnostyczny lub leczniczy. 3,8-10,18,19,22

1.5.1.1. Dieta eliminacyjna u niemowląt karmionych piersią

Przy objawach klinicznych sugerujących ABMK wprowadza się u matki karmiącej piersią dietę bezmleczną diagnostyczną, na okres 1-4. tygodni (czas ustalany indywidualnie w zależności od typu reakcji i stopnia nasilenia objawów), po których należy przeprowadzić doustną próbę prowokacji.^{3,8,9,19}

Jeżeli po powrocie matki do diety zwykłej u dziecka wyłącznie karmionego piersią objawy kliniczne nie występują, dieta eliminacyjna u matki jest nieuzasadniona. U dzieci z nawrotem objawów klinicznych stosuje się dietę bezmleczną, u matki z zastosowaniem suplementacji wapniem i witaminą D. ^{3,8,9}

1.5.1.2. Dieta eliminacyjna u niemowląt karmionych mlekiem modyfikowanym lub w sposób mieszany

W tej grupie dzieci mleko modyfikowane na bazie mleka krowiego zastępuje się odpowiednim preparatem mlekozastępczym – hydrolizatem o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy (HZn) lub preparatem aminokwasowym. W większości przypadków pierwszym wyborem jest HZn białek serwatki lub kazeiny. Preparat aminokwasowy, zwany również mieszanką elementarną, zawiera tylko wolne aminokwasy i jest pozbawiony potencjalnie alergizujących peptydów. W niesystematycznym przeglądzie piśmiennictwa opublikowanym w 2018 r. zaproponowano, aby preparaty aminokwasowe były stosowane u dzieci z: ciężką reakcją ogólnoustrojową (anafilaksją), zaburzeniami wzrastania, ciężkimi wielonarządowymi, ciężkimi objawami atopowego zapalenia skóry oraz objawami podczas wyłącznego karmienia piersią.²³ Ich użycie jest również uzasadnienie u dzieci, u których nie zaobserwowano odpowiedzi na leczenie HZn (zwykle ocenianej po 1-2. tyg. ich stosowania), nieakceptujących smaku tych preparatów oraz z eozynofilowym zapaleniem przełyku.^{8,9}

Preparaty sojowe nie są obecnie rekomendowane w diagnostyce i leczeniu ABMK i nie zaleca się ich stosowania poniżej 6. miesiąca życia.^{8,9,18,19} Jeżeli istnieje konieczność ich zastosowania, powinno to zostać poprzedzone próbą prowokacji ze względu na możliwość współwystępowania alergii na soję.⁹

Hydrolizaty na bazie białek ryżu obecnie nie są dostępne w Polsce, ale w niektórych krajach są stosowane ze wskazaniem w ABMK. 18,24-26

1.5.1.3. Edukacja pacjenta i /lub opiekunów

Przed wprowadzeniem diety eliminacyjnej zarówno w diagnostyce, jak i leczeniu ABMK konieczne jest przeszkolenie pacjenta i/lub opiekunów. Edukacja powinna obejmować m.in. zaproponowanie listy produktów zalecanych i niedozwolonych, instrukcję czytania etykiet produktów spożywczych i unikania pokarmów zawierających potencjalnie uczulające alergeny w różnych sytuacjach życiowych (np. w restauracji, szkole lub w trakcie podróży), a także sprawdzania składu przyjmowanych leków i suplementów diety. Pacjent może wymagać suplementacji wapniem i witaminą D. Opiekunowie dziecka powinni być też przeszkoleni w zakresie stosowania odpowiednich zamienników pokarmowych produktów zawierających białka mleka i produktów mlecznych.^{8,22}

Niezbilansowana dieta eliminacyjna jest związana z ryzykiem zaburzeń wzrastania i niedoborów pokarmowych u dziecka, lub gorszym stanem odżywienia u matki karmiącej piersią. Riecałkowite przestrzeganie diety eliminacyjnej (świadome lub nieświadome) wpływa na utrzymywanie się objawów klinicznych i może prowadzić do bezpodstawnego wykluczenia rozpoznania, a w przypadku leczenia do braku jego skuteczności. Pacjent stosujący dietę bezmleczną powinien być pod opieką lekarza i optymalnie również dietetyka.

1.5.1.4. Ocena nabywania tolerancji

Każdy pacjent z rozpoznaniem ABMK stosujący dietę eliminacyjną powinien być okresowo poddawany ocenie nabywania tolerancji. Pozwala to na zwiększenie różnorodności diety oraz poprawę jakości życia dziecka. ^{3,8,9}

Według wytycznych doustna próba prowokacji z pokarmem zawierającym białka mleka krowiego powinna być przeprowadzana po 6. miesiącach od rozpoczęcia diety eliminacyjnej lub po ukończeniu przez dziecko 9-12. miesiąca życia.^{3,8,9} W przypadku łagodnej i umiarkowanej IgE-niezależnej ABMK nabywanie tolerancji ocenia się z użyciem koncepcji drabiny mlecznej.

Drabina mleczna została opracowana przez ekspertów MAP (Milk Allergy in Primary Care).²⁷ Opiera się na założeniu, że pieczone białka mleka krowiego w konfiguracji z białkami pszenicy są mniej alergizujące, dlatego w pierwszym kroku testuje się upieczone białka mleka krowiego (np. 1-2-3 ciastka/herbatniki lub muffinki), a w następnych stopniowo poddane mniejszej obróbce termicznej (kolejno: naleśniki lub gofry, ser żółty twardy pieczony, jogurt, mleko pasteryzowane lub mleko modyfikowane). Jeżeli określona postać białek mleka krowiego jest tolerowana należy włączyć ją do diety dziecka i przejść do następnego kroku drabiny.^{3,8,9,27}

1.5.2. Leczenie farmakologiczne

Leki przeciwhistaminowe mogą być stosowane w łagodzeniu objawów skórnych IgEzależnej ABMK, ale nie powinny być stosowane przewlekle. Glikokortykosteroidy o działaniu ogólnoustrojowym lub miejscowym mogą być wykorzystywane w leczeniu przewlekłych IgEzależnych i IgE-niezależnych chorób przewodu pokarmowego, np. eozynofilowego zapalenia przełyku.

W przypadku reakcji anafilaktycznej w wywiadzie dziecko zawsze powinno mieć przy sobie autostrzykawkę do szybkiego podania (w dawce odpowiedniej dla wieku i masy ciała) oraz być przeszkolone z jej używania.⁹

1.5.3. Immunoterapia

Rekomendacje WAO opublikowane w 2022 r. sugerują używanie doustnej immunoterapii z mlekiem niepoddanym obróbce termicznej u pacjentów z potwierdzoną IgEzależną ABMK, którzy cenią bardziej spożywanie kontrolowanych ilości mleka, niż unikanie ciężkich zdarzeń niepożądanych terapii; stosowanie omalizumabu u pacjentów rozpoczynających doustną immunoterapię z mlekiem krowim; niestosowanie doustnej immunoterapii z pieczonym mlekiem krowim u osób, które nie tolerują zarówno nie przetworzonego, jak i pieczonego mleka oraz niestosowanie podskórnej immunoterapii poza badaniami klinicznymi.²⁸

1.6. Rokowanie

Badanie EuroPrevall przeprowadzone w populacji europejskiej wykazało, że 69% dzieci z ABMK (potwierdzoną doustną próbą prowokacji przeprowadzoną w sposób podwójnie zaślepiony), nabyło tolerancję na białka mleka krowiego w ciągu 12. miesięcy od momentu rozpoznania (do 30. miesiąca życia). W tym, 100% dzieci z IgE-niezależną ABMK i 57% dzieci z IgE-zależną ABMK nabyło tolerancję na białka mleka krowiego ocenianą rok od rozpoznania. Mimo dobrego rokowania ABMK (zwłaszcza o mechanizmie IgE-niezależnym), zgodnie z koncepcją tzw. marszu alergicznego, jego występowanie we wczesnym okresie życia może zwiększać ryzyko rozwoju innych chorób atopowych, np. astmy i atopowego zapalenia skóry. 30,31

1.7. Profilaktyka

W stanowisku EAACI, opublikowanym w 2020 r., celem zapobiegania ABMK u niemowląt i małych dzieci sugeruje się unikanie suplementacji mlekiem modyfikowanym zawierającym białka mleka krowiego w pierwszym tygodniu życia u niemowląt karmionych piersią oraz nie zaleca się wprowadzania preparatu sojowego dla niemowląt w pierwszych 6. miesiącach życia.³²

Nie sformułowano rekomendacji w odniesieniu do: karmienia piersią celem zapobiegania ABMK (ale ze względu na szereg innych korzyści prozdrowotnych powinno się zachęcać matki do karmienia piersią); stosowania mleka modyfikowanego na bazie mleka krowiego po 1. tygodniu życia u niemowląt wymagających zastosowania preparatów zastępujących pokarm kobiecy; wyboru preparatów mlekozastępczych o częściowym lub znacznym stopniu hydrolizy (jeżeli nie jest możliwe karmienie piersią, jest to jedna z opcji do rozważenia); oraz stosowania suplementacji witamin lub oleju rybiego u zdrowych kobiet ciężarnych i/lub karmiących piersią, i/lub niemowląt.³²

W zapobieganiu alergii na pokarmy u niemowląt i małych dzieci nie można było sformułować rekomendacji dotyczącej: stosowania prebiotyków, probiotyków i/lub synbiotyków u kobiet ciężarnych i/lub karmiących piersią, i/lub niemowląt (samych, jak również w skojarzeniu z innymi metodami zapobiegania alergii na pokarm); stosowania emolientów jako bariery skórnej; oraz stosowania immunoterapii doustnej.³²

1.8. Opracowywanie wytycznych praktyki klinicznych – metodyka

Wytyczne praktyki klinicznej to stanowiska opracowywane w sposób systematyczny, aby ułatwiać podejmowanie decyzji klinicznych dotyczących polityki zdrowotnej oraz systemowych, jednak ich jakość jest różna. W 2011 r. Instytut Medycyny opracował standardy wiarygodnych wytycznych praktyki klinicznej, wymieniając m.in. transparentność, kontrolę konfliktu interesów, a także stosowanie przeglądów systematycznych do odpowiedzi na pytania kliniczne zawarte w rekomendacjach. Od tego czasu powstało kilka narzędzi, które służą ocenie wiarygodności wytycznych oraz stanowią wsparcie dla zespołów tworzących rekomendacje, w tym AGREE II, GRADE (The Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation), "Lista kontrolna opracowywania wytycznych Guidelines International Network-McMaster (GIN-McMaster)" i, w Polsce, również wytyczne Agencji Oceny Technologii Medycznychi Taryfikacji (AOTMiT).

AGREE II to narzędzie oceniające poprawność metodyki i przejrzystość procesu ich powstawania.³⁴ Służy ono nie tylko ocenie jakości już opublikowanych wytycznych, ale również stanowi przewodnik metodologiczny dla zespołów opracowujących wytyczne, w którym opisano metodykę ich opracowywania oraz jakie informacje i w jaki sposób powinny być w nich raportowane. Informuje on również o rozważeniu czynników, które mogą wpływać na wprowadzenie wytycznych do praktyki. Składa się ono z 6 domen (zawierających w sumie 23 pytania): (1) zakres i cel, (2) udział użytkowników końcowych, (3) poprawność metodyki, (4) przejrzystość prezentacji, (5) użyteczność, (6) niezależność redakcyjna oraz subiektywnej ogólnej oceny wytycznych.

GRADE to system oceny jakości dowodów naukowych w przeglądach systematycznych i innych syntezach dowodów naukowych, takich jak ocena technologii medycznych i wytyczne praktyki klinicznej oraz ocena rekomendacji w opiece zdrowotnej. W procesie opracowywania wytycznych GRADE umożliwia ocenę siły rekomendacji i jakość dotyczących jej dowodów naukowych. W skrócie, jakość dowodów naukowych jest stopniowana jako bardzo niska (mamy bardzo niską pewność dotyczącą oszacowania efektu), niska (nasza pewność dotycząca oszacowania efektu jest ograniczona), umiarkowana (jesteśmy

umiarkowanie pewni oszacowania efektu) i wysoka (jesteśmy bardzo pewni, że prawdziwy efekt leży blisko oszacowania efektu).

Innym rekomendowanym narzędziem pomocnym przy opracowywaniu rekomendacji jest "Lista kontrolna opracowywania wytycznych GIN-McMaster" (przetłumaczona również na język polski).³⁵ Obejmuje ona 18 tematów dotyczących opracowywania wytycznych, na które składa się 146 praktycznych kroków: (1) organizacja, budżet, planowanie i szkolenia, (2) ustalenie priorytetów, (3) członkostwo w grupie opracowującej wytyczne, (4) ustalenie procesów dotyczących grupy opracowującej wytyczne, (5) określenie odbiorców docelowych i wybór tematu, (6) zaangażowanie konsumentów i zainteresowanych podmiotów, (7) konflikt interesów, (8) (PICO) generowanie pytań, (9) ocena znaczenia wyników i interwencji, wartości, preferencji i użyteczności, (10) decydowanie jakie dowody naukowe należy uwzględnić i wyszukiwanie dowodów naukowych, (11) podsumowanie dowodów i rozpatrywanie dodatkowych informacji, (12) ocena jakości, siły lub wiarygodności materiału dowodowego, (14) brzmienie zaleceń i uwag dotyczących wdrożenia, wykonalności i równości, (15) raportowanie i ocena wzajemna, (16) rozpowszechnianie i wdrażanie, (17) ocena i zastosowanie, i (18) aktualizacja. Lista kontrolna została opracowana, by wesprzeć zespoły opracowujące wytyczne w planowaniu i śledzeniu procesu tworzenia rekomendacji, a także ich wdrażania i oceny.³⁵

W Polsce opublikowano również stanowisko AOTMiT dotyczące ram metodycznych opracowywania zaleceń postępowania diagnostyczno-terapeutycznego.³⁶ W stanowisku tym opisano metodykę przygotowania wytycznych, w tym etapy procesu oraz elementy krytycznej oceny jakości metodologicznej (narzędzie AGREE II). Główne etapy procesu obejmują: (1) wybór problemu zdrowotnego wymagającego opracowania wytycznych oraz identyfikacja zainteresowanych stron, (2) przegląd literatury przedmiotu, (3) ocena możliwości finansowych i analiza aspektów organizacyjnych polityki zdrowotnej, (4) powstanie dokumentu wstępnego, (5) powstanie ostatecznej wersji dokumentu wytycznych postępowania, (6) szkolenie przyszłych użytkowników wytycznych, (7) rozpowszechnienie wytycznych i wdrażanie wytycznych do praktyki klinicznej, (8) monitorowanie i ocena wpływu wytycznych na zmianę postępowania klinicznego, i (9) weryfikacja i uaktualnienie wytycznych.

Wdrażanie wytycznych stanowi element procesu tworzenia wytycznych zgodnie z AGREE II i GIN-McMaster. 34,35 Wyróżniono dwa rodzaje barier związanych z wprowadzeniem wytycznych do praktyki klinicznej: wewnętrzne (związane z samym dokumentem) i zewnętrzne (związane ze środowiskiem klinicznym i okolicznościami lokalnymi). 39 Barierom wewnętrznym przeciwdziała rygorystyczny proces tworzenia wytycznych praktyki klinicznej zgodnie z zalecaną metodyką (np. AGREE-II). Bariery zewnętrzne obejmują, m.in.: zasoby finansowe danego ośrodka, czynniki organizacyjne, czynniki indywidualne (np. umiejętności, wiedza), preferencje pacjenta. Wdrażanie wytycznych można poprawić poprzez szerokie ich rozpowszechnianie, zwiększanie świadomości istnienia rekomendacji (np. organizując konferencje, warsztaty), tworzenie możliwości współpracy między personelem medycznym oraz tworzenie narzędzi pomocniczych (np. algorytmów, kalkulatorów kosztów, elektronicznych narzędzi podejmowania decyzji klinicznej, a także dostarczanie materiałów edukacyjnych i korzystanie z liderów opinii). 38,39

2. Cele pracy i metodyka

Cel pracy obejmował:

- 1. Ocenę jakości wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK u dzieci i/lub dorosłych opublikowanych w latach 2010 2020.
- 2. Ocenę przestrzegania wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia dzieci z ABMK przez polskich lekarzy.
- 3. Podsumowanie dowodów naukowych dotyczących skuteczności i bezpieczeństwa stosowania hydrolizatów białek serwatki i/lub kazeiny o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy w leczeniu dzieci z ABMK.
- 4. Podsumowanie rekomendacji dotyczących stosowania diety eliminacyjnej u dzieci z ABMK.

Do realizacji przystąpiono w 4 etapach:

- 1. Zaplanowano i przeprowadzono przegląd systematyczny wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK u dzieci i/lub dorosłych opublikowanych w latach 2010 2020 z użyciem narzędzia AGREE-II.
- 2. Przeprowadzono badanie przekrojowe z użyciem kwestionariusza online oceniające przestrzeganie wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK u dzieci oraz źródła wiedzy.
- 3. Zaplanowano i przeprowadzono przegląd systematyczny badań z randomizacją oceniających skuteczność i bezpieczeństwo stosowania hydrolizatów białek serwatki i/lub kazeiny o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy w leczeniu dzieci z ABMK.
- 4. Podsumowano w przeglądzie piśmiennictwa rekomendacje i zalecenia ekspertów dotyczące stosowania diety eliminacyjnej (bezmlecznej) u dzieci z ABMK (materiał do wykorzystania w praktyce przez lekarzy pediatrów i dietetyków).

3. Publikacje

- 3.1. World Allergy Organization (WAO) Diagnosis and Rationale for Action against Cow's Milk Allergy (DRACMA) Guidelines update IV A quality appraisal with the AGREE II instrument
- 3.2. Discrepancy between Guidelines and Clinical Practice i' the Management of Cow's Milk Allergy in Children: An Online Cross-Sectional Survey of Polish Physicians
- 3.3. Efficacy and safety of hydrolyzed formulas for cow's milk allergy management: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials
 - 3.4. Dieta eliminacyjna u dzieci z alergią na białka mleka krowiego



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World Allergy Organization (WAO) Diagnosis and Rationale for Action against Cow's Milk Allergy (DRACMA) Guidelines update - IV - A quality appraisal with the AGREE II instrument

Agata Stróżyk^a, Marek Ruszczyński, MD^a, Andrea Horvath, MD^a, Lamia Dahdah, MD^b, Alessandro Fiocchi, MD^b, Anna Nowak-Węgrzyn, MD, PhD^{c,h}, Raanan Shamir, MD, PhD^d, Jonathan Spergel, MD, PhD^e, Yvan Vandenplas, MD, PhD^f, Carina Venter, PhD, RD^g and Hania Szajewska, MD^{a*}, on behalf of the WAO DRACMA guideline group¹

^aDepartment of Paediatrics, The Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

^bAllergy Unit, Pediatric University Department, Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital, Rome, Italy

^cDepartment of Pediatrics, NYU Grossman School of Medicine, Hassenfeld Childrens' Hospital, New York, NY, USA

dInstitute for Gastroenterology, Nutrition and Liver Diseases, Schneider Children's Medical Center, Lea and Arieh Pickel Chair for Pediatric Research, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Petach Tikva, Israel Division of Allergy-Immunology, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Perelman School of Medicine at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

^fKidZ Health Castle, UZ Brussel, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium ^gSection of Allergy and Immunology, University of Colorado and Children's Hospital Colorado, Aurora, CO, USA

hDepartment of Pediatrics, Gastroenterology and Nutrition, Collegium Medicum, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland *Corresponding author. Department of Paediatrics, The Medical University of Warsaw, Żwirki i Wigury 63A, 02-091 Warsaw, Poland. E-mail: hszajewska@wum.edu.pl

¹ Members of the DRACMA quideline group: Ignacio J. Ansotegui, MD, PhD (Department of Allergy & Immunology, Hospital Quironsalud Bizkaia, Erandio, Bilbao, Spain); Stefania Arasi, MD, PhD (Translational Research in Pediatric Specialities Area, Division of Allergy, Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital, IRCCS, Rome, Italy); Amal H. Assa'ad, MD (Division of Allergy and Immunology, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH, USA); Sami L. Bahna, MD, DrPH (Allergy/Immunology Section, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, Shreveport, LA, USA); Roberto Berni Canani, MD, PhD (Department of Translational Medical Science, University of Naples Federico II, Naples, Italy); Antonio Bognanni, MD (Department of Health Research Methods, Evidence and Impact - HEI, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada); Martin Bozzola, MD (Department of Pediatrics, Pediatric Allergy/Immunology Section, British Hospital, Buenos Aires, Argentina); Jan Brozek, MD, PhD (Department of Medicine, Division of _ Clinical Immunology and Allergy, Department of Clinical Epidemiology & Biostatistics, McMaster University Health Sciences Centre, Hamilton, ON, Canada); Derek K. Chu, MD, PhD (Department of Medicine, Division of Clinical Immunology and Allergy; Department of Clinical Epidemiology & Biostatistics, McMaster University Health Sciences Centre, Hamilton, ON, Canada); Lamia Dahdah, MD (Translational Research in Pediatric Specialities Area, Division of Allergy, Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital, IRCCS, Rome, Italy); Christophe Dupont, MD, PhD (Paris Descartes University, Pediatric Gastroenterology, Necker Hospital, Paris, Clinique Marcel Sembat, Boulogne-Billancourt, France); Motohiro Ebisawa, MD, PhD (Clinical Research Center for Allergy and Rheumatology, National Hospital Organization Sagamihara National Hospital, Kanagawa, Japan); Alessandro Fiocchi, MD (Translational Research in Pediatric Specialities Area, Division of Allergy, Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital, IRCCS, Rome, Italy); Ramon Targino Firmino MD (Faculty of Medical Sciences of Campina Grande, UNIFACISA University Centre, Campina Grande, Paraiba, Brazil); Elena Galli,

MD, PhD (Pediatric Allergy Unit, Research Center, San Pietro[1] Fatebenefratelli Hospital, Rome, Italy); Rose Kamenwa, MD (Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Aga Khan University Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya); Gideon Lack, MBBCh (Department of Women and Children's Health/Peter Gorer Department of Immunobiology, School of Life Course Sciences, Faculty of Life Sciences & Medicine, King's College London, UK; Evelina London Children's Hospital, Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK), Haigi Li, MD (Pediatric Division Department of Primary Child Care, Children's Hospital, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, China); Alberto Martelli, MD (Italian Society of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, Milano, Italy); Anna H. Nowak-Wegrzyn, MD, PhD (Department of Pediatrics, New York University Langone Health, New York, NY, USA; Department of Pediatrics, Gastroenterology and Nutrition, Collegium Medicum, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland); Nikolaos G. Papadopoulos, MD, PhD (Allergy Unit, 2nd Pediatric Clinic, University of Athens, Athens, Greece; Division of Infection, Immunity & Respiratory Medicine, University of Manchester, UK); Ruby Pawankar, MD, PhD (Department of Pediatrics, Nippon Medical School, Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan); Maria Said, RN (Allergy & Anaphylaxis Australia (A&AA), Castle Hills, New South Wales, Australia); Mario Sánchez-Borges MD (Department of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Centro Médico-Docente La Trinidad Caracas, Venezuela); Holger J. Schünemann, MD, MSc, PhD (Department of Health Research Methods, Evidence and Impact (HEI), McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada, and Cochrane Canada and McMaster GRADE Centre, Hamilton, ON, Canada); Raanan Shamir, MD, PhD (Institute of Gastroenterology, Nutrition and Liver Disease, Schneider Children's Medical Center, Petach-Tikva, Israel; Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel); Jonathan M. Spergel, MD, PhD (Division of Allergy and Immunology, Department of Pediatrics, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Perelman School of Medicine at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA), Hania Szajewska, MD (The Medical University of Warsaw - Department of Paediatrics, Warsaw, Poland); Luigi Terracciano, MD (Italian NHS and Italian Society of Social and Preventive Pediatrics, Milano, Italy); Yvan Vandenplas, MD, PhD (Department of Pediatrics, UZ Brussel, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium); Carina Venter, PhD, RD (Section of Allergy & Immunology, University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine, Children's Hospital Colorado, Aurora, CO, USA); Amena Warner, RN, SN (PG Dip) (Allergy UK, Planwell House, Sidcup, Kent, UK); Susan Waserman, MD, MSc (Division of Clinical Immunology and Allergy, Department of Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada); Gary W. K. Wong, MD (Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Since the publication of The World Allergy Organization (WAO) Diagnosis and Rationale for Action against Cow's Milk Allergy (DRACMA) Guidelines in 2010, a number of other guidelines, expert opinions, and position papers relating to the management of cow's milk allergy (CMA) have been published. We aimed to systematically review the quality of the guidelines on CMA diagnosis and management in children and/or adults published between 2010 and 2020.

Methods: The MEDLINE, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, World Health Organization Global Index Medicus, and Turning Research into Practice databases as well as website guideline repositories were searched from January 2010 until May 2020. Any clinical practice recommendations and/or guidelines focusing on the diagnosis and management of CMA in children and/or adults developed or endorsed by professional scientific societies or organizations were included. The guidelines were evaluated using the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation (AGREE II) tool, a 23-item tool organized within 6 domains and 2 global rating items.

Results: We included 12 guidelines; 8 were developed by national and 4 by international organizations. The quality scores for each domain varied: of all domains, the clarity of presentation domain had the highest median score (92%; Q1-Q3 81-100%), whereas rigor of development had the lowest median score (30%; Q1-Q3 15-67%). The median scores (Q1-Q3) for individual domains were as follows: scope and purpose 82% (70-99%), stakeholder involvement 63% (21-79%), rigor of development 30% (15-67%), clarity of presentation 92% (81-100%), applicability 68% (57-75%), and editorial independence 75% (69-100%). The median overall score was 70% (58-89%). Only 1 guideline (from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE]) achieved top ratings (100%) in five domains and the overall score. Three guidelines (from the NICE, the British Society for Allergy & Clinical Immunology [BSACI] and WAO) achieved the highest ratings (100%) in at least 3 domains and the overall score.

Conclusion: The majority of identified guidelines were of good or very good quality. However, the weakest point was the rigor of development domain, mostly due to unclear description of strengths and limitations of the body of evidence and the procedure for updating the guidelines.

Keywords: Children, Cow's milk allergy, Guidelines, AGREE II

INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the 2010 DRACMA guidelines, a number of other guidelines, expert opinions, and position papers for the management of CMA have been published. However, their quality has not been formally appraised. In 2016 a systematic review assessed the quality of guidelines on cow's milk allergy (CMA) published from 2010 through November 2015 using the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation (AGREE II) tool. Fifteen guidelines were included. Only the guidelines developed by recognized professional/scientific organizations such as the British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology (BSACI) and

the European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) were of the highest quality. In addition, the 2010 World Allergy Organization (WAO) Diagnosis and Rationale for Action against Cow's Milk Allergy (DRACMA) Guidelines,² the only Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) guidelines for CMA, were considered to be of high quality.

In 2018, the DRACMA panel committee reassembled in order to update the DRACMA guidelines. The aim of this study was to systematically review the quality of the guidelines on CMA diagnosis and management in children and/or

adults published from 2010 onwards, and to summarize specific recommendations.

METHODS

The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement³ was followed during each stage of this review. The protocol was pre-defined and submitted to PROSPERO; however, it was not accepted for registration, as it was assessed as being outside of the scope of included protocols due to the lack of at least 1 outcome of direct patient or clinical relevance. The AGREE II User's Manual⁴ was followed during the quality assessment of the included guidelines.

Search for guidelines

The MEDLINE (through PubMed), EMBASE, ISI Web of Science (Thomson Web of Knowledge), World Health Organization Global Index Medicus (GIM) (https://www.globalindexmedicus.net/), and Turning Research into Practice (TRIP) (https://www.tripdatabase.com/) databases were searched from January 2010 up until May 2020, and then the search was updated in April 2021. The rationale for choosing 2010 as the start date was that this is the issue date of the DRACMA guidelines. However, we recognized that an update of any guidelines/recommendations is generally required from 2 to 5 years after the issue date, 5 and therefore, some of the

earlier guidelines could be outdated. MEDLINE and EMBASE were searched following a pre-specified search-strategy (see Supplemental Appendix 1). The websites of guideline repositories were also searched including: National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE, https://www.nice.org.uk/), The Guideline International Network (GIN, https://guidelines.ebmportal.com/), Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) (https://www.sign.ac.uk), and Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ, https://www.ahrq.gov/).

References of all included guidelines and guideline publisher's websites were also searched for any supporting documents (ie, technical reports, methodological manuals).

The search was carried out independently by four reviewers (AS, AH, LD, and MR). No filters or restrictions other than English language were imposed.

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria & exclusion criteria

Any clinical practice recommendations and/or guidelines focusing on the diagnosis and management of CMA in children and/or adults developed or endorsed by recognized scientific societies or organizations were included. In case of an updated version of a guideline, only the most recent document was considered for inclusion.



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Guidelines were included, regardless of CMA mechanism (ie, IgE-mediated, non-IgE-mediated, mixed); however, if feasible, they were assessed separately. Guidelines focusing on food allergy or a single disease (eg, food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome [FPIES]) were not considered for inclusion in this review, unless there was a section focusing explicitly on CMA or cow's milk proteins.

Consensus-based and expert opinion clinical practice guidelines, if not endorsed by recognized scientific or professional organizations, were excluded based on their limited generalizability as well as our limited capability to evaluate the level of expertise, that these publications represent, and the audience addressed. Guidelines focused on a single specific management option (eg, immunotherapy) or prevention were excluded. Guidelines which were ongoing or unpublished were also excluded.

Data selection

As recommended, 4 reviewers (AS, AH, MR, and LD) screened the titles and abstracts of articles identified in the search to identify potentially eligible guidelines. The full texts of all potentially relevant articles were retrieved and critically assessed against the pre-defined inclusion criteria independently by each of the reviewers. Any discrepancies were first discussed by the 4 reviewers (AS, AH, MR, and HS).

Initially, members of the DRACMA panel not involved in the earlier process (AF, ANW, RS, JS, YV, CV, LD) provided their comments on the included and questionable documents and, if feasible, any unidentified papers, via an online survey using Google Forms. The list of excluded papers was also reviewed. Guidelines were included if at least 90% agreement was reached; in case of agreement <50%, a paper document was excluded. All of the comments were discussed. Then, all questionable documents (between 50% and 90% agreement) were put to a second vote by the members of DRACMA panel to determine eligibility for inclusion. Any discrepancies, as well as all other disagreements between the reviewers, were resolved through discussion until a consensus was reached.

Data extraction

Three reviewers (AS, MR, and LD) independently extracted data from all included guidelines. The reviewers extracted the following information: title, year of publication, organization (country), level of guideline development (ie, local, regional, national, or international), financial support, and conflicts of interest (number of people who obtained financial support and/or had conflicts of interest/number of all authors). Data extraction was performed using data-extraction forms developed by the reviewers. Any discrepancies were discussed until a consensus was reached.

Specific recommendations were summarized in a comparative table, focusing on possible gaps and common messages. A "List of specific recommendations to be assessed" had been prespecified in the protocol. If feasible, recommendations were extracted separately for IgE-mediated, non-IgE-mediated, and mixed CMA, as well for each age group (ie, children, adults).

Assessment of guidelines using AGREE II

All appraisals were made using My AGREE PLUS interactive guideline appraisal platform (www.agreetrust.org) by 3 reviewers (AS, AH, and MR). Two authors had previous experience with the AGREE II instrument, and one reviewer (AS) underwent the online AGREE II tutorial before the review (available at: http://www.agreetrust.org/).

The AGREE II is a 23-item tool organized within 6 domains: (1) scope and purpose; (2) stakeholder involvement; (3) rigor of development; (4) clarity of presentation; (5) applicability, and (6) editorial independence. The AGREE II instrument also contains 2 global rating items: (1) overall guideline assessment (that requires the appraiser to make an overall judgement of the practice guideline while considering how they rated the 23 key items) and (2) a question on whether the appraiser would recommend a guideline for use in practice (assessed on a 3-point scale [ie, yes, yes with modification, and no]). All of the AGREE II items and the overall guideline assessment item are assessed using a 7-point Likert agreement scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). The reviewers discussed all scores that

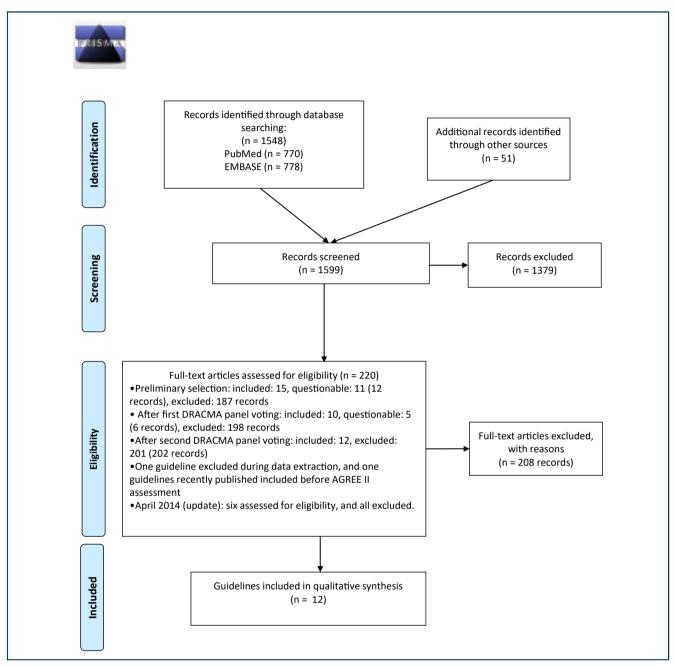


Fig. 1 Study selection (PRISMA Flow chart)

differed by 2 or more points among themselves, until a consensus was reached.

For each item and domain, the score was summed and calculated as a percentage of the maximum possible score for that item/domain using the formula provided by the AGREE II consortium:⁴ [(score obtained - minimum possible score)/(maximum possible score - minimum

possible score)] x 100. The possible standardized scores range from 0% (the minimum) to 100% (the maximum).

The AGREE II does not provide a minimum or maximum range for domain score quality to differentiate high- and low-quality guidelines and recommends that it should be done by the reviewer. In agreement with a previous quality

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1. EWGPAG (Italy, 2010)⁸

Organization	The Emilia-Romagna Working Group for Paediatric Allergy and for Paediatric Gastroenterology (EWGPAG)
Population	Children, mainly refers to the first year of age
Financial support	Funding not reported.
Conflict of interest	No competing interests have been declared.
2. CNSFP (France, 2018) ⁹	
Organization	Committee on Nutrition of the French Society of Paediatrics (CNFSP)
Population	Children
Financial support	Funding not reported.
Conflict of interest	6/12 authors declared to have financial conflict of interest
3. Spanish on non-lgE-mediated CMA (Spain, 2019)15
Organization	Spanish Society of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition (SEGHNP) The Spanish Association of Pediatric Primary Care (AEPAP) The Spanish Society of Extra-hospital Paediatrics and Primary Health Care (SEPEAP) The Spanish Society of Pediatric Clinical Immunology, Allergy, and Asthma (SEICAP)
Population	Children
Financial support	Funding not reported.
Conflict of interest	7/11 authors declared to have financial conflict of interest.
4. WAO (international, 2010) ²	
Organization	The World Allergy Organization (WAO) Special Committee on Food Allergy identified targeted (and tapped for their expertise), both on the DRACMA panel or as nonsitting reviewers, were allergists, pediatricians (allergists and generalists), gastroenterologists, dermatologists, epidemiologists, methodologists, dieticians, food chemists, and representatives of allergic patient organizations
Population	All ages, especially young ones
Financial support	The WAO Special Committee on Food Allergy is supported through unrestricted educational grants from various charities and companies that are representative of the food industry: Danone, Heinz, Ordesa, Nestle Nutrition, Dicofarm, and Invest for Children. The content of the Guidelines was developed independently, and the GRADE evaluation of the Guidelines was independently conducted at

	McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, under Holger Schunemann assisted by Jan Brozek, Enrico Compalati and Luigi Terracciano.
Conflict of interest	Individual conflict of interest not reported.
5. GPIFN and MAP (international, 2019) ¹⁰	
Organization	Members of General Practice Infant Feeding Network (GPIFN) and other infant feeding healthcare leads and the Milk Allergy in Primary (MAP) Care team. Dr Lovis joining them to work alongside representatives from the Cows' Milk Allergy Support group. The current iteration of the MAP guideline has received patient input from members of a large, online CMA community, Cow's Milk Protein Allergy Support, members of the General Practice Infant Feeding Network and other infant feeding healthcare leads, none of whom has any industry ties (UK).
Population	Children, especially infants
Financial support	No funding was received for any aspect of this work.
Conflict of interest	iMAP was developed without any funding or support from industry but 9/12 authors made declarations of interest.
6. ESPGHAN (Europe, 2012) ¹¹	
Organization	European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition (ESPGHAN) Gastroenterology (GI) Committee
Population	Infants and children
Financial support	Funding not reported.
Conflict of interest	11/12 authors declared to have financial conflict of interest.
7. BSACI (United Kingdom, 2014) ¹⁷	
Organization	Standards of Care Committee (SOCC) of the British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology (BSACI)
Population	Children and adults
Financial support	Funding not reported.
Conflict of interest	6/7 authors declared to have financial conflict of interest.
	(continued)

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8. Spanish on IgE-mediated CMA (SEICAP) (Spain,	2015) ¹⁶
Organization	Food allergy committee of SEICAP (Spanish Society of Pediatric Allergy, Asthma and Clinical Immunology)
Population	Children and adults
Financial support	Funding not reported.
Conflict of interest	The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.
9. ISPGHAN (Indie, 2020) ¹²	
Organization	The pediatric gastroenterology sub-specialty chapter of Indian Academy of Pediatrics (Indian Society of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology & Nutrition ISPGHAN). A group of experts.
Population	Children
Financial support	There was no funding.
Conflict of interest	The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.
10. NICE (United Kingdom, 2019) ¹⁸	
Organization	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)
Population	Children. Focused on aged 5 years and younger. These guidelines do not cover the management of cow's milk allergy in older children and adults.
Financial support	Nothing to declare.
Conflict of interest	Nothing to declare.
11. AAAAI and I-FPIES (international, 2017) ¹³	
Organization	The Adverse Reactions to Food Committee. American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, AAAAI, International FPIES Association advocacy group, I-FPIES
Population	Children
Financial support	This project has been developed in collaboration with The International FPIES (I-FPIES) Association.
Conflict of interest	25/41 authors declared to have potential financial conflict of interest outside of the scope of the guidelines.
12. Finnish guidelines (the Finnish Allergy Program	me) (Finland, 2012) ¹⁴
Organization	The Finnish Allergy Programme 2008-2018. Local Allergy Working Group has been created in different part of Finland (Finland).
Population	Children
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Conflict of interest

Conflict of interest not reported.

Table 1. (Continued) Characteristics of the included guidelines. AAAAI, American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology; AEPAP, Spanish Association of Paediatric Primary Care; BSACI, British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology; CNSFP, Committee of Nutrition of the French Society of Paediatrics; ESPGHAN, European Society of Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition; EWGPAG, the Emilia-Romagna Working Group for Paediatric Allergy and that for Paediatric Gastroenterology; GPIFN, General Practice Infant Feeding Network; I-FPIES, International Food Protein-Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES) Association; ISPGHAN, Indian Society of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition; MAP, Milk Allergy in Primary; NICE, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; SEICAP, Spanish Society of Pediatric Clinical Immunology; SEGHPN, Spanish Society of Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition; SEICAP, Spanish Society of Paediatric Clinical Immunology Allergy, and Asthma SEPEAP, Spanish Society of Extra-hospital Paediatrics and Primary Health Care; WAO, World Allergy Organization

appraisal with the AGREE II of the same clinical question carried out by members of the current review group, ¹ a standardized domain score of above 60% for each domain has been chosen as the threshold.

Statistical analysis and data synthesis

Normality of quality scores was assessed using the Shapiro-Wilk test and based on visual assessment of histograms. Due to the lack of a normal distribution of scores, data are presented as the median followed by the quartiles (upper [Q3] and lower [Q1]) and IQR (interquartile range). Agreement between raters (inter-rater reliability) was analyzed using Fleiss' Kappa and intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) estimates. The ICC calculation was based on a single rating, absolute agreement, two-way random effects model including a 95% confidence interval (CI). Analysis was conducted in R software, version 3.5.1 (http:// cran.r-project.org). by an independent statistician. Although Kendall's W coefficient was pre-specified in the protocol to assess agreement between raters, after consultation with the statistician, it was changed to Fleiss' Kappa that is suitable for analysis of the agreement using ordinal or nominal parameters (either dichotomous or not).7

RESULTS

For the guideline selection process, see Fig. 1. Excluded guidelines with reasons for exclusion are summarized in Supplementary Table 1.

Characteristics of included guidelines

We included 12 guidelines (for characteristics, see Table 1). Eight guidelines were developed by national organizations (India, Italy, France, Finland, 2 from Spain, and 2 from the United Kingdom), and 4 by international organizations and the International FPIES Association [I-FPIES] advocacy group; Gastroenterology Committee of the European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition [ESPGHAN]; General Practice Infant Feeding Network [GPIFN] and the Milk Allergy in Primary [MAP] Care team; and the World Allergy Organization [WAO] Special Committee on Food Allergy).

Eight guidelines were focused only on children. B-15 Two guidelines were not only on the management of CMA in children, but also in adults. One set of guidelines, although developed with regard to all ages, was focused especially on young ones; the second was directed mostly at children aged 5 years and younger, however, older children and adults were also discussed.

Three guidelines were focused on the diagnosis and management of infants with any CMA.^{8,9,14} Among 2 Spanish guidelines, one¹⁵ included recommendations for management of infants only with non-lgE-mediated CMA, and one¹⁶ for infants only with IgE-mediated CMA. Five guidelines provided recommendations with regard to IgE-mediated and non-lgE-mediated CMA separately.^{10-12,17,18} One set of guidelines² provided

			AGREE II d	domain scores			
Endorsed society of guidelines (country,	1	2	3	4	5	6	Overall
year)	scope and purpose	stakeholder involvement	rigor of development	clarity of presentation	applicability	editorial independence	score
NICE (United Kingdom, 2019) ¹⁸	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BSACI (United Kingdom, 2014) ¹⁷	100%	74%	91%	100%	82%	100%	100%
WAO (international, 2010) ²	100%	100%	97%	100%	89%	58%	100%
AAAAI and I-FPIES (international, 2017) ¹³	89%	56%	90%	100%	67%	100%	100%
EWGPAG (Italy, 2010) ⁸	89%	83%	32%	94%	68%	75%	78%
Spanish on non-IgE-mediated CMA (SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP) (Spain, 2019) ¹⁵	100%	70%	44%	100%	47%	75%	72%
GPIFN and MAP (international, 2019) ¹⁰	70%	85%	28%	81%	69%	100%	50%
ISPGHAN (Indie, 2020) ¹²	72%	24%	14%	89%	58%	100%	67%
Spanish on IgE-mediated CMA (SEICAP) (Spain, 2015) ¹⁶	74%	9%	15%	83%	81%	72%	61%
ESPGHAN (Europe, 2012) ¹¹	69%	22%	20%	81%	63%	75%	61%
CNSFP (France, 2018) ⁹	59%	17%	13%	81%	53%	56%	44%
Finnish guidelines (the Finnish Allergy Programme) (Finland, 2012) ¹⁴	22%	15%	4%	50%	14%	53%	17%
Median	82%	63%	30%	92%	68%	75%	70%
q1	70%	21%	15%	81%	57%	69%	58%

d3	%66	%62	%/9	100%	75%	100%	%68
IOR	29%	28%	52%	19%	18%	32%	31%
Table 2 Dominic course and over any accompany of CMA anidalized the ACDEE Hingerinant Allisation to the accompany for accompany of the accompa		1400 HUDDO	:	1000 do 200 x 04		7 / 201011 / 2010000000000000000000000000	من جنوباز الجوزو

lable 2. Domain scores and overall assessment of CVIVA guindlines doing ure מחושבות with the maximum possible scores were calculated by summing up the individual scores for all items of each domain/all ratings of the analysis of the maximum possible score. If the overall quality and calculating as a percentage of the maximum possible score. Immunology; CNSFP, Committee of Nutrition of the French Society of Paediatrics; ESPGHAN, European Society of Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition; EWGPAG, the Emilia-Romagna Working score for that domain (where 0% was the minimum, and 100% was the maximum), using the formula provided by the AGREE II consortium. ([score obtained - minimum possible score//[maximum possible score//[maximum possible score// Spanish Association of Paediatric Primary Care; BSACI, Syndrome (FPIES) Association; ISPGHAN, Indian Society of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Group for Paediatric Allergy and that for Paediatric Gastroenterology; GPIFN,

recommendation only for IgE-mediated CMA (and non-IgE-mediated CMA recommendations were in a review). One set of guidelines reported recommendations on the diagnosis and management of infants only with FPIES.¹³ Half of the included guidelines^{9,10,12,13,16,18} were published in the last 5 years.

Quality of included guidelines (the AGREE II quality scores)

Table 2 provides the individual domain scores as well as the overall scores for CMA guidelines assessed using the AGREE II instrument. The scores for each domain varied. Of all the domains, the clarity of presentation domain had the highest median score (92%; Q1-Q3: 81-100%), whereas rigor of development was assessed with the lowest median score (30%; Q1-Q3: 15-67%).

Inter-rater agreement measured with Fleiss' Kappa varied from 0.552 to 0.730 with the median value across all guidelines of 0.813 (Q1-Q3: 0.7325 to 0.873). ICC absolute agreements varied from 0.574 (95% CI, 0.338 to 0.770) to 0.993 (95% CI, 0.986 to 0.997). For one set of guidelines (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE]), 18 there was no variation in responses measured with Fleiss' Kappa and ICC (100% agreement).

Scope and purpose (domain 1)

The median score for the scope and purpose domain was 82% (Q1-Q3: 70-99%) across all guidelines. Three guidelines (British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology [BSACI], Spanish on non-IgE-mediated CMA and WAO)^{2,15,17} achieved the highest median score (100%), and one set of guidelines (NICE)¹⁸ achieved a median score equal to 98%. Two guidelines with the lowest ratings achieved median scores for this domain below 60%.^{9,14} Low scores were mainly due to a lack of proper reporting, including a non-specified overall objective and a poor description of a target population.

Stakeholder involvement (domain 2)

For the stakeholder involvement domain, the median score was 63% (Q1-Q3: 21-79%). Two guidelines (NICE, WAO)^{2,18} achieved the maximum median score (100%). Six guidelines^{9,11-14,16} did

Diagnosis of CMA	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	Any CMA
WAO 2010 ²	Only for IgE-mediated CMA (non-IgE-mediated in a review)
Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	Any CMA
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	Separately for IgE-mediated and non-IgE-mediated CMA
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	Separately for IgE-mediated and non-IgE-mediated CMA
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	Only for IgE-mediated CMA
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Only for CM-FPIES
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not reported
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Only for non-IgE-mediated CMA
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	Separately for IgE-mediated (only diagnosis) and non-IgE-mediated CMA
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	Separately for IgE-mediated and non-IgE-mediated CMA
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Separately for IgE-mediated and non-IgE-mediated CMA
Clinical history and physical examination to establish suspicion of CMA	
Clinical history and physical examination to establish suspicion of CMA EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	
establish suspicion of CMA	Recommendation for a collection of detailed history
establish suspicion of CMA EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms to establish suspicion of CMA.
establish suspicion of CMA EWPGAG 2010 ⁸ WAO 2010 ²	Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms to establish suspicion of CMA. Not as official recommendation. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms and physical examination.
establish suspicion of CMA EWPGAG 2010 ⁸ WAO 2010 ² ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms to establish suspicion of CMA. Not as official recommendation. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms and physical examination. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms (including severity evaluation).
establish suspicion of CMA EWPGAG 2010 ⁸ WAO 2010 ² ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹ BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms to establish suspicion of CMA. Not as official recommendation. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms and physical examination. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms (including severity evaluation). Recommendation for a collection of detailed history
establish suspicion of CMA EWPGAG 2010 ⁸ WAO 2010 ² ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹ BSACI 2014 ¹⁷ SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms to establish suspicion of CMA. Not as official recommendation. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms and physical examination. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms (including severity evaluation). Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms and physical examination. Recommendation for a collection of clinical history of typical signs and symptoms for both acute and chronic FPIES, and to consider a broad differential for a patient with acute vomiting in a diagnosis of FPIES.
establish suspicion of CMA EWPGAG 2010 ⁸ WAO 2010 ² ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹ BSACI 2014 ¹⁷ SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶ AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms to establish suspicion of CMA. Not as official recommendation. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms and physical examination. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms (including severity evaluation). Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms and physical examination. Recommendation for a collection of clinical history of typical signs and symptoms for both acute and chronic FPIES, and to consider a broad differential for a patient with acute vomiting in a diagnosis of FPIES. Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms, physical examination, growth

Clinical history and physical examination to establish suspicion of CMA	
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	Recommendation for a specifically allergy-focused clinical history and physical examination, including: nutritional status and growth (weight, length/height, and calculation of BMI), any signs of a clinical reaction, or comorbid conditions such as atopic eczema, asthma, and/or allergic rhinitis, or suggesting an alternative diagnosis.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Recommendation for a collection of detailed history of symptoms and physical examination.
Other guidelines ^{9,14}	Not reported.
Elimination-reintroduction	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	Recommendation for use of CMP elimination diet and, in case of resolution of symptoms, confirmation with OFC. If IgE-mediated CMA, supervised challenge in minority of cases. Not recommended in: - exclusively breastfed infants with bloody stools (proctocolitis), - with suspected reaction to CMA and mild symptoms, - with mild AD and negative history for CM reactions. Children with any severe symptoms should be referred to a specialized center.
WAO 2010 ²	Suspected IgE-mediated CMA: In settings in which an OFC is not a requirement, in patients with an average pretest probability of IgE-mediated CMA, suggestion for use of OFC with CM as the only test without measuring milk slgE levels as a triage or add-on test.
Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	Recommendation for use of elimination diet with no milk or egg and, in case of resolution of symptoms, referral to a specialist who will supervise an OFC.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	Recommendation for use of CMP elimination diet and, in case of resolution of symptoms, confirmation with standardized OFC (not if clear immediate type reaction or anaphylaxis).
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	Recommendation for use of CMP elimination diet and, in case of resolution of symptoms, confirmation with OFC (in IgE-mediated CMA; if diagnostic uncertainty [conflict between the history and diagnostic tests], in non-IgE-mediated CMA, a gold standard).
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	Recommendation for controlled oral provocation: (1) if negative SPT and/or slgE, (2) in patients with chronic symptoms such as AD and urticaria, and positive allergy test, (continued)

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Elimination-reintroduction	
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Diagnosis primarily based on a clinical history of typical characteristics signs and symptoms with improvement after withdrawal of the suspected trigger food. Recommendation for exclusion of other potential causes and use of OFC only if the unclear history and a favorable risk/benefit ratio. In patients with suspected chronic FPIES, who become asymptomatic and maintain normal growth when the trigger food is eliminated from the diet, subsequent reintroduction of the trigger food induces acute FPIES symptoms within 1-4 h.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Recommendation for use of CMP elimination diet and, in case of resolution of symptoms, confirmation with OFC (depends if severe cases, suspected FPIES, or possible IgE-mechanism). If severe cases or suspected FPIES, or no improvement on elimination diet, referral to specialist. If CMA is still suspected despite of lack of response to diet, a suggestion for the exclusion of other foods (ie, soy protein and egg), and in case of formula-fed infants to switch to another EHF or hydrolyzed rice formula.
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	Mild to moderate IgE-mediated CMA: Recommendation for use of CMP elimination diet and, in case of resolution of symptoms, confirmation with OFC (mostly in non-IgE-mediated CMA). Mild to moderate non-IgE-mediated CMA: Re- introduction of CM at home. CMA is confirmed only if symptom improves after return to elimination diet after home re-introduction. Severe non-IgE-mediated or mild to moderate IgE- mediated CMA: Referral to local pediatric allergy service (also if no improvement despite elimination diet and CMA still suspected) and dietitian. Severe IgE-mediated CMA (anaphylaxis): Emergency treatment and admission.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	Recommendation for use of CMP elimination diet and, in case of resolution of symptoms, confirmation with OFC (home reintroduction). CMA confirmed only if symptom improves after return to elimination diet after OFC. If CMA still suspected despite a lack of response to diet, referral to specialist for advice to eliminate other foods (ie, soy protein or egg), in formula-fed infants switching EHF to AAF. Recommendation for use of OFC to confirm diagnosis of IgE-mediated CMA if inconsistency between the history and diagnostic tests. Referral to a specialist allergy clinic and/or pediatric dietitian with the urgency depending on clinical judgement (indications in guidelines).

Elimination-reintroduction	
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Recommendation for use of CMP elimination diet and, in case of resolution of symptoms, OFC.
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not reported.
Duration of diagnostic elimination diet	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	2-4 week period (4 weeks for gastrointestinal symptoms), 10 days if enterocolitis syndrome, 1-3 weeks for enteropathy, 6 weeks for eosinophilic esophagogastroenteropathy.
WAO 2010 ²	Not as official recommendation.
Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	1-2 weeks if skin symptoms, 2-4 weeks if gastrointestinal symptoms.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	1-2 weeks if early and late reactions (ie, vomiting, atopic eczema), 2-4 week if gastrointestinal symptoms (ie, diarrhea, constipation). If the history suggests an immediate reaction, only 3 to 6 days. If delayed reactions are suspected (eg, allergic proctocolitis), then up to 14 days.
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	At least 6 weeks in infants with eczema.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	No longer than 2-3 weeks.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	2-4 weeks depending on symptoms and severity: 1-5 days in acute forms (acute FPIES, vomiting), 1-2 weeks for eczema/gastrointestinal bleeding, 2-4 weeks in cases of constipation, diarrhea, growth faltering.
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	2-4 weeks.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	2-4 weeks.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	From 3 to 5 days (IgE-mediated CMA) to 2-4 weeks (other than IgE-mediated, max 4 weeks). 1-2 week for most, 2-4 week for chronic symptoms. [Differences in the paper: The maternal elimination diet is maintained for 3 to 6 days in those with IgE-mediated allergy, while in non-IgE mediated it is two weeks in those without atopy, and 4 weeks in those with atopic dermatitis or allergic]
Other guidelines ^{9,13}	Not reported.
Settings of OFC	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	 Under medical supervision, in a setting with emergency facilities, especially in case of positive SPT or slgE to CM and infants at risk of an immediate reaction. Open or blinded challenge. Recommendation against OFC in children with immediate reactions or late gastrointestinal reactions with anemia, poor growth, or hypoalbuminemia if causative role of CM is clear.

WAO 2010 ² - Under the supervision of a specialist. Except delayed allergic reaction (chronic diarrhea, colitis, allergic proctocolitis, gastroesophageal reflux) without slgE, OFC in hospital settings. - Double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge method of choice in research and delayed reaction settings, and with uncertain outcome. In other cases, open OFC. Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴ Under specialist supervision. Standardized OFC under medical supervision (inpatient or outpatient settings). - In hospital (attached protocol) Challenge food is baked or fresh milk, reactions to baked milk are less likely to be severe, and tolerance to baked milk is developed earlier than to fresh milk (home baked CM reintroduction). - Under medical supervision Double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge is the gold standard (reserved for research), however, open provocation or simple-blinding test acceptable in daily practice Recommendation against if a positive SPT/slgE for milk with a recent clinical episode (within the last 3 months). - In medically supervised setting with access to rapid fluid resuscitation and prolonged observation Recommendation against the home OFCs to a food suspected of triggering FPIES given the potential for severe reactions It is generally recommended not to exceed a total of 3 g of protein or 10 g of total food (100 m.d. ol liquid) for an initial feeding (which aims to OFC if there approximate a serving size) and observe the patient for 4 to 6 h. - Home reintroduction, only if there is confirmed lack of 1g5 sensitization Under supervision of the pediatrician in patients with proctocolitis, GOR, colic, constipation and other mild gastrointestial symptoms In hospital, in cases of the immediate reactions, severe actopic dermatity, FPIES, moderate to severe enteropathy, in whom an Ig5-mediated mechanism is suspected The period of observation after reintroduction or enteropathy. - Mild to moderate IgE mediated CMA: some may need OFC in hospital setting	Settings of OFC	
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹ Standardized OFC under medical supervision (inpatient or outpatient settings). - In hospital (attached protocol) Challenge food is baked or fresh milk, reactions to baked milk are less likely to be severe, and tolerance to baked milk is developed earlier than to fresh milk (home baked CM reintroduction). SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶ - Under medical supervision Double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge is the gold standard (reserved for research), however, open provocation or simple-blinding test acceptable in daily practice Recommendation against if a positive SPT/sIgE for milk with a recent clinical episode (within the last 3 months). AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³ - In medically supervised setting with access to rapid fluid resuscitation and prolonged observation Recommendation against the home OFCs to a food suspected of triggering FPIES given the potential for severe reactions It is generally recommended not to exceed a total of 3 g of protein or 10 g of total food (100 mL) of liquid) for an initial feeding (which aims to OFC if there approximate a serving size) and observe the patient for 4 to 6 h. SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹³ - Home reintroduction, only if there is confirmed lack of IgE sensitization Under supervision of the pediatrician in patients with proctocolitis, GOR, colic, constipation and other mild gastrointestinal symptoms In hospital, in cases of the immediate reactions, severe atopic dermatitis, FPIES, moderate to severe enteropathy, in whom an IgE-mediated mechanism is suspected The period of observation after reintroduction of CMP should be of at least 2 weeks and of up to 4 weeks, especially in cases with constipation or enteropathy. GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰ - Mild to moderate IgE mediated CMA: some may need OFC in hospital setting	WAO 2010 ²	 delayed allergic reaction (chronic diarrhea, colitis, allergic proctocolitis, gastroesophageal reflux) without slgE, OFC in hospital settings. Double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge method of choice in research and delayed reaction settings, and with uncertain outcome. In
(inpatient or outpatient settings). - In hospital (attached protocol) Challenge food is baked or fresh milk, reactions to baked milk are less likely to be severe, and tolerance to baked milk is developed earlier than to fresh milk (home baked CM reintroduction). - Under medical supervision Double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge is the gold standard (reserved for research), however, open provocation or simple-blinding test acceptable in daily practice Recommendation against if a positive SPT/sIgE for milk with a recent clinical episode (within the last 3 months). - In medically supervised setting with access to rapid fluid resuscitation and prolonged observation Recommendation against the home OFCs to a food suspected of triggering FPIES given the potential for severe reactions It is generally recommended not to exceed a total of 3 g of protein or 10 g of total food (100 mL of liquid) for an initial feeding (which aims to OFC if there approximate a serving size) and observe the patient for 4 to 6 h. - SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵ - Home reintroduction, only if there is confirmed lack of IgE sensitization Under supervision of the pediatrician in patients with proctocolitis, GOR, colic, constipation and other mild gastrointestinal symptoms In hospital, in cases of the immediate reactions, severe atopic dermatitis, FPIES, moderate to severe enteropathy, in whom an IgE-mediated mechanism is suspected The period of observation after reintroduction of CMP should be of at least 2 weeks and of up to 4 weeks, especially in cases with constipation or enteropathy.	Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	Under specialist supervision.
- Challeinge food is baked or fresh milk, reactions to baked milk are less likely to be severe, and tolerance to baked milk is developed earlier than to fresh milk (home baked CM reintroduction). - Under medical supervision Double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge is the gold standard (reserved for research), however, open provocation or simple-blinding test acceptable in daily practice Recommendation against if a positive SPT/sIgE for milk with a recent clinical episode (within the last 3 months). - In medically supervised setting with access to rapid fluid resuscitation and prolonged observation Recommendation against the home OFCs to a food suspected of triggering FPIES given the potential for severe reactions It is generally recommended not to exceed a total of 3 g of protein or 10 g of total food (100 mL of liquid) for an initial feeding (which aims to OFC if there approximate a serving size) and observe the patient for 4 to 6 h. - Home reintroduction, only if there is confirmed lack of IgE sensitization Under supervision of the pediatrician in patients with proctocolitis, GOR, colic, constipation and other mild gastrointestinal symptoms In hospital, in cases of the immediate reactions, severe atopic dermatitis, FPIES, moderate to severe enteropathy, in whom an IgE-mediated mechanism is suspected The period of observation after reintroduction or CMP should be of at least 2 weeks and of up to 4 weeks, especially in cases with constipation or enteropathy. - Mild to moderate IgE mediated CMA: some may need OFC in hospital setting	ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	
- Double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge is the gold standard (reserved for research), however, open provocation or simple-blinding test acceptable in daily practice Recommendation against if a positive SPT/sIgE for milk with a recent clinical episode (within the last 3 months). - In medically supervised setting with access to rapid fluid resuscitation and prolonged observation Recommendation against the home OFCs to a food suspected of triggering FPIES given the potential for severe reactions It is generally recommended not to exceed a total of 3 g of protein or 10 g of total food (100 mL of liquid) for an initial feeding (which aims to OFC if there approximate a serving size) and observe the patient for 4 to 6 h. SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵ - Home reintroduction, only if there is confirmed lack of IgE sensitization Under supervision of the pediatrician in patients with proctocolitis, GOR, colic, constipation and other mild gastrointestinal symptoms In hospital, in cases of the immediate reactions, severe atopic dermatitis, FPIES, moderate to severe enteropathy, in whom an IgE-mediated mechanism is suspected The period of observation after reintroduction of CMP should be of at least 2 weeks and of up to 4 weeks, especially in cases with constipation or enteropathy. GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰ - Mild to moderate IgE mediated CMA: some may need OFC in hospital setting	BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	- Challenge food is baked or fresh milk, reactions to baked milk are less likely to be severe, and tolerance to baked milk is developed earlier than
rapid fluid resuscitation and prolonged observation. Recommendation against the home OFCs to a food suspected of triggering FPIES given the potential for severe reactions. It is generally recommended not to exceed a total of 3 g of protein or 10 g of total food (100 mL of liquid) for an initial feeding (which aims to OFC if there approximate a serving size) and observe the patient for 4 to 6 h. SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵ - Home reintroduction, only if there is confirmed lack of IgE sensitization. - Under supervision of the pediatrician in patients with proctocolitis, GOR, colic, constipation and other mild gastrointestinal symptoms. - In hospital, in cases of the immediate reactions, severe atopic dermatitis, FPIES, moderate to severe enteropathy, in whom an IgE-mediated mechanism is suspected. - The period of observation after reintroduction of CMP should be of at least 2 weeks and of up to 4 weeks, especially in cases with constipation or enteropathy. GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰ - Mild to moderate IgE mediated CMA: some may need OFC in hospital setting	SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	 Double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge is the gold standard (reserved for research), however, open provocation or simple-blinding test acceptable in daily practice. Recommendation against if a positive SPT/slgE for milk with a recent clinical episode (within the
lack of IgE sensitization. - Under supervision of the pediatrician in patients with proctocolitis, GOR, colic, constipation and other mild gastrointestinal symptoms. - In hospital, in cases of the immediate reactions, severe atopic dermatitis, FPIES, moderate to severe enteropathy, in whom an IgE-mediated mechanism is suspected. - The period of observation after reintroduction of CMP should be of at least 2 weeks and of up to 4 weeks, especially in cases with constipation or enteropathy. GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰ - Mild to moderate IgE mediated CMA: some may need OFC in hospital setting	AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	rapid fluid resuscitation and prolonged observation. - Recommendation against the home OFCs to a food suspected of triggering FPIES given the potential for severe reactions. - It is generally recommended not to exceed a total of 3 g of protein or 10 g of total food (100 mL of liquid) for an initial feeding (which aims to OFC if there approximate a serving size) and observe the
need OFC in hospital setting	SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	 lack of IgE sensitization. Under supervision of the pediatrician in patients with proctocolitis, GOR, colic, constipation and other mild gastrointestinal symptoms. In hospital, in cases of the immediate reactions, severe atopic dermatitis, FPIES, moderate to severe enteropathy, in whom an IgE-mediated mechanism is suspected. The period of observation after reintroduction of CMP should be of at least 2 weeks and of up to 4 weeks, especially in cases with constipation or
	GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	need OFC in hospital setting

Settings of OFC	
	- Mild to moderate non-IgE mediated CMA: home reintroduction with CMP (return to regular maternal or infant's diet or standard CM formula)
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	 Non-IgE-mediated CMA: home reintroduction with CM (return to regular maternal or infant's diet, or standard CM formula) IgE-mediated CMA: the administration of increasing quantities of baked or fresh CM under medical supervision, starting with direct mucosal exposure (allergen contact with the lips) and then titrated oral ingestion as tolerated. The rate of dose escalation, the time interval between doses, and observation period after the challenge depends on the individual child's presentation.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	 - Under medical supervision. - Double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge is the gold standard; however, mostly open challenge is performed. - Not recommended if patient with severe anaphylaxis.
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not reported.
Cow's milk specific IgE (sIgE) and skin prick tests (SPT)	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	Infant with immediate and late reactions: Referral to a specialized clinic for SPT and/or slgE.
WAO 2010 ²	 In setting where OFC is not a requirement and high pretest probability of IgE-mediated CMA, and SPT with a cut-off value of ≥3 mm - no OFC; or low patient pretest probability of CMA if SPT below cut-off value - no OFC. In setting where OFC is not a requirement and high pretest probability of IgE-mediated CMA, sIgE with a threshold of 0.7 IU/L - if positive, no OFC. If low pretest probability of IgE-mediated CMA, sIgE with a cut-off value of ≥0.35 IU/L - if negative, no OFC.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	 Recommendation for slgE and elimination diet in infants with presence of anaphylaxis or clear immediate type reaction (if negative result, the OFC). The presence of CMP-slgE and/or a positive SPT to CM indicates lgE-mediated CMA; however, results must be interpreted in the context of medical history and OFC. Combination of the slgE and SPT not necessary.
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	The clinical diagnosis of IgE-mediated CMA based on combination of typically presented symptoms soon after ingestion of CM and evidence of sensitization (sIgE and/or SPT tests). SPT, if IgE-mediated CMA suspected. If below 3 mm, to repeat
	(continued)

Cow's milk specific IgE (sIgE) and skin prick tests (SPT)	
	or consider slgE. If SPT weal diameter 2-4 mm, to consider OFC. A SPT weal size \geq 5 mm (\geq 2 mm in younger infants) is strongly predictive of CMA.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	SPT and/or slgE recommended. If negative, to reconsider diagnosis, and controlled OFC. If positive SPT and/or slgE, but not recent episode, an OFC. For slgE, a positivity cut-off value is 0.35 kUA/L. For SPT, positivity cut off is at least 3 mm SPT size wheal.
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Recommendation against routinely performed testing for food slgE to identify food triggers of FPIES (non-lgE-mediated process). slgE may be considered in patients with CM-FPIES only with certain comorbid conditions as lgE-mediated allergies, AD or respiratory allergic disorders.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Recommendation for use of slgE or SPT in patients with severe AD and/or FPIES before OFC (if positive result, the OFC following the protocol of IgE-mediated reaction). Recommendation against use of SPT or slgE, if any doubt about an IgE mechanism.
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	Suspected IgE-mediated CMA: IgE testing, particularly in children with eczema after a prolonged period of avoidance.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	Suspected IgE-mediated CMA: SPT or sIgE recommended. If results not corresponding with history, or the equivocal history, supervised OFC recommended.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	 sIgE and SPT not useful in diagnosis of non-IgE-mediated CMA. SPT can be considered in IgE-mediated CMA: a positive test do not confirm allergy, a negative SPT rules out IgE-mediated CMA. Acute/life threatening symptoms (ie, stridor, wheeze, angioedema and anaphylaxis): if CMP-sIgE positive and resolution of symptom with an elimination diet, the OFC may be delayed by a year.
Other guidelines ^{8,9,14}	Not reported.
Not recommended tests	
WAO 2010 ²	Routine use of molecular-component resolved diagnostics. Allergen microarrays only in research.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	Atopy patch testing, determination of total IgE, the ratio of sIgE to total IgE, determination of IgG antibodies or IgG subclass antibodies against CMP, applied kinesiology (muscle strength testing) and hair analysis (assessing mineral content), facial thermography, gastric juice analysis, provocation (continued)

Not recommended tests	
	neutralization, cytotoxicity assay, electrodermal testing, intradermal testing (a risk of systemic allergic reaction in highly sensitized individuals). Basophil/histamine release/activation, lymphocyte stimulation, mediator release assay, endoscoping allergen provocation recommended in research, but not in clinical practice.
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	Hair analysis, kinesiology, iridology, electrodermal testing (Vega), lymphocyte stimulation tests and food-specific IgG and IgG4, histamine, tryptase, and chymase assays. Recommendation against routine use of molecular-component resolved diagnostics
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	Intradermal tests, the patch tests with commercial antigens, IgG and its components, basophil activation testing or microarray techniques.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Routine radiographic testing if CM-FPIES suspected, and routine performance of laboratory tests, and routine endoscopy, unless the diagnosis is uncertain, or patient do not respond to elimination diet with endoscopy based on judgement of gastroenterologist. Recommendation against atopy patch testing.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	Atopy patch testing, serum-specific immunoglobulin (Ig)G testing, applied kinesiology (muscle strength testing), hair analysis (assessing mineral content) and vega testing (electroacupuncture devices).
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	The cow's milk-related symptom score (CoMiSS).
Other guidelines ^{8-10,13,14}	Not reported.
Other recommended tests	
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	 Assessment of chemistry or blood count in the acute setting in differential diagnosis of FPIES. A work-up to rule out other gastrointestinal diseases (eg, enteropathy, eosinophilic esophagitis, very early onset inflammatory bowel disease, primary immunodeficiency syndromes) resulting in symptoms that overlap with FPIES.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Sigmoidoscopy and rectal biopsy in patients with only gastrointestinal manifestation (enterocolitis presentation).
Other guidelines ^{2,8-11,14-18}	Not reported.
Breastfeeding	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	- Breast-fed infants: a diagnostic maternal diet without CM not recommended for mild symptoms. Infants with bloody stools
	(continued)

Breastfeeding	
	 (proctocolitis): recommendation against the maternal diet without egg and CM. Elimination of CMP, eggs, and other foods recommended in infants with moderate-severe symptoms only with history of unequivocal reaction. Confirmed non-IgE CMA (moderate-severe symptoms): the maternal CM elimination diet with supplemental intake of calcium. If the insufficient volume of breast milk, EHF or SF formula (if > 6 months). If no symptoms after the reintroduction of CM in mother's diet, the excluded foods introduced one by one in the diet.
WAO 2010 ²	 Not reported as a recommendation. Breast-fed infants: continuation of breast-feeding while avoiding dairy products. Supplementation: calcium (1000 mg/day divided into several doses) while after a milk-free diet. Fully breast-fed children more than 2 years: no need to substitute CM if an adequate supply of calcium (600-800 mg/day).
Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	Breastfeeding mothers and to children eating solid foods: a diet eliminating CMP or egg.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	 Recommendation for continuation of breastfeeding with the maternal CMP-free diet. Supplementation: calcium supplements (ie, 1000 mg/day spread across the day). Referral to dietitian. If there is no improvement: child should be further evaluated. CMA confirmed: continuation of breastfeeding while maintaining a CMP-free diet (referral to dietitian and supplementation as above) Symptoms recur on breast milk despite a strict maternal CMP-free diet: further elimination of other highly allergenic foods or weaning from breast milk to a hypoallergenic formula. The first feeding with CM-based formula in a breast-fed infant causes symptoms: return to exclusive breast-feeding without any elimination in the maternal diet.
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	Not reported as recommendation. - Continuation of breastfeeding with maternal CMP elimination diet only if infant is symptomatic. Assessment of mother's need for calcium and vitamin D supplementation. - All breastfed infants over 6 months vitamin D supplementation in the form of vitamin drops.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	- Exclusively breastfed infants: recommendation for continuation of breastfeeding with maternal milk and dairy product exclusion diet elimination diet.

Breastfeeding	
	 Only when breastfeeding not possible: SF, EHF based on CMP, partially hydrolyzed formulae based on rice, or AAF started or added. Recommendation against maternal elimination diet in infants with atopic dermatitis. Supplementation: Ca (1000 mg per day). Infants with mixed feeding: If breastfed without problems and develops symptoms with the introduction of adapted CM formulas, breastfeeding continued without the need for the maternal exclusion diet.
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Recommendation for dietary elimination of the trigger food(s) in the primary management of FPIES. Recommendation against routine maternal dietary elimination of offending triggers while breast-feeding if the infant is thriving and remains asymptomatic.
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not reported as recommendation. - In breastfed infants, maternal elimination diet without milk and dairy products. - Supplementation: calcium and vitamin D.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	 Exclusively breastfed children: continuation of breastfeeding with CMP-free maternal diet. Persistence of symptoms despite adequate adherence to the CMP-free diet: to consider the exclusion of other potential food trigger (ie, soy and/or egg). In mixed-fed infants: if the onset of symptoms coincides with the introduction of formula feeds, return to exclusive breastfeeding (maternal elimination diet mostly not necessary). Supplementation with calcium (1 g/day) and vitamin D (600 IU/day).
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	Suspected IgE-mediated and non-IgE-mediated CMA: - Exclusively breastfeeding mother: if symptomatic on breastfeeding only, trial exclusion of all CMP from her own diet. - Mixed-fed infant: revert to exclusive breastfeeding. If infants asymptomatic on exclusive breastfeeding, recommendation against maternal elimination diet. - Infants with severe AD or more severe gut symptoms: consider seeking specialist advice to also exclude soy protein/egg. - No clear improvement, but CMA still suspected: referral to local pediatric allergy service and to consider exclusion of other maternal foods (ie, soy, egg, only with specialist advice). - Supplementation: calcium and vitamin D following local guidelines. - Referral to dietitian.

Breastfeeding	
	Treatment of non-IgE CMA (mild to moderate): strict adherence to CM-free diet for the mother/infant until the child is 9-12 month and for at least 6 months with support of dietitian.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	 Exclusively breastfed infants: recommendation for continuation of breastfeeding with maternal elimination diet without CMP. Mixed-fed infant: revert to exclusive breastfeeding. Infants asymptomatic on exclusive breastfeeding: recommendation against maternal elimination diet. Infants with severe non-IgE-mediated allergy and/ or AD: consider seeking specialist advice to also exclude soy protein and egg. Supplementation: calcium and vitamin D according to local protocols. Treatment of non-IgE CMA (mild to moderate), strict adherence to CM-free diet for the mother/infant until the child is 9-12 month and for at least 6 months.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Recommendation for continuation of breastfeeding with maternal CMP elimination diet. Supplementation: calcium (1000 mg per day in divided doses).
Extensively hydrolyzed formula for CMA EHWF and EHCF were not discussed separately in any guidelines.	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	 Children <12 months and in older children with severe gastrointestinal symptoms: EHF or AAF. Children >12 months with anaphylaxis: CM substitutes not always required. Severe symptoms: EHF or AAF in formula-fed children; if poor growth, anemia, or hypoalbuminemia, AAF for days to 6 week (to switch to EHF). Mild-moderate symptoms: SF (if older than 6 months of age and no gastrointestinal symptoms) or EHF or AAF. EHF and SF started only under medical supervision. AAF for 2 weeks and then switched to SF or EHF.
WAO 2010 ²	IgE-mediated CMA at low risk of anaphylactic reactions (no prior history of anaphylaxis or currently on EHF): EHFs suggested over AAF, and rather than SF, and extensively hydrolyzed rice formula.
Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	Children under 6 months: EHF. Children over 6 months: either hydrolysate or soy milk.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	- Formula-fed infants: EHF with proven efficacy usually a first-line choice. Choice of formula

Extensively hydrolyzed formula for CMA EHWF and EHCF were not discussed separately in any guidelines.	
	depends mostly on the patient age and the other food allergies. - Confirmed CMA: the continuation of elimination diet for at least 6 months or until 9 to 12 months of age. - Infants/children with severe immediate IgE-mediated CMA: elimination diet for 12 or even 18 months before re-challenge after repeated testing for slgE. The choice of depends on residual allergenic potential, formula composition, costs, availability, infant's acceptance, and clinical data of the formula efficacy. - Infants with enteropathy, diarrhea, and lactose intolerance: a lactose-free EHF as first-line. - Non-breast-fed infants: avoidance of CM-based formula and supplementary foods containing CMP or other unmodified animal milk proteins (eg, goat's milk, sheep's milk)
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	The choice of CM substitute depends on the age of the child, the severity of the allergy, and the nutritional composition of the substitute (a risk of faltering growth and specific nutritional deficiencies).
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	 Mixed or formula-fed infant: a substitution formula with demonstrated efficacy in CMA. Symptoms after the intake of EHF: switched to a different EHF or to AAF. Coexisting secondary lactose intolerance, particularly in infants suffering important digestive alterations with enteropathy and diarrhea: evaluation of lactose-free diet. Patients extremely sensitive to CMP with positive skin tests with casein hydrolysates: controlled exposure testing with the hydrolysate to check tolerance before introduction; not necessary with products from other sources (rice, soy) or elemental AAF.
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Formula-fed infants or infants who can no longer breastfeed diagnosed with CM-FPIES: a hypoallergenic formula recommended.
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	A formula with proven safety and suitability in children with CMA should be favored. The efficacy of formulas available in most industrialized countries not always proven by a clinical trial. In a review: In non-breastfed infants: EHFs as the first option.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Formula-fed infants with mild to moderate non-lgE-mediated CMA: casein- or whey-EHF as the first-line choice.

Extensively hydrolyzed formula for CMA EHWF and EHCF were not discussed separately in any guidelines.	
	In a review: EHFs with medium chain triglycerides should be considered in infants with growth faltering, including formulas containing lactose if lactose intolerance is not suspected.
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	 Formula-fed or mixed-fed infants: Mild to Moderate IgE-mediated CMA: If mother unable to revert to fully breastfeeding, EHF as first choice. If diagnosis confirmed (by IgE testing or a supervised challenged in a minority of cases): follow-up with serial IgE testing and later planned challenge to test for acquired tolerance. Dietetic referral required. Mild to moderate non-IgE-mediated CMA: if mother unable to revert to fully breastfeeding, EHF. Severe non-IgE-mediated CMA: if mother unable to revert to fully breastfeeding, AAF. Infant asymptomatic on breastfeeding alone: do not exclude CM from maternal diet. Urgent referral to local pediatric allergy service and dietetic referral. Exclusively breastfed infants with confirmed mild to moderate CMA and need of top-up/ supplemental formula: EHF.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	 Infants with suspected non-IgE mediated or IgE-mediated CMA who are formula-fed or mixed-fed, and the mother is unable to return to exclusive breastfeeding: EHF, usually used as first-line (whey or casein-based). Partially hydrolyzed formulas: not recommended. Lactose-free formulas not recommended in suspected or confirmed CMA. The choice of CM substitute should take into account the child's age, growth, severity of symptoms, and nutritional composition. A referral to pediatric dietitian for consideration.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Formula-fed infants with mild to moderate IgE or non-IgE-mediated CMA: EHF the first choice (and elimination of all sources of CMP). Infants <6 months of age with mild to moderate reaction: EHF with proven efficacy recommended. Older children: elimination of all forms of milk and milk products.
Modified extensively hydrolyzed formula for CMA (supplemented with pro-, pre- and/or postbiotics)	
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	No evidence of role of probiotics and prebiotics in the treatment of CMA.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	A controversy as to whether supplementing EHF with certain probiotics accelerates the acquisition of tolerance.
	(continued)

Modified extensively hydrolyzed formula for CMA (supplemented with pro-, pre- and/or postbiotics)	
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	No sufficient evidence to recommend the routine use of formulas enriched with prebiotic and/or probiotics in the management of children with CMA.
Other guidelines ^{2,8-10,12-14,17}	Not reported.
Amino acid formula for CMA (supplemented with pro-, pre- and/or postbiotics)	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	Children with gastrointestinal reactions and anemia, poor growth, or hypoalbuminemia: AAF as first line and then switched to EHF.
WAO 2010 ²	Children with IgE-mediated CMA at high risk of anaphylactic reactions (prior history of anaphylaxis and currently not using EHF): suggested AAF rather than EHF.
Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	Recommendation against immediate transfer to AAF.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	Infants with extremely severe or life-threatening symptoms or reacting to EHF: AAF may be considered as the first choice. No improvement within 2 weeks on elimination diet (EHF) or infants with significant gastrointestinal symptoms with no improvement using EHF or SF: trial of AAF before CMA is ruled out. Suspected multiple food allergies in highly atopic children or in cases of eosinophilic disorders of the digestive tract: AAF before OFC. Infants with severe anaphylactic reactions or with severe enteropathy indicated by hypoproteinemia and faltering growth: AAF may be considered a first-line treatment despite limited evidence. No improvement on AAF: CMA may be ruled out.
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	AAF for infants with: (1) multiple food allergies, (2) severe CMA, (3) allergic symptoms or severe atopic eczema when exclusively breastfed, (4) severe forms of non-IgE-mediated CMA such as eosinophilic esophagitis, enteropathies, and FPIES, (5) faltering growth and (6) reacting to or refusing to take EHF at nutritional risk. Infants (who meet the criteria for an amino acid milk) require additional energy, Ca, and iron or a flavored product: amino acid follow-on formulas.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	AAFs used in cases of serious anaphylactic manifestations and maintained until exposure testing to EHF. AAF considered when EHFs are rejected due to palatability problems.
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Not reported as recommendation.
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not reported as recommendation.
	(continued)

Amino acid formula for CMA (supplemented with pro-, pre- and/or postbiotics)	
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	AAFs: the first-line treatment in severe cases of enteropathy or FPIES, also recommended in no response to treatment with EHF (casein or whey).
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	Mild to moderate non-IgE-mediated CMA: No clear improvement after formula fed or 'Mixed Feeding': strict CMP-free diet, but CMA still suspected: consideration of AAF and referral to local pediatric allergy service. If top-up/supplement formula feeds needed and EHF is not clinically tolerated: AAF. If formula-fed or mixed-fed with severe symptoms and mother unable to revert to fully breastfeeding, trial of AAF and refer onwards to specialist care.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	AAFs should be reserved for children: (1) with severe symptoms of IgE- or non-IgE-mediated allergy or a history of anaphylaxis, (2) who cannot tolerate or have ongoing symptoms with EHFs, (3) whose symptoms do not respond to maternal avoidance of CM, or have symptoms while exclusively breastfeeding.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Children with soy protein allergy, or allergy to other components of the EHF that has been used during milk restriction, or infants with multiple food allergies (such as egg, wheat, soy, nuts, sea fish): AAF. The diagnosis is reasonably certain with no improvement within 2 weeks of EHF,: AAF before CMA is ruled out. Infants who are sick or have severe or lifethreatening symptoms: AAF as the first choice rather than EHF. IgE-mediated CMA: No response to EHFs: AAF. Severe allergy that requires hospitalization: AAF.
Plant-based formula (ie, soya-based, rice-based) for CMA Rice formula	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	A choice in selected cases taking into consideration the taste and the cost.
WAO 2010 ²	In children with IgE-mediated CMA: EHF rather than extensively hydrolyzed rice formula.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	Hydrolyzed rice formula (partially or extensively hydrolyzed formula) may be considered in infants refusing or not tolerating an EHF based on CMP, or in vegan families.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	Partial rice hydrolysate (long-term nutritional studies are lacking) is an option. Hydrolyzed rice protein formula has evidence of safety and nutritional suitability.

Plant-based formula (ie, soya-based, rice-based)	
for CMA Rice formula	
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not reported as recommendation.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Hydrolyzed rice protein formulas: at any age, an alternative to patients that refuse or do not respond to casein or whey EHF.
Other guidelines ^{10,12} -14,17,18	Not reported.
Soy formula	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	Infants <6 months of age with allergic symptoms and in those with late gastrointestinal symptoms: not recommended
WAO 2010 ²	Children with IgE-mediated CMA: EHF rather than SF.
Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	Recommendation for use of either hydrolysate or soy milk for children over 6 months.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	EHF or AAF (if EHF not tolerated) preferable over SF in infants with CMA. SF may be considered: - in an infant with CMA older than 6 months if EHF not accepted or tolerated, or too expensive, - or if strong parental preferences (ie, vegan diet).
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	 Not the first line choice of substitute milk for infants <6 months old with CMA. If hydrolysates not tolerated, AAF. To consider in infants after 6 months of age because of lower cost or better palatability, after assessment of tolerance to soy protein.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	Infants over 6 months of age: may be used. The recommendation against use of SF in infants under 6 months of age (not adequate from the nutritional perspective), and in situations of enteropathy sensitive to CMP or in non-lgE-mediated allergies.
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Not reported as recommendation. In infants with CM-induced FPIES, introduction of SF under a physician's supervision and vice versa. SF as an alternative, especially in infants older than 6 months; a risk of potential co-reactivity between patients with soy-induced FPIES and those with CM-induced FPIES.
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not recommended as first-line treatment in infant <6 months (an increased risk of cross-reaction and unclear effect of phytoestrogen on hormonal balance).
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Recommendation against the use in infants aged less than 6 months.

Soy formula	
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	May be used over 6 months of age if non-sensitized on IgE testing
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	 Recommendation against the use as a first line and not in infants less than 6 months of age or in those with suspected soy allergy Recommendation for use in some children over 6 months of age without soy allergy. Impact of isoflavones with a weak estrogenic action and with a theorized hormonal effect on the reproductive system: no consensus.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Infants more than 6 months of age with mild to moderate reaction: in case of financial constraints.
Other mammalian milk formula (ie, goat's) for CMA	
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	Formulas based on extensive soy and meat (pig collagen) hydrolysates can be used (limited data on clinical effectiveness and nutritional safety).
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not reported as recommendation. Other mammalian milk, such as goat's or ewe's milk-based formulas, only after individual testing.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Formulas from other mammals (goat, sheep, buffalo, mare, camel, donkey) not recommended.
Other guidelines ^{2,8,10-14,17,18}	Not reported.
Cow's milk dietary substitutes for CMA	
Other mammalian milk	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	Not nutritionally adequate. Goat's milk commonly provokes clinical reactions in more than 90% of children with CMA, donkey's milk in about 15% and has a high cost.
WAO 2010 ²	Not reported as a recommendation. The option of another milk should be weighed individually against allergy, clinical, and nutritional considerations. Goat's, ewe's and buffalo's milks: not recommended (risk of severe reactions). Camel's milk: a substitute for children after 2 years. Equine milks: substitutes, in particular for children with delayed-onset CMA.
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	Goat's- and sheep's-milk protein: strictly avoided (high cross-reactivity with CMP). Other mammalian proteins not recommended.
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	Other mammalian milk: not recommended.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	The use of unmodified milk from other mammals (eg, sheep, goat, etc.): not advisable (risk of cross-reactivity with the CMP).

Other mammalian milk AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Equine milk (mare, donkey): an alternative (the fat contents must be balanced to meet the nutritional requirements of children). Not reported as recommendation. Goat and sheep milk: not recommended in patients with CM-FPIES (based on high homology of the
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	contents must be balanced to meet the nutritional requirements of children). Not reported as recommendation. Goat and sheep milk: not recommended in patients with CM-FPIES (based on high homology of the
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Goat and sheep milk: not recommended in patients with CM-FPIES (based on high homology of the
	protein sequences in these animal milks). Milks from donkeys, camels, or both: might be tolerated in patients with CM-FPIES (usually well tolerated in those with IgE-mediated CMA).
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not reported as recommendation. Goat's or ewe's milks: only after individual testing (higher risk of reacting to other mammalian milk).
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Milks from other mammals (goat, sheep, buffalo, mare, camel, donkey): should not be used.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	Other mammalian milk proteins (including unmodified cow, sheep, buffalo, horse, or goat's milk): not recommended (not adequately nutritious to provide the sole food source for infants, and risk of possible allergenic cross-reactivity with CM or formulas based on other mammalian milk proteins).
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Unmodified mammalian milk (cow, buffalo, donkey, goat or camel): not recommended in infants with proven CMA.
Other guidelines ^{10,14}	Not reported.
Plant-based drinks	
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	Industrial juices made of soy, rice, almond, coconut, or chestnut, improperly called "milks': not recommended (unsuitable to meet infant nutritional needs).
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	 Alternative 'milks': not a main drink under 1 year of age (can be used for cooking); a nutritionally complete formula preferably to 2 years of age, use under the guidance of a dietitian in children (risk of deficiency of energy, protein, Ca, riboflavin, vitamin A and D, and essential fatty acids), with regular monitoring of weight and growth, and in older children and adults (to ensure adequate Ca intake), not in families with financial constraints, need to ensure that specific ingredients are not allergenic, rice milk: not recommended <4.5 years (natural inorganic arsenic content)

Plant-based drinks	
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	Unmodified soy, as well as non-adapted rice milks: contraindicated (not meet the necessary metabolic requirements).
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	Not reported as recommendation. Vegetable drinks: not nutritionally suited to the exclusive or partial feeding of infants; as complementary food in an otherwise well-balanced diet.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Plant-based milks (soy, rice, oat, almond, tiger nut etc.): not recommended.
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	Children under 4.5 years: rice milk beverage not recommended; replacement milks only fortified with 120 mg calcium per serving.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	Alternative 'milk' beverages (ie, almond, oat, coconut, or rice milks): not suitable for use as an infant's main drink under one year of age (poor nutritional value compared with cow's milk). Rice milk: not advised before the age of 4.5 years (natural inorganic arsenic content). Lactose-free formulas: not recommended in suspected or confirmed CMA (contain intact CMP).
Other guidelines ^{2,8,12-14}	Not reported.
Cow's milk re-challenge to test for acquired tolerance	
tolerance	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	 A child fed with CM formula with mild-moderate symptoms: if the oral food challenge is positive, the child elimination diet and re-challenged after 6 months (a shorter period for GORD) and in any case, after 9-12 months of age. A child fed with CM formula with severe symptoms: the OFC for tolerance acquisition performed not before 6-12 months after the last reaction. Child elimination of CM until 12 months of age, but in those with enterocolitis syndrome, until 2-3 years of age. A breasted child with moderate-severe symptoms: food challenge after 6-12 months of avoidance. If lack of symptoms after the reintroduction of CM in mother's diet, the introduction of excluded foods one by one in the diet.
	symptoms: if the oral food challenge is positive, the child elimination diet and re-challenged after 6 months (a shorter period for GORD) and in any case, after 9-12 months of age. - A child fed with CM formula with severe symptoms: the OFC for tolerance acquisition performed not before 6-12 months after the last reaction. Child elimination of CM until 12 months of age, but in those with enterocolitis syndrome, until 2-3 years of age. - A breasted child with moderate-severe symptoms: food challenge after 6-12 months of avoidance. If lack of symptoms after the reintroduction of CM in mother's diet, the introduction of excluded foods one by one in the
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	symptoms: if the oral food challenge is positive, the child elimination diet and re-challenged after 6 months (a shorter period for GORD) and in any case, after 9-12 months of age. - A child fed with CM formula with severe symptoms: the OFC for tolerance acquisition performed not before 6-12 months after the last reaction. Child elimination of CM until 12 months of age, but in those with enterocolitis syndrome, until 2-3 years of age. - A breasted child with moderate-severe symptoms: food challenge after 6-12 months of avoidance. If lack of symptoms after the reintroduction of CM in mother's diet, the introduction of excluded foods one by one in the diet. Not reported as recommendation. Re-evaluation of all dietary interventions and avoidance strategies with patients and their families on a yearly basis, ideally through an OFC carried out under medical. Convincing symptoms after accidental ingestion equivalent to positive OFC and reschedule of the

Cow's milk re-challenge to test for acquired tolerance	
	 A follow up of a child with food allergy by the basic health service. In case of a serious allergy for an important food (milk, grain), a follow up at the specialist-level health service. In milk allergy, a trial with small amount milk made at home at the age of 18 months. If CMA first appeared in the form of a serious allergy symptom, then milk provocation at specialist-level health care. Return of eliminated foods into the diet tried at 6-month intervals during the first 3 years and then at 12-month intervals. Child 5-year visit (if not earlier): the examination of diet to ascertain whether based on an elimination-provocation trial and assess a need for consultation with a specialist.
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	 Reassessment of individuals at 6-12 monthly intervals from 12 months of age to assess for suitability of reintroduction. The challenge food in CMA: either baked or fresh milk. Baked milk for initial use (less allergenic, reactions less likely severe). Home reintroduction using a ladder approach in children who have had only mild symptoms (only cutaneous symptoms) on noteworthy exposure (eg, a mouthful of fresh milk) and no reaction to milk in the past 6 months and in IgE-mediated disease, a significant reduction in slgE/SPT weal diameter.
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	Evaluation of patients with FPIES at regular intervals according to the patient's age and food allergen to determine whether she or he is still allergic. Recognition the age of development of tolerance varies by type of food trigger and country of origin. Development of tolerance in patients with CM-FPIES at an earlier age than tolerance in cereal grain- or other solid food induced FPIES.
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	A challenge under medical supervision to test the tolerance of baked milk in children from 1 year of age. The appropriateness and timing of its introduction assessed individually. Not reported as recommendation. Infants with proven CMA: a CM-free diet until 9-12 months of age and for at least 6 months before attempting to reintroduce it.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Periods of treatment with a CMP-free diet: from 3 to 6 months in mild forms, to up to 12 months in the most severe cases. Unfavorable response to reintroduction of CMP: periodical re-evaluation of tolerance every 6 to 12 months. Mild cases: testing for tolerance at home under medical supervision.

Cow's milk re-challenge to test for acquired tolerance	
	Child with a personal history of atopy, immediate reactions (onset within 2 h from ingestion), FPIES and all severe forms of allergy: a sIgE test and/or a SPT before reintroducing CMP. Based on the results of specific IgE or SPT: tolerance tested in a hospital setting.
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	Confirmed CMA: CM-free diet until 9-12 months of age and for at least 6 months - with a support of a dietitian. Then a planned reintroduction or supervised challenge using a ladder approach to determine tolerance acquisition. No current AD and no history at any time of immediate onset symptoms: no need to test IgE or SPT: reintroduction at home, using a milk ladder. Current AD: check serum sIgE or SPT. If negative: and still no history at any age of immediate onset symptoms - reintroduction at home using a milk ladder. If positive, refer to local pediatric allergy service. History of immediate onset symptoms at any time: sIgE or SPT. If negative, referral to local allergy service for re- challenge. If positive or test not available, refer to local pediatric allergy service.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	Re-testing: arranged every 12–18 months depending on local pathways and protocols. Strict adherence to a CM-free diet for the mother/ infant until the child is 9–12 months old and for at least 6 months. If symptoms do not improve over this time: (1) and CMA no longer suspected, the mother/infant resume normal feeding - referral to a pediatrician if symptom persist; (2) and CMA still suspected, referral to an allergology specialist and seeking specialist advice to avoid soy protein and egg. Child with non-IgE-mediated allergy: following a CM-free diet, a planned home reintroduction of cow's milk into the mother's or infant's diet. Tolerance to CMP e assessed using a 'milk ladder' and monitoring the symptoms (baked milk products reintroduced first (heating reduces allergenicity)). Signs of current atopic eczema or any history at any time of immediate-onset symptoms: home reintroduction contradicted and referral to an allergy specialist for allergy testing. Established tolerance: greater exposure of less processed milk gradually encouraged, ending in the reintroduction of fresh CM. Oral antihistamines available at home, in case of symptoms on reintroduction. Symptoms return on reintroduction of CM: a CM-free diet continued, and re-evaluation after a 6 to 12 months. Confirmed IgE-mediated CMA: follow-up arranged by the specialist allergy service (may include serial allergy testing and subsequent OFC).

Cow's milk re-challenge to test for acquired tolerance	
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	OFC required before reintroduction of the allergen after therapeutic elimination period to confirm development of tolerance. Infant with IgE-mediated CMA: the elimination diet continued for at least one year and re-evaluation every 6 months subsequently.
Other guidelines ^{11,16}	Not reported.
Introduction of complementary feeding in infants with CMA	
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	 Home-made meals a dietary option after 4 months of age. Breastfed infants: weaned as recommended for healthy children, but with avoidance of CM until 9-12 months of age and for at least 6 months from the beginning of the diet.
Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	 Not discussed in CMA section but with regard to food allergies in general. Introduction of additional foods in all children on a child-by-child basis beginning at the age of 4-6 months while breastfeeding is continued. Recommendation for introduction of wheat and oats before 6 months. At about 1 year of age, to consider the start of eating the same food as the rest of the family. Regular and varied meals, and eating meals together additionally beneficial. School children's snacks require attention; healthy alternatives favored over soft drinks, candy, and doughnuts.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	 Recommendation against delay of the introduction of complementary feeding. Recommendation against elimination of beef from the diet. Tolerance of thoroughly cooked dairy products by some patients with CMA. Possible tolerance of the yoghurt by patients sensitized only to CM whey proteins.
AAAAI and I-FPIES 2017 ¹³	 Possible increased risk of having FPIES to other foods (most commonly rice or oats) in infants with CM-induced FPIES. Recommendation against delay in introducing complementary foods past 6 months of life. A practical ordering for introducing solids at home start with fruits and vegetables, followed by other foods, such as red meats and cereals. In case of tolerance to a variety of early food proteins, more liberal subsequent introduction. In an infant with severe CM-induced FPIES, consideration of supervised introduction of solids. Possibility of excluding the risk of severe reactions to small amounts in case of supervised

Introduction of complementary feeding in infants with CMA	
	 OFCs to a mixture of several solids, followed by gradual build up to regular age-appropriate serving size at home. Recommendation for a provision of guidance to parents during the introduction of complementary foods and consultation with a dietitian. It is commonly recommended to introduce a new food as a single ingredient and, in the case of high-risk foods, to wait at least 4 days before introducing another food to observe for the development of a reaction. Even single-food elimination can be associated with significant nutritional deficiency. Recommendation for foods that enhance developmental skills in infants (of various tastes and textures) to prevent aversive feeding behaviors and delay in the development of food acceptance and feeding skills. Recommendation against routine avoidance of products with precautionary allergen labelling in patients with FPIES.
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	 Regular advice of adequate replacement of dairy products, if introduced solid foods. Diversification not restricted except in cases of other proven food allergies. Need of dietary advice even when CMA is outgrown.
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	 Complementary feeding in children with CMA: adherence to the guidelines applied to any other child under similar circumstances, save for the exclusion of CMP from the diet. No need to elimination of beef and similar meats, always well cooked.
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	 Recommendations on how to advise caregivers on sources of information and support, and how to check and interpret food labels and recognize food allergens in ingredients lists of food products (includes lists of alternative terms for specific food allergen, and advice on precautionary allergen labeling, such as 'may contain' or 'not suitable for' statements) included in the guidelines. A consideration for avoidance of the loose foods (for example bought from markets or open bakeries) and foods imported from outside the EU, due to risk of lacking food ingredient labeling.
ISPGHAN 2020 ¹²	Not reported as recommendation Introduction of supplementary foods one at a time in small quantities, preferably during the

Introduction of complementary feeding in infants with CMA	
	breastfeeding but not before the infant is at least 17 weeks of age to prevent other allergies. - No evidence to suggest any protective effect of delaying introduction of solid foods, or even potentially allergenic foods, beyond age 4-6 months.
Other guidelines ^{2,10,11,17}	Not reported.
Allergen immunotherapy (eg, oral, sublingual, epicutaneous, baked milk diet)	
WAO 2010 ²	Recommendation against administration of OIT with CM in patients with IgE-mediated CMA outside of clinical research
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	Oral tolerance induction as a novel treatment option to the small but clinically significant proportion of affected individuals whose CMA persists.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	 OIT in IgE-mediated CMA: a promising treatment to achieve desensitization in most cases, inducing immune modulating changes, and promoting tolerance. Always used in a center with experience in the management of OIT and with the capacity to deal with the possible adverse reactions. Long-term controlled trials are needed before general use of OIT in patients with CMA. The risk/benefit ratio of OIT in early infancy must be considered (an experience of spontaneous resolution of their IgE-mediated CMA vs. a need of regular exposure to the allergen in order to maintain tolerance). Before starting treatment based on OIT for milk and with the purpose of determining the clinical reactivity threshold, a consideration of careful controlled exposure test. A need for further exploration of immunotherapy with food allergens, although especially in subcutaneous and oral immunotherapy association with significant adverse effects.
Other guidelines ^{8-15,18}	Not reported.
Management of anaphylaxis and other emergencies (eg, acute FPIES)	
WAO 2010 ²	Dietary elimination of the trigger food or foods for the primary management of FPIES and education of caregivers and other care providers regarding avoidance strategies.
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	If a history of anaphylaxis, prescription of intramuscular adrenaline for emergency use.

Management of anaphylaxis and other emergencies (eg, acute FPIES)					
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	Diagnosis of patient with anaphylaxis is mentioned, but not the management. AAF is recommended in severe cases of anaphylaxis.				
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	 Acute FPIES treated as a medical emergency with possibility to provide aggressive fluid resuscitation. Individual management of acute FPIES according to severity and review treatment strategies with the caregivers of each patient. Consideration of ondansetron as an adjunctive management of emesis. Dietary elimination of the trigger food or foods for the primary management of FPIES and education of caregivers and other care provider regarding avoidance strategies. Infants with suspected CM-induced FPIES generally advised to avoid all forms of these foods, including baked and processed foods, unless already included in the diet. Introduction of baked CM and egg under physician supervision. 				
GPIFN and MAP 2019 ¹⁰	If severe IgE-mediated CMA - anaphylaxis, emergency treatment and admission.				
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	 Immediate ambulance transfer to Accident and Emergency, if systemic symptoms or suspected anaphylaxis with or without angioedema. Referral to a specialist allergy clinic for allergy testing to confirm the diagnosis and guide management, the urgency depending on clinical judgement, if a history of one or more severe systemic reactions. Whilst awaiting specialist assessment, consider referral to a pediatric dietitian. Written advice given to parents/carers on prompt recognition and management of acute symptoms following accidental or new exposures. Oral antihistamines available at home, in case of a return of symptoms on reintroduction or any accidental exposure. AAF recommended in management. 				
Other guidelines ^{8,9,11-14}	Not reported.				
Nutritional deficiencies in CMA					
EWPGAG 2010 ⁸	Diets must be nutritionally balanced. A supplementation with Ca must be evaluated.				
WAO 2010 ²	Not reported as recommendation. A balanced calorie-protein ratio, amino-acid composition and an adequate Ca source required. The major risk of imbalanced diets are rickets (described vitamin D deficiency rickets) and poor growth.				
ESPGHAN 2012 ¹¹	- Children with CMA beyond the first 12 months of age need individualized nutritional advice. Dietetic assessment is required to: (1) assess the				

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Nutritional deficiencies in CMA	
	 intake of nutrients, especially proteins, Ca, vitamin D, and vitamin A, and (2) check a need for therapeutic formula or supplements to support normal growth for age. Supervision of the diet by a specialist dietician/pediatrician trained in pediatric nutrition strongly recommended. Chronic iron-deficiency anemia may be the sole manifestation of CMA in infants and children. Failure to thrive is nonspecific but can have severe consequences for a growing child.
BSACI 2014 ¹⁷	A risk of a deficient calcium intake. Assessment of Ca intake and advise of dietary or pharmaceutical supplementation where appropriate, by dietitian.
SEICAP 2015 ¹⁶	 A risk of lesser intake of nutrients than recommended may affect growth and development. In older children: individualized dietetic controls are sometimes needed to ensure an adequate intake of proteins, calcium and vitamins A and D, with periodic monitoring to make sure that growth is normal for the age of the patient.
CNSFP 2018 ⁹	 An assessment of Ca and vitamin D intakes and counseling to reach RDA for these nutrients in all children with CMA. Counseling should include the importance and sources of Ca intake, and the expected objectives and timeline. The assessment of bone metabolism (BMD and metabolic bone profile) advised only if suspected bone fragility (fracture(s); rickets; CMA associated with another chronic disease or multiple food allergies; the association of low Ca intake, low vitamin D intake, low energy intake, period of rapid growth, and persisting CMA such as during eosinophilic esophagitis).
SEGHPN, AEPAP, SEPEAP, and SEICAP 2019 ¹⁵	Growth (weight, length/height, and head circumference) assessed at regular intervals based on national standards. Main nutrients of concern: calcium, protein, fat, vitamin D
NICE 2019 ¹⁸	 A risk of inadequate nutritional intake, malabsorption, and faltering growth in children if food allergens that contribute essential nutrients are eliminated (ie, iron). Consideration of referral to a pediatric dietitian if IgE-mediated, and if non-IgE-mediated CMA suspected. Referral to a pediatric dietitian in case of confirmed mild-to-moderate non-IgE-mediated allergy,
Other guidelines ^{10,12-14}	Not reported.

Probiotics for CMA					
WAO 2010 ²	Not reported as a recommendation. Some studies suggested a positive effect of probiotic interventions on atopic dermatitis, but meta-analyses did not confirm it. More RCTs need to be conducted to elucidate whether probiotics are useful for the treatment of AD.				
Finnish guidelines 2012 ¹⁴	Not discussed in CMA section but with regard to food allergies in general. Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG inhibits and ameliorates atopic eczema to some extent. There is no consistent evidence for the usefulness of probiotic bacteria in airways allergies.				
Other guidelines ^{8-13,15-18}	Not reported.				
Prebiotics for CMA					
Not reported in any guidelines. ^{2,8-18}					
Synbiotics for CMA					
Not reported in any guidelines. ^{2,8-18}					
Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) for CMA					
WAO 2010 ²	Not reported as recommendation. The use of PUFAs to treat CMA could be attempted in well-defined cases, but there is a need for more and comprehensive (pre-clinical) data for widespread recommendation.				
Other guidelines ⁸⁻¹⁸	Not reported.				
Other non-pharmacological treatment methods (ie, Chinese herbal medicine) for CMA					
WAO 2010 ²	Not reported as recommendation. Studies are in the preclinical stage to treat food allergy with a traditional Chinese herbal remedy.				
Other guidelines ⁸⁻¹⁸	Not reported.				

Table 3. (Continued) Summary of specific recommendations. AAAAI, American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology; AAF, amino acid formula; AD, atopic dermatitis; AEPAP, Spanish Association of Paediatric Primary Care; BMD, bone mineral density; BSACI, British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology; CM, cow's milk; CMA, cow's milk allergy; CMP, cow's milk protein; CNSFP, Committee of Nutrition of the French Society of Paediatrics; EHCF, extensively hydrolyzed casein formula; EHF, extensively hydrolyzed whey formula; ESPGHAN, European Society of Paediatric Gastroenterology; EWGPAG, the Emilia-Romagna Working Group for Paediatric Allergy and that for Paediatric Gastroenterology; FPIES, food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome; GOR, gastro-esophagal reflux; GORD, gastro-esophagal reflux disease; GPIFN, General Practice Infant Feeding Network;; I-FPIES, International Food Protein-Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES) Association; ISPGHAN, Indian Society of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition; MAP, Milk Allergy in Primary; NICE, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; OFC, oral food challenge; OIT, oral immunotherapy; PUFA, polyunsaturated fatty acids; RCT, randomized controlled trial; RDA, recommended dietary allowance; SEGHPN, Spanish Society of Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition; SEICAP, Spanish Society of Pediatric Allergy, Asthma and Clinical Immunology; SEPEAP, Spanish Society of Extra-hospital Paediatrics and Primary Health Care; SF, soy formula; slgE, specific immunoglobulin E; SPT, skin prick tests, WAO, World Allergy Organization

not achieve a median score of 60% for this domain. The main reason for such low scores was a lack of assessment of the views and preferences of the target population (patient, public, etc.).

Rigor of development (domain 3)

For this domain, the median score was 30% (Q1-Q3: 15-67%). The highest median score (100%)

was achieved only by 1 set of guidelines (NICE).¹⁸ The median score for 8 guidelines^{8-12,14-16} did not exceed 44%. The main reasons for low scores for this domain were unclear description of strengths and limitations of the body of evidence and a lack of reporting of the procedures for updating the guidelines.

Clarity of presentation (domain 4)

The median score for this domain was 92% (Q1-Q3: 81-100%). Five guidelines (AAAAI and I-FPIES, BSACI, NICE, Spanish on non-IgE-mediated CMA and WAO)^{2,13,15,17,18} achieved the highest median score (100%). Only 1 set of guidelines¹⁴ did not exceed a median score of 60%, in which the main reason for the low score was the lack of easily identifiable key recommendations.

Applicability (domain 5)

The median score for this domain was 68% (Q1-Q3: 57-75%). Only 1 set of guidelines (NICE)¹⁸ achieved the highest possible score (100%). The median score for 4 guidelines^{9,12,14,15} did not exceed 60% (Q1-Q3: 14-58%). The main limitation was a lack of or not clearly described facilitators and barriers for application of these guidelines.

Editorial independence (domain 6)

For this domain, the median score was 75% (Q1-Q3: 69-100%). Five guidelines (AAAAI and I-FPIES, BSACI, GPIFN and MAP, Indian Society of Pediatric Gastroenterology [ISPGHAN], and NICE)^{10,12,13,17,18} achieved the highest possible median score (100%). Three guidelines^{2,9,14} had a median score below 60%. The low score was mainly due to the lack of reporting of the competing interests of the guideline development group members.

Overall quality score

The median overall score was 70% (Q1-Q3: 58-89%). The maximum possible overall score was 100% and it was achieved by four guidelines (AAAAI and I-FPIES, BSACI, NICE, WAO).^{2,13,17,18} For 3 guidelines,^{9,10,14} the median overall score did not achieve 60% (Q1-Q3: 17-50%).

Summary of recommendations

Table 3 provides a summary of specific recommendations listed separately for each recommendation or clinical indication.

Diagnosis

Recommendations for clinical history and physical examination to establish suspicion of CMA were presented in 9 guidelines.^{8,10-13,15-18} Use of

oral food challenge (OFC) and/or home reintroduction of baked-milk for diagnosis of CMA was recommended mostly in cases with suspicion of non-IgE-mediated CMA in four guidelines; 10,11,17,18 in 3 guidelines, it was advised regardless of IgE-mechanism, 8,11,12,14 and, in 4 guidelines, 2,13,15,16 in only defined specific cases. Skin prick or specific serologic IgE tests were recommended only if IgE-mediated CMA was suspected according to 9 guidelines; 2,10-13,15-18 however, in 1 set of guidelines, it was recommended regardless of type of CMA reaction.

Maternal elimination of cow's milk during breastfeeding

A continuation of breastfeeding with a maternal cow's milk elimination diet was recommended in 8 guidelines. 8,10-12,14-16,18 Six of the included guidelines recommended against a maternal elimination diet if the infant was asymptomatic on breastfeeding alone; in an additional one, it was recommended against elimination diet in case of mild symptoms. Supplementation of the maternal elimination diet with calcium was recommended in 7 guidelines, 2,10-12,15,16,18 including 3,10,15,18 that also recommended supplementation of vitamin D.

Use of cow's milk formula

Extensively hydrolyzed formulas (EHFs) were recommended as a first-line treatment in formula-fed children with CMA in 5 guidelines; ^{2,11,13,16,18} however, in 3 guidelines, ^{10,12,15} EHFs were only recommended for infants with mild-to moderate CMA. Amino acid formula was recommended in the management of children with severe CMA symptoms in 6 guidelines, ^{8,10,12,15,17,18} and/or in those with a high risk of anaphylaxis according to 4 guidelines, ^{2,11,16,18} and/or in case of no response to or refusing EHF according to 5 guidelines. ^{11,12,15-17}

Use of plant-based formula

Rice-based formula was recommended as the treatment of choice in selected infants according to 3 guidelines, ^{8,11,16} and, in 1 additional set of guidelines, ¹⁵ hydrolyzed rice formula was recommended as an alternative if the infant refuses or does not respond to EHF. Use of soy

formula was not recommended in infants below 6 months of age in 10 guidelines.^{8-12,14-18}

Use of plant based beverages and mammalian milks

Use of other mammalian milks was not recommended in children with CMA according to 7 guidelines; ^{8,11,12,15-18} however, in 1 of these, ¹⁶ an exception was made for equine milk with modified fat content, which could be used as an alternative. Five guidelines ^{11,15-18} recommended against use of soy plant-based beverage in infants with CMA. According to 3 guidelines, ^{10,17,18} use of rice plant-based beverage is not advised in children under 4.5 years of age. Two guidelines, ^{11,15} recommend against any plant-based beverages.

Acquisition of tolerance

Eight guidelines^{8-10,12,13,15,17,18} recommended periodic re-assessments of acquisition of tolerance with oral food challenges in children with CMA; however, the recommended period varied across the documents. According to 4 guidelines,^{8,13,15,16} complementary feeding should be introduced similarly as in healthy children. Five guidelines recommended supervision of the elimination diet by a dietitian (ie, assessment of one or more specific nutrients intake).^{10,11,16-18}

Pre-, pro- and synbiotic and nutrient supplementations

There were no recommendations with regard to probiotics, prebiotics, synbiotics, polyunsaturated fatty acids, or other non-pharmacological methods (ie, Chinese herbal medicine) for management of CMA.

summarized specific recommendations for the diagnosis and management of CMA. While the quality of the CMA guidelines published in the past 10 years varied, the median score for almost all domains exceeded 60%, except the rigor of development domain, that had the median score 30%; Q1-Q3: 15-67%. The clarity of presentation domain had the highest median score (92%; Q1-Q3: 81-100%). Three guidelines (BSACI, NICE, WAO) achieved the highest ratings (100%) in at least 3 domains and for the overall score.

Agreement with other systematic reviews

Compared to the previous similar systematic review by Ruszczyński et al,¹ which assessed CMA guidelines published from 2010 to November 2015, we included fewer full-text articles (12 compared to 15) despite the longer years of publication inclusion period. This is explained by our decision to only include the guidelines endorsed by the recognized scientific societies or organizations. Similar to Ruszczyński et al,¹ we found the clarity of presentation to be the domain with the highest median score. We also found an improvement over time in the score for the applicability domain (68%, Q1-Q3: 57-75%) compared to the previous systematic review¹ (32%, range: 6-100%).

In the recent, non-systematic review of CMA guidelines by Munblit et al, ¹⁹ commercial involvement was reported as an important issue; 81% of authors in nine guidelines had financial conflict of interest with formula manufacturers and three CMA guidelines were directly supported by formula manufacturers. However,



DISCUSSION

This systematic review assessed CMA guideline quality using the AGREE II instrument and these 3 guidelines²⁰⁻²² with financial support from pharmaceutical companies were not endorsed by any scientific organizations. In our review, the editorial independence (*domain 6*) was of good quality in the majority of included guidelines. Sixty-seven percent of authors in six guidelines. Sixty-seven percent of authors in six guidelines. A declared conflicts of interest, in two^{2,14} individual conflict of interest was not reported, in the other four, 8,12,16,18 there was nothing to declare.

The AGREE-II instrument is widely used to evaluate the methodological quality and transparency of guidelines that are used in clinical practice. 6,23 It was also designed to inform development and reporting requirements for practice guidelines (ie, prioritization of the update of high quality quidelines and improvement of quality of guidelines during update, if necessary).⁵ Rigorous development and strategies for reporting are key predictors of successful implementation of the recommendations.²⁴ Although the AGREE-II instrument focuses on methodological issues around auideline development and reporting, these issues are insufficient to ensure that recommendations are appropriate and valid, as methodological rigor and validity are not necessarily correlated.²⁵ Therefore, when a clinician is choosing guidelines, some other factors may need to be considered according to the individual clinical situation, including guideline applicability (that may differ with regard to geographical region and/or available resources), scope of guidelines, and year of publication (preferably updated no later than 2 to 5 years from issue date).5

Strengths and limitations

The search was limited to guidelines published in English only (risk of language bias). No blinding to the authors/organizations was implemented. However, the review team was well aware of available guidelines; thus, blinding, while feasible, might have been artificial. We used the AGREE II instrument to appraise all guidelines. However, the AGREE methodology has its limitations. For example, it does not provide a threshold for discrimination between good- and poor-quality guidelines, thus, the judgment is left to the appraisers. Of note, previous reviewers/appraisers, including members of the current panel, have provided input as to an appropriate quality threshold (ie, standardized domain score of above 60%).

Some of the authors who contributed to this systematic review were also authors of some of the included guidelines. However, the appraisal of methodological quality using the AGREE II instrument was performed by independent reviewers.

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of the included CMA guidelines published from 2010 to 2020 were of good or very good quality. However, the weakest domain was the rigor of development, mostly due to the poorly described strengths and limitations of the body of evidence and the procedure for updating the guidelines.

Abbreviations

AAAAI, Adverse Reactions to Food Committee of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology; AGREE, Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation; AHRQ, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; BSACI, British Society for Allergy & Clinical Immunology; CMA, cow's milk allergy; CI, confidence interval; DRACMA, Diagnosis and Rationale for Action against Cow's Milk Allergy; EAACI, European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology; EHFs, Extensively hydrolyzed formulas; ESPGHAN, European Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition; FPIES, food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome; GIM, Global Index Medicus; GIN, Guideline International Network; GPIFN, General Practice Infant Feeding Network, GRADE, Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation; I-FPIES, International FPIES Association; ICC, intraclass correlation coefficient; ISP-GHAN, Indian Society of Pediatric Gastroenterology; MAP, Milk Allergy in Primary; NICE, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; OFC, oral food challenge; PRISMA, Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses; SIGN, Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network; TRIP, Turning Research into Practice; WAO, World Allergy Organization.

Ethics approval

Ethics approval was not required for this study as it is a systematic review.

Author's contribution

HS, AS, AH, and MR initially conceptualized the study. AS, AH, MR, and LD contributed to data collection. AS, AH, and MR also performed data analysis and interpretation. AS and HS drafted the first version of the manuscript. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Informed consent

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Consent for publication

All authors approved the final version and its submission.

Declaration of competing interest

AS has no potential conflict of interest to declare. AH has participated as a speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, ie, Danone, Nestle, Nestle Nutrition Institute, Nutricia, and Mead Johnson. MR has participated as a speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, ie, Danone, Nestle, Nestle Nutrition Institute, Nutricia, and Mead Johnson. LD have no conflicts of interest to declare. AF reports currently sponsored research by Danone/ Nutricia, the Netherlands, Sanofi/Regeneron, U.S.A., Hipp, Germany, Ferrero, Italy. He is on advisory boards of Danone, Stallergenes, France, Menarini, Italy, Abbott, U.S.A., DBV, U.S.A. - France, Novartis, Switzerland, and Hipp. ANW has participated as consultant and/or speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, ie, Danone, Nestle, and Nestle Nutrition Institute. RS has participated as consultant and/or speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, ie, Abbott, Danone, Else Nutrition, Nestle, Nestle Nutrition Institute. JMS has participated as consultant for Abbott Nutrition and Nutricia. YV has participated as a clinical investigator, and/or advisory board member, and/or consultant, and/or speaker for Abbott Nutrition, Biogaia, By Heart, CHR Hansen, Danone, ELSE Nutrition, Friesland Campina, Nestle Health Science, Nestle Nutrition Institute, Nutricia, Mead Johnson Nutrition, Phathom Pharmaceuticals, United Pharmaceuticals (Novalac), Wyeth. CV has participated as a speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, ie, Danone, Nestle, Nestle Nutrition Institute, Nutricia, and Mead Johnson. CV also received grant funding from Reckitt and the National Peanut Board. HS has participated as consultant and/or speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, ie, Ausnutria, Cargill, Danone, Else Nutrition, Hipp, Nestle, Nestle Nutrition Institute. WAO DRACMA quideline group: S Arasi, S Bahna, Bognanni, J Brozek, D Chu, L Dahdah, E Galli, R Kamenwa, H Li, A Martelli, R Pawankar, H Schunemann, R Targino, L Terracciano, and A Warner have no conflicts to disclose. Relationships reported related to the submitted work: IJ Anstotegui - Abbott, Amgen, Astra Zeneca, Bayer, Bial, Faes Farma, Hikma, Menarini, Merck, Mundipharma, Roxall, Sanofi, Stallergenes, UCB. A Assa'ad - Aimmune Therapeutics, DBV Technologies, Astella, ABBVIE, Novartis, Sanofi, FARE, NIH and an intellectual property patent licensed to Hoth. R Berni Canani - Ch. Hansen, Danone, DVB, Humana, iHealth, Kraft Heinz, Mead Johnson, Nestlè, Novalac, Nutricia, Sanofi. M Bozzola - Danone C Dupont -Nestle Health Science, Nestle France, Nutricia, Novalac, Sodilac, Abbott, Danone, and stock ownership at DBV Technologies, M Ebisawa - DBV Technologies, Mylan, ARS

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.waojou.2021.100613.

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Discrepancy between Guidelines and Clinical Practice in the Management of Cow's Milk Allergy in Children: An Online Cross-Sectional Survey of Polish Physicians

Agata Stróżyk^a Andrea Horvath^a Elżbieta Jarocka-Cyrta^b Stanisław Bogusławski^c Hania Szajewska^a

^aDepartment of Paediatrics, The Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; ^bDepartment of Pediatrics, Gastroenterology and Nutrition, Regional Specialized Children's Hospital, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland; ^cDepartment of Pediatric Pneumology and Allergy, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

Keywords

Children · Cow's milk allergy · Milk hypersensitivity · Amino acid-based formula

Abstract

The aim of this study was to assess the compliance between current guidelines on the diagnosis and management of children with cow's milk allergy (CMA) and clinical practice by a survey of Polish physicians. An online cross-sectional survey involving a convenience series of participants was performed from January 15 to March 20, 2020. Data provided by 605 physicians (74.2% of them pediatricians working in general practice) were analyzed. Contrary to the current recommendations, only a minority of respondents (27.4%) reported performing oral food challenge (OFC) to confirm the diagnosis of CMA. Among those who reported performing OFC (n = 160 respondents), the majority performed an open challenge (82.5%). Most respondents (79.2%) correctly recommended as the first-line treatment extensively hydrolyzed cow's milk formula for a child with mild-to-moderate CMA. Less than half of participants (43.8%) recommended amino acid-based formula for a child with severe CMA (anaphylaxis). Only half of respondents (50.8%) reassessed tolerance to cow's milk proteins. For assessing tolerance acquisition, more respondents recommended challenge to baked milk compared with fresh cow's milk (60.5% vs. 39.5%, respectively). This survey study found that only a minority of responding physicians follow current guidelines for diagnosis and management of children with CMA in Poland.

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Introduction

In the last decade, several guidelines, expert opinions, and position papers on the diagnosis and management of cow's milk allergy (CMA) have been developed. A 2022 review [1] of the guidelines published from 2010 to 2020 found that while some differences exist, overall, these guidelines agree on the main principles for diagnosis and management of CMA. In brief, a controlled oral food challenge (OFC) (open or blind) is required to confirm the diagnosis of CMA. Skin prick or specific serologic immunoglobulin E (IgE) tests are recommended only if IgE-mediated CMA is suspected. As a child may outgrow CMA, periodic reassessment of acquisition of tolerance is recommended (i.e., using a milk ladder) [2–5]. Extensively hy-

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drolyzed cow's milk formulas (EHFs) are recommended as a first-line treatment in formula-fed children with CMA. The indications for the use of amino acid-based formula (AAF) generally include symptoms not fully resolved on EHF; anaphylaxis; faltering growth/failure to thrive, in particular with multisystem involvement (gastrointestinal tract/and or skin) and multiple food eliminations; food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome; severe eczema; and symptoms while the child is breastfed [6].

Only sparse data are available regarding how closely current practices on the diagnosis and management of CMA compare with these recommendations. A 2014 cross-sectional survey performed in the UK assessed the adherence of members of the British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology (BSACI) to current international guidelines [7]. The survey of 114 members found that, generally, practices on the diagnosis and management of CMA remained in line with the international recommendations, especially with regard to selection of cow's milk substitutes. One noteworthy deviation was the use of home-baked milk challenges or reintroduction, however, only after considering the clinical situation. This study involved BSACI members only, thus those interested in allergy. Thus, practices of general practitioners taking care of patients with CMA remain unclear.

In Poland, both international and national guidelines on the diagnosis and management of CMA are available and have been disseminated via various means. However, the extent to which these guidelines are followed remains unclear. The aim of this study performed by the Food Allergy Section of the Polish Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition (PSPGHAN) was to assess the compliance between current guidelines on the diagnosis and management of children with CMA and clinical practice by performing an online survey of Polish physicians. The study was performed to better inform the panel of the Food Allergy Section of PSPGHAN prior to developing national guidelines published subsequently [8].

Materials and Methods

Study Design

This was a cross-sectional survey involving a convenience series of participants, with the use of an online anonymous questionnaire. Data collection was performed from January 15 to March 10, 2020.

Study Questionnaire

For this study, the questionnaire used in a similar study carried out in the UK [7] was adopted. Approval from the authors was obtained. The members of the study team translated the question-

naire into Polish and adapted it to Polish settings. However, the validity of the questionnaire was not tested. The adapted version of questionnaire for the purpose of this study included 19 single-and multiple-choice questions pertaining to general participants' characteristics and outcomes of interest (see Outcomes). The questionnaire also included two clinical case scenarios that addressed the management of a hypothetical 6-month-old infant with CMA. Compared with the original questionnaire, one question relating to the main sources of knowledge on CMA (which was applicable to BSACI members) was replaced by a question more suitable to local settings. Additionally, two questions (i.e., assessing the recommended time of reassessment of tolerance to cow's milk proteins in children with CMA) were included.

Outcomes

Outcomes included the following: use of allergy tests to diagnose CMA, use of OFC to diagnose CMA and assess tolerance acquisition, type of OFC (open or double-blind placebo-controlled food challenge), selection of suitable formulas for the management of CMA (EHF or AAF), type of milk used to perform challenge, recommended time of reassessment of tolerance to cow's milk proteins in children with IgE- or non-IgE-mediated CMA (assessed separately), and sources of knowledge on CMA.

Participants

Participants were physicians involved in the management of children with CMA. The respondents' recruitment was through contacting members of the Food Allergy Section of PSPGHAN and through one of the learning and collaboration platforms for physicians (i.e., Konsylium24.pl, https://konsylium24.pl/; with over 86,000 registered users representing various disciplines). The recruitment was also through word of mouth; i.e., physicians participating in the survey encouraged other physicians with interest in pediatric allergy to participate in the online survey. There were no incentives for participation, and respondents could discontinue the survey at any time.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out with the use of R package, version 3.5.4. For ordinal variables (frequency of deriving knowledge on CMA from different sources), median with IQR (Q1; Q3) is presented. Relationships between responses to clinical questions and specialty of respondents as well as their experience in CMA (measured by annual number of new patients with allergy) were assessed. χ^2 test or Fisher exact test, as appropriate, was used to compare frequency of responses, with Cramer's V measure of effect size. Differences in the frequency of utilizing different sources of knowledge on CMA between specialties of respondents were assessed with Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn post hoc test with Bonferroni correction. All tests were two-sided, with $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results

Participants' Characteristics

Sociodemographic characteristics of the study sample are shown in Table 1. Of the 605 participants, the majority worked mainly in general practice (74.2%). Only a mi-

Table 1. Summary of responses

Question	n (%)
Which of the following best describes your specialty? (604 respondents)	
Pediatric allergist	74 (12.3)
Pediatrician with an interest in allergy	303 (50.2)
Pediatric gastroenterologist with an interest in allergy	20 (3.3)
General practitioner with an interest in allergy	140 (23.2)
Adult allergist or immunologist consulting in pediatric allergy clinic	19 (3.1)
Specialist pediatric allergy dietitian	1 (0.2)
Advanced nurse practitioner/specialist pediatric allergy nurse	T (0.2)
Other	
	47 (7.8)
What setting do you see children with CMA? (Please tick all that apply) (605 respondents)	22 (5 5)
Dedicated pediatric allergy clinic	33 (5.5)
Dedicated pediatric gastroenterology clinic	13 (2.1)
General pediatric clinic	81 (13.4)
Combined adult and pediatric allergy clinic	13 (2.1)
General practice	449 (74.2)
Specialist dietetic clinic	1 (0.2)
Dermatology clinic	4 (0.7)
Private practice	103 (17.0)
ls your main continuing professional development allergy? (597 respondents)	
Yes	110 (18.4)
No	487 (81.6)
How many pediatric allergy clinics does your service provide every week? (603 respondents)	
<1	20 (3.3)
1	337 (55.9)
2	180 (29.9)
>2	66 (10.9)
How many new pediatric patients does your clinic see annually? (601 respondents)	33 (10.5)
<25	153 (25.5)
25–50	233 (38.8)
50–100	133 (22.1)
100–200	
>200	38 (6.3)
	44 (7.3)
In a routine consultation in your clinic, does a child with CMA and his or her family see? (please	
Physicians	598 (99.7)
Dietitian	13 (2.2)
Specialist nurse	27 (4.5)
Other	4 (0.7)
As part of a routine consultation in your clinic, which allergy tests do you use to investigate CM	A? (Please tick all that apply) (554
respondents)	
Skin prick tests against cow's milk commercial reagents	140 (25.3)
Skin prick tests against fresh cow's milk	40 (7.2)
Skin prick tests to specific cow's milk proteins (e.g., casein, β-lactoglobulin)	46 (8.3)
Serum-specific IgE against cow's milk	274 (49.5)
Serum-specific IgE against cow's milk proteins	228 (41.2)
Patch tests	47 (8.5)
Other	180 (32.5)
Clinical scenario #1. You are presented with a 6-month-old female infant who you diagnose wit	
breastfed. Her mother has dairy in her diet. She has been difficult to feed, frequently vomits, and	
had an allergic reaction to baby rice-containing milk powder with an urticarial rash, profuse vor	
infant formula would you consider? (Please tick all that apply) (598 respondents)	many, panor, and arowsiness. Willer
AAF	767 (42 O)
	262 (43.8)
Extensively hydrolyzed formula	340 (56.9)
Soy protein-based formula	23 (3.8)
Cereal or nut-based drink (e.g., almond milk)	6 (1.0)
Goat's milk	8 (1.3)
Other	60 (10.0)

Table 1 (continued)

No

Question	n (%)
Clinical scenario #2. You are presented with a 6-month-old female infant who you diagnosed with CMA. She has been e	exclusively

Clinical scenario #2. You are presented with a 6-month-old female infant who you diagnosed with CMA. She has been exclusively breastfed. Her mother has dairy in her diet. She has been a well-thriving contented baby. When weaned, she had an allergic reaction to baby rice-containing milk powder with a urticarial rash and mild vomiting only. Which infant formula would you consider? (Please tick all that apply) (597 respondents)

that apply) (597 respondents)	
AAF	75 (12.6)
Extensively hydrolyzed formula	473 (79.2)
Soy protein-based formula	31 (5.2)
Cereal or nut-based drink (e.g., almond milk)	11 (1.8)
Goat's milk	7 (1.2)
Other	79 (13.2)
When evaluating an infant diagnosed with CMA for prescription of a substitute formula, which of the	following criteria would prompt
you to select an AAF over an extensively hydrolyzed formula? (Please tick all that apply) (601 respond	ents)
First choice substitute formula for any CMA	27 (4.5)
Multiple food allergies	263 (43.8)
History of an anaphylactic roaction to milk	152 (75 1)

Multiple food allergies	263 (43.8)
History of an anaphylactic reaction to milk	453 (75.4)
Food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome	262 (43.6)
Failure to thrive	309 (51.4)
Refusal to drink extensively hydrolyzed formula	235 (39.1)
Does your clinic perform OFCs to diagnose CMA? (603 respondents)	
Yes	165 (27.4)

Open challenges	132 (82.5)
Double-blind placebo-controlled challenges	3 (1.9)
Both (open challenges and double-blind placebo-controlled challenge)	25 (15.6)
D : (OFC : 1:11 : 1:11 ::1 CMA2/FOC 1 : 1	

Does your service perform OFCs to assess acquisition of tolerance in children with CMA? (596 respondents)	
No	293 (49.2)
Yes	303 (50.8)

If you ticked yes to the previous question, are the OFCs: (292 respondents)	
Open challenges	220 (75.3)
Double-blind placebo-controlled challenges	10 (3.4)
Both (open challenges and double-blind placebo-controlled challenge)	62 (21.2)
Do you perform challenges to: (281 respondents)	

Do you perform challenges to: (281 respondents)	
Baked milk	170 (60.5)
Fresh milk	111 (39.5)
Where do you advise performing challenges with baked milk? (555 respondents)	

At home only								154 (27.7)
In hospital only								115 (20.7)
At home or in ho	ospital (bas	sed on clir	nical assessme	ent)				286 (51.5)

the state of the s	(- , - ,
In IgE-mediated CMA, when do you recommend OFC in the majority of your patients? (594 respondents)	
After 9 months	73 (12.3)
After 12 months	367 (61.8)

After 12 months	367 (61.8
After 18 months	48 (8.1)
>2 years of age	56 (9.4)
Other	50 (8.4)

In non-IgE-mediated CMA, when do you recommend OFC in the majority of your patients? (594 respondents)	
After 9 months	194 (32.7)
After 12 months	284 (47.8)

()
36 (6.1)
39 (6.6)
41 (6.9)

Other

Where do you derive your knowledge on CMA from?

Give importance to each source of information based on the frequency of using them using a 5-point scale (1 for not at all, 2 for occasionally, 3 for often, 4 for very often, and 5 for mainly)

41 (6.9)

See online

supplementary

Table S5

438 (72.6)

If you ticked yes in the previous question, are the OFCs: (160 respondents)

nority (12.3%) were pediatric allergists. However, over half of respondents (50.2%) were pediatricians with an interest in allergy.

Survey Responses

Survey responses are shown in Table 1. Not all participants responded to all questions; thus, the total number of responses according to specific questions varied.

Diagnosis of CMA

In children with suspected CMA, skin prick tests with cow's milk commercial reagents were used by 25.3% (140/554) of respondents. Serum-specific IgE against cow's milk or one of its proteins was used by 49.5% and 41.2% of 554 respondents, respectively. Contrary to current recommendations, only a minority of respondents (27.4%) indicated that they perform the OFC to confirm a diagnosis of CMA. Among those who reported performing OFC and responded to this survey question (n = 160), the majority performed an open challenge (82.5%).

Management of CMA

In the management of a hypothetical infant with symptoms of a severe allergy reaction (anaphylaxis) to cow's milk proteins (clinical case scenario #1), only 43.8% (262/598) of participating physicians selected AAF. In the management of a hypothetical infant with mild-to-moderate symptoms of allergic reaction after exposure to cow's milk proteins (clinical case scenario #2), most respondents (79.2%, 473/597) selected EHF.

For clinical case scenarios #1 and #2, there was a significant relationship between being an allergy specialist and selection of the correct therapeutic formula (p < 0.001, V = 0.20 and p = 0.011, V = 0.14, respectively) (online suppl. Table S1; for all online suppl. material, see www.karger.com/doi/10.1159/000524351). For both clinical case scenarios, there was no significant relationship between selection of the correct therapeutic formula and the annual number of new CMA patients seen in the clinic (which may correspond to the clinic activity) (p = 0.519, V = 0.07 and p = 0.374, V = 0.08, respectively; online suppl. Table S2).

Among 601 respondents, the most frequently reported indications for use of AAF over EHF were history of anaphylactic reaction to cow's milk (75.4%), failure to thrive (51.4%), multiple allergies (43.8%), food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome (43.6%), and refusal to drink EHF (39.1%) (Table 1). Significant differences between allergy specialists and other specialty groups were found for selection of AAF according to different clinical criteria (on-

line suppl. Table S3). Additionally, the annual number of new CMA patients (as proxy for respondents' experience in CMA) did significantly influence formula selection practices (online suppl. Table S4).

Monitoring of CMA

Over half of the respondents declared the use of OFC to assess tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins (303/596, 50.8%). Among those who declared use of OFC, the majority recommended an open challenge (220/292, 75.3%). For performing OFC, most respondents (170/281, 60.5%) declared use of the baked milk challenge. Over half of the respondents (286/555, 51.5%) reported that OFC with baked milk was recommended at home or in hospital (based on clinical assessment). Only 27.7% (154/555) recommended OFC with baked milk at home only. Most respondents indicated that reassessment for tolerance to cow's milk proteins should be performed after 12 months of the elimination diet in case of a child with both IgE- and non-IgE-mediated CMA (367/594, 61.8% vs. 284/594, 47.8%, respectively).

Sources of Information

When answers such as often, very often, and mainly were pooled together, the most frequently reported sources of information on the diagnosis and management of CMA were national conferences (72.7%, 433/596), regional conferences (70.6%, 417/591), workshops (70.7%, 419/593), and textbooks (71.01%, 414/583) (see online suppl. Table S5). Over half of the respondents reported scientific organization websites, company websites, or other online services as sources of information (59.3%, 62.7%, and 53.7%, respectively). Compared to other groups, allergy specialists significantly more often reported participation in national conferences or workshops, reading international and national journals or textbooks, and using the websites of the scientific associations as the sources of information (see online suppl. Table S6).

Discussion

The online survey aimed to assess current practices on the diagnosis and management of CMA in children by Polish physicians. The survey involved 605 physicians (mostly pediatricians working in general practice) and found a discrepancy between guidelines and clinical practice in the management of CMA. Contrary to the current recommendations, only a minority of respondents reported performing an OFC to confirm the diagnosis of CMA. Among those who reported performing OFC, the majority performed an open challenge. Most respondents correctly recommended EHF as the first-line treatment for a child with mild-to-moderate CMA. Less than half of participants recommended AAF for a child with severe CMA (anaphylaxis). Only half of respondents reassessed tolerance to cow's milk proteins. For assessing tolerance acquisition, more respondents recommended use of baked milk compared with fresh cow's milk. Significant differences were found between allergy specialists and nonspecialists. The most frequently reported sources of information on the diagnosis and management of CMA were national and regional conferences, workshops, and textbooks.

The size of the study sample is the strength of this survey. However, the design of this survey did not allow us to assess the response rate. A convenience sample (from a population which is easy to reach) was used, which is low cost and allows rapid conduct of the study. However, it is likely that only physicians who were more interested in food allergy took part in the survey. Another limitation of this survey is that its findings may not be applicable to the physician working in hospitals, as the majority of respondents worked in general practice. Another risk of bias may be associated with the not intentional exclusion of physicians who did not agree to participate in our survey (nonresponse bias). Overall, the risk of biases limits the generalizability of findings to all physicians taking care of children with CMA in Poland.

One more limitation of our survey is the questionnaire itself. A self-administered questionnaire is easier to administer and standardize; however, possible differences in its understanding by the respondents may arise [9]. The questionnaire was previously published and assessed, but was not validated and piloted in the study population. Therefore, the differences between the findings using the same questionnaire may result not only from a discrepancy in responses between participants, but also from the ambiguous understanding and interpretation of the responses [10]. A questionnaire developed in a different country may not be fully valid in another country's population [10]; however, to minimize this bias, members of research groups experienced in food allergy adapted this questionnaire to the Polish setting. In the questionnaire, IgE-mediated, non-IgE-mediated, or mixed CMA was generally not separated. These limitations should be addressed in the future surveys.

Several national studies have assessed how closely current practice on CMA management compares with the guidelines. As stated in the Introduction, one of them is

the UK survey [7], upon which the current survey was based. In contrast to our findings, the British respondents reported more frequently the use of OFC to diagnose CMA (69% of respondents) as well as to reassess the tolerance to cow's milk protein (90% of respondents). The awareness of indications for use of AAF was also better among British than Polish practitioners. The differences in responses between the British and Polish surveys may be explained by differences in the study participants. In the UK, the recruitment was performed only among the BSACI members, who might be more aware of current allergy guidelines. In Poland, mainly general practice physicians, even if with an interest in food allergy, were among the respondents.

High awareness of the CMA guidelines was found in a 2017 cross-sectional questionnaire survey performed among 410 Turkish pediatricians (working in hospital) [11]. One exception was the inappropriate selection of a hypoallergenic formula. Regardless of CMA severity, AAF was the most selected formula in nonexclusively breastfed infants with CMA. However, the latter may be explained by the fact that all the respondents were hospital-based physicians. Generally, in such a setting, more severe cases of CMA are seen which may require AAF.

A more recent cross-sectional survey assessed adherence to food allergy clinical practice guidelines among 415 Brazilian pediatricians [12]. Responses of only a minority of participants (16.7%) reflected a satisfactory adherence rate (≥80%). Only a minority of respondents (17.8%) reported that OFC is required for the diagnosis of CMA. However, as in our study, most respondents (66.5%) reported the use of EHF as the first-line treatment in patients with CMA. This study also evaluated reasons for noncompliance. Limited resources, lack of awareness of any international guidelines, and not reading the national guidelines were the most important barriers to adherence to guidelines.

A recent web-based, cross-sectional, global survey, including 114 healthcare professionals (HCPs; 49% from the UK), assessed introduction of baked milk products as a challenge over 1 day compared to the milk ladder [13]. In contrast to our findings, the use of a baked milk challenge (82% of HCPs for IgE-mediated CMA; 75% of HCPs for non-IgE-mediated CMA) or milk ladder (60% of HCPs for IgE-mediated CMA) to assess tolerance to baked milk was high. Many of the respondents used the baked milk challenge or the milk ladder in home settings, particularly for patients with non-IgE-mediated CMA. However, approximately one-third of HCPs used the baked milk

challenge or milk ladder in children with IgE-mediated CMA in the home or both (clinical and home) settings. Nevertheless, no case of anaphylaxis during baked milk challenge at home was reported. The latter may be at least partially explained by efficient individual risk assessment (i.e., use of specific IgE tests, assessment of previous symptom severity, presence of less severe forms of non-IgE-mediated CMA, or mixed IgE- and non-IgE-mediated CMA).

The design of the current study does not allow one to reach conclusions on the reasons for higher rates of prescriptions of EHF compared with AAF in cases of severe CMA (anaphylaxis). In some countries, this may be explained by the higher cost of AAF compared with EHF [7]. However, in Poland, for children with documented CMA, the cost of AAF is fully reimbursed. In clinical practice, at least some children with severe CMA respond well to EHF. Thus, a good patient response and the physician's experience may play a role in formula choice. The latter may be particularly true considering that the recommendation for using AAF was based on consensus rather than strong evidence [6]. On the other hand, over 40% of respondents to our survey recommended AAF for a child with severe CMA. The use of AAF instead of EHF in specific cases of children with severe CMA may be justified by the risk-benefit ratio (the potential risk of a severe allergic reaction in those cases seems to outweigh the potential benefit of EHF) [6].

The impact of the marketing of specialty infant formulas and industry influence on physicians' prescription of these formulas was not evaluated in our study. However, HCPs, who remain a highly influential channel of marketing, are systematically targeted by the marketing campaigns of formula milk companies [14]. In a 2022 joint report [14], the World Health Organization and UNICEF recommended that HCPs should actively counter commercially driven messages on infant feeding and provide accurate, impartial information to caregivers.

In our study, the respondents were mainly general practitioners. The discrepancy between knowledge and their practice may be associated with the limited applicability and/or impracticality of implementing guideline recommendations in nonhospital settings. One of the issues that should be addressed in further guidelines is use of OFC in hospital and nonhospital settings. General practitioners at smaller medical centers may be less likely to use OFC due to parent refusal after a successful elimination diet.

Overall, adherence to the recommendations varies, but it is often inadequate. Lack of correctly implemented

recommendations may lead to harmful or unnecessary care [15]. A better adherence to guidelines requires greater awareness of the international recommendations, their acceptance, and applicability to physicians [16]. That may require translation and adaptation of the most recent recommendations, the provision of implementation tools, and cooperation with key opinion leaders in the area of CMA, as well as action to influence stakeholders and government into providing greater support and better care of children with CMA. One means of achieving this is through use of the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research & Evaluation (AGREE-II) Instrument, which was developed to address variability in guideline quality and to provide a methodological strategy for guideline development. The AGREE-II User's Manual [17] recommends that guidelines should include the applicability domain, i.e., the identification of potential barriers and facilitators to guideline application, strategies to improve uptake and implementation, and potential resource implications of applying the guidelines. However, a 2022 review [1] of the guidelines on CMA published from 2010 to 2020 found that only one document, the guidelines developed by National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), achieved the maximum score in the applicability domain, and the median score for this domain for all included guidelines was only 68% (Q1-Q3: 57-75%). The main limitation found was the lacking or insufficient description of facilitators and barriers to guideline application.

In conclusion, this survey provides a better understanding of current practices of Polish physicians, mostly working in general practice, in the diagnosis and treatment of children with CMA. There is a discrepancy between current recommendations and management of patients with CMA in Poland. The analysis of the results of the questionnaire does not allow us to conclude on the reasons for Polish physicians' failure to comply with recommendations and, therefore, does not suggest specific interventions. However, clearly, more educational efforts are required to increase the awareness of and/or adherence to current recommendations.

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Statement of Ethics

Ethical approval was requested; however, the Bioethical Committee of Medical University of Warsaw judged it as not required. All participants agreed voluntarily to participate in the study and were informed that the data would be analyzed anonymously. All demographic data were recorded in broad categories only. The additional informed consent was not required in the judgment of the Bioethical Committee of Medical University of Warsaw.

Conflict of Interest Statement

A.S. and S.B. have nothing to declare. A.H. has participated as a speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, i.e., Danone, Nestle, Nestle Nutrition Institute, Nutricia, and Mead Johnson. E.J.C. has participated as a speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, i.e., Nutricia and Mead Johnson. H.S. has participated as a consultant and/or speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, i.e., Ausnutria, Cargill, Danone, Else Nutrition, Hipp, Mead Johnson, Nestle, and Nestle Nutrition Institute.

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Author Contributions

A.H. and E.J.C. initially conceptualized the study and study design. A.S. and A.H. performed data collection and interpretation. S.B. supported investigation and obtained the resources. A.S. drafted the first version of the manuscript. H.S. and A.H. reviewed and edited the manuscript. A.H. is the guarantor. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Data Availability Statement

The dataset used and/or generated during this study is available from a given author upon reasonable request.

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SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS AND META-ANALYSIS

WILEY

Efficacy and safety of hydrolyzed formulas for cow's milk allergy management: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials

Agata Stróżyk¹ | Andrea Horvath¹ | Rosan Meyer² | Hania Szajewska¹



Correspondence

Hania Szajewska, Department of Paediatrics, The Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland.

Email: hania@ipgate.pl

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Abstract

Objective: To summarize evidence on the efficacy and safety of the use of extensively hydrolyzed formulas (EHFs) for the treatment of children with cow's milk allergy (CMA).

Design: Systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) per PRISMA guidelines. The risk of bias of included RCTs was assessed using the Cochrane Collaboration's risk of bias tool. In general, a narrative synthesis of the findings was performed. When sufficient data were available, a meta-analysis using the random-effect model was

Data sources: The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, and EMBASE databases were searched up to February 2020.

Eligibility criteria: RCTs, including cross-over trials, assessing children of any age with any type of CMA that compared use of a formula containing extensively hydrolyzed bovine proteins (whey and/or casein) with use of any other formula for CMA management, were eligible for inclusion. Each type of EHF was evaluated separately. Outcome measures included allergic reactions (ie gastrointestinal, dermatological, and respiratory symptoms), growth, tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins, health-related quality of life, and safety.

Results: Fifteen trials reported in 18 publications (1285 children) fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The study findings were limited by numerous methodological issues, including differences in outcome measures and their definitions, lack of pre-specified protocols and/or trial registration, and poor reporting of adverse events, methods of sequence generation and allocation concealment. The EHF products evaluated to date appear to be well-tolerated by most children with CMA. However, published studies do not allow for any conclusion to be reached regarding the benefit of one formula over another formula intended for CMA management.

Conclusions: This systematic review highlights the need for standardized treatment protocols, including an agreed-upon standardized set of outcomes that should be measured and reported in all clinical trials of specialized milk formula for the management of CMA.

Stróżyk and Horvath contributed equally.

Systematic review registration: PROSPERO, registration #CRD42019141061

¹Department of Paediatrics, The Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

²Imperial College, London, UK

KEYWORDS

caseins, cow milk allergy, extensively hydrolyzed formula, infant formula, milk hypersensitivity, probiotics, proteins, whey

1 | INTRODUCTION

The rising number of children with allergic disorders worldwide is a major public health concern, with cow's milk allergy (CMA) being one of the most commonly reported allergies, in particular in early childhood. Infants with a documented CMA, who are not breastfed, are recommended to receive a formula with confirmed reduced allergenicity.²⁻⁶ Current European Academy for Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) guidelines³ suggest that suitable formulas include those that are tolerated by 90% of children with a proven CMA with a 95% confidence interval (CI) and include extensively hydrolyzed formula (EHF) and amino acid formula (AAF). A systematic review performed in 2007 evaluated the indications for using an AAF and listed the following possible indications: symptoms not fully resolved on EHF; faltering growth/failure to thrive; multiple food eliminations; severe complex gastrointestinal food allergies; eosinophilic esophagitis; food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome; severe eczema; and symptoms while breastfeeding.⁷ This was followed by a critical literature review on the use of AAF in 2018 which concurred with some of these indications (failure of EHF, faltering growth/failure to thrive, anaphylaxis and eosinophilic esophagitis), but not with others.⁸ While an AAF is reserved for the more severe presentations of CMA, current guidelines recommend use of an EHF for most patients.^{3,5} However, there is still uncertainty regarding both the choice of an EHF for CMA management and the actual efficacies of different formulas. Efficacy and safety should be established for each hydrolyzed formula, as factors such as the protein source, method and degree of hydrolysis, and nutrient content (including the inclusion of pre- and probiotics) vary between brands. This review was conducted to summarize current evidence on the efficacy and safety of the EHFs used for the treatment of children with CMA. Each type of hydrolyzed formula was evaluated separately. The rationale for establishing the safety and efficacy for each hydrolyzed formula separately is because factors such as the protein source, hydrolysis method, and degree of hydrolysis that often depend on the manufacturer contribute to differences among hydrolysates.

2 | METHODS

The PRISMA guidelines for undertaking and reporting the results of a systematic review and meta-analysis were followed. The methods were pre-specified, and the review protocol was documented and registered in PROSPERO with registration number CRD42019141061.

2.1 | Type of studies

Only randomized controlled trials (RCTs), including cross-over trials (regardless of the length of intervention and length of follow-up), were included.

2.2 | Type of participants

Participants had to be children of any age with any type of CMA defined as a hypersensitivity reaction triggered by specific immunologic mechanism [ie IgE-mediated, non-IgE-mediated, mixed]. Diagnostic criteria for CMA were as described by the authors. Ideally, study investigators should have performed a pre-treatment double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenge (DBPCFC) to confirm the diagnosis of CMA. However, if this was lacking, the definition of CMA provided by the authors of the original studies was accepted. For each study, the diagnostic criteria for CMA were extracted.

2.3 | Type of interventions

Trials using a formula containing extensively hydrolyzed bovine proteins (whey and/or casein) compared with any other formula for CMA management were eligible for inclusion. We also included trials that evaluated any of the EHFs for allergy treatment supplemented with probiotics and/or prebiotics during the manufacturing process. Trials using plant-based or other animal milk-based formulas and partially hydrolyzed formulas were not considered for this review.

2.4 | Types of outcome measures

The primary pre-specified outcome measures included:

- mild to moderate allergic reactions, measured as the change/ difference between baseline and post-intervention symptoms (measured with any validated measurement instrument reported by the authors), between the intervention and control groups, including:
 - a. gastrointestinal symptoms (eg diarrhoea, bloody stools, and vomiting);
 - b. dermatological symptoms (eg eczema, atopic dermatitis, and urticaria);

- c. respiratory symptoms (eg cough, rhinitis, and wheezing);
- d. behavioural symptoms (eg irritability/distress, refusal to eat);
- e. a sum of the allergic symptoms, regardless of affected organ (ie the summed numbers for all allergic symptoms experienced by the subject for each study arm, regardless of the type, if the investigators combined data for different symptoms);
- f. severe allergic reactions (such as respiratory collapse or circulatory collapse; measured as the proportion of the participants reporting this outcome);
- g. adverse events (measured as the proportion of the participants reporting an adverse event throughout the trial).

Secondary outcomes included the following: tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins (measured as the proportion of the participants reporting they completely outgrew a CMA [ideally determined by DBPCFC, but if necessary, by another method previously defined by the authors]); growth, that is weight, length/height, and head circumference (measured as the change between baseline and post-intervention values, as defined by the authors); and health-related quality of life (measured with any validated instrument, as the change between baseline and post-intervention variables). All outcomes were analysed at time intervals reported by the authors.

2.5 | Search methods for identification of studies

2.5.1 | Electronic searches

The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL, the Cochrane Library), MEDLINE (PubMed), and EMBASE databases were searched for relevant studies from inception up to July 2019, and the search was corrected and re-run in February 2020. The search strategy included use of the Cochrane Collaboration's validated filters (http://work.cochrane.org/rct-filters-different-databases) for identifying RCTs in PubMed and EMBASE, which was combined with the main Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) and text key-words. In brief, the following search terms were used: hydrolysed, hydrolyzed, hypoallergenic, formula, diet, allerg*, cow, intolera*, milk, and humans (for details, see Table S1). The search was carried out independently by two reviewers (AS, AH), with no language, study duration, or length of follow-up restrictions. The search strategy was discussed among the authors; however, it was not peer-reviewed.

2.5.2 | Searching other resources

Three other databases including the http://apps.who.int/trialsearc h/, http://www.ukctg.nihr.ac.uk/default.aspx, and https://www.tripd atabase.com/ were also screened for unpublished and ongoing trials. Manual searches were performed of the reference lists of the included studies and key review articles, and previously published systematic

reviews/meta-analyses that assessed the effects of hydrolyzed formulas for the management of food allergy were also searched. Letters to the editor, abstracts, and proceedings from scientific meetings were excluded, unless a full set of data was obtained from the authors.

2.6 | Selection of studies

Two reviewers (AH, AS) initially screened the title, abstract, and keywords of every record identified with the search strategy, and they retrieved the full texts of potentially relevant trials and of records for which the relevance was unclear. The same reviewers independently applied the inclusion criteria to each potentially relevant trial to determine its eligibility.

2.7 | Data extraction and management

For a full list of the extracted items, please see PROSPERO protocol. Data extraction was performed using data-extraction forms developed by the reviewers. For dichotomous outcomes, the total number of participants and the number of participants who experienced the event were extracted. For continuous outcomes, the total number of participants and the mean differences and standard deviations were extracted. One reviewer (AS) extracted the data from the included studies, and the second reviewer (AH) checked the extracted data. If differences in opinion existed, they were resolved by discussion until a consensus was reached. In case of insufficient or lack of reported data, authors of the original study were contacted by email to request full data sets.

2.8 | Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

All included trials were assessed independently by two reviewers (AS, AH) for their risk of bias using the Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias (adequacy of sequence generation, allocation concealment, and blinding of participants, personnel and outcome assessors; incomplete outcome data are addressed, free of selective outcome reporting, and free of other sources of bias). Discrepancies between the reviewers were resolved by discussion until a consensus was reached.

2.9 | Measures of treatment effect

If feasible, we estimated relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for dichotomous outcomes and mean differences (MD) with associated 95% CI for continuous outcomes. Otherwise, we report P values provided by the authors of the included trials. The number needed to treat (NNT) with the 95% CI was calculated, if the difference between study groups in the dichotomous outcome was significant.

2.10 | Data synthesis

In general, a narrative synthesis of the findings was performed, since most data were not similar enough with regard to the outcome selection, definitions, and time settings for performing a data synthesis needed to perform a meta-analysis. In addition, insufficient data reporting in many cases also did not allow us to enter data into a meta-analysis. However, when feasible, the Review Manager (RevMan) (Computer program. version 5.2 Copenhagen, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2012) was used to perform meta-analyses using the random-effect model.

2.11 | Heterogeneity

If feasible, heterogeneity was quantified by $\chi 2$ and I2, which can be interpreted as the percentage of the total variation between studies that is attributable to heterogeneity rather than to chance. A value of 0% indicates no observed heterogeneity, and larger values show increasing heterogeneity.

2.12 | Subgroup analyses

A number of subgroup analyses were planned (for details, please see PROSPERO protocol). However, due to the limited number of RCTs for each intervention, these analyses were not performed.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Description of studies

Figure S1 provides a flowchart of study selection. See Table S2 for characteristics of 15 trials reported in 18 publications (one of which was a publisher correction) that fulfilled the inclusion criteria: Berni Canani JACI 2012¹⁰; Berni Canani JACI 2017¹¹; Berni Canani JPGN 2017¹²; Carroccio 1997¹³; Dupont 2015¹⁴; Hol 2008¹⁵; Isolauri 1995¹⁶; Kirjavainen 2003¹⁷; Klemola 2002 and 2005^{18,19}; Majamaa 1997²⁰; Niggemann 2001²¹; Niggemann 2008²²; Salpietro 2005²³; Seppo 2005²⁴; Paparo 2019^{25,26}; and Vandenplas 2013.²⁷ See Table S3 for excluded studies with reasons for exclusion. Moreover, five potentially relevant registered RCTs were identified (see Table S4).

All trials were published in peer-reviewed journals. Two publications^{14,15} reported results from one trial; two other publications^{18,19} reported results from another trial, and one publication is a publisher correction²⁶ of previous publication.²⁵ One publication is a letter to the editor; however, a full data set of tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins was obtained from the authors.¹⁰ All of the included trials were performed in developed European countries (Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands,

and the UK). Five studies were multi-center. 12,21,22,24-26 All of the included trials had some methodological limitations such as unclear random sequence generation, unclear allocation concealment, no intention-to-treat analysis, and lack or unclear blinding in some of the trials (see Figure 1). Allocation concealment was not reported in 11 of 15 trials (73.3%); 12-24 and a method of sequence generation was not specified in 8 of 15 RCTs (53.3%). 12,13,16,17,20-23,27

Only 5 of 15 studies reported a registration of protocol (33.3%). 10 - $^{12,25\cdot27}$ Sample size calculations were reported in 8 of 15 trials (53.3%). 10 - $^{12,14,18,19,22,25\cdot27}$ Compliance with consumption of the study formula was defined (\geq 80% of the study formula) and assessed in only two studies (13.3%), 11,12 and the results were reported in only one study. 12

Funding was declared by the authors of the majority of included trials, except two studies. ^{13,23} The authors of five RCTs declared no conflict of interest ^{10,12,14,24-26}; however, in eight trials, this item was not reported ^{13,16-23} and, in three trials, a conflict of interest was declared. ^{11,15,27} With respect to the one trial reported in two publications, the conflict of interest remains unclear. Dupont et al ¹⁴ reported no conflict of interest, whereas Hol et al ¹⁵ reported support from a research grant. In some of the trials, regardless whether a conflict of interest was declared, the study formulas were provided by the manufacturer.

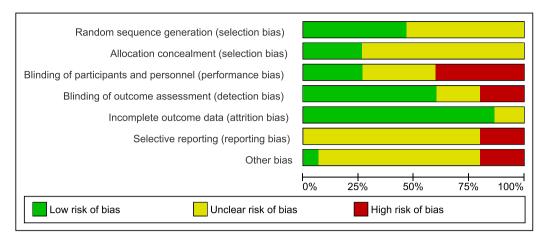
Studies were inconsistent regarding the age of participants. However, all trials included infants, and one study included children up to 15.7 months of age.²⁰ At enrolment, CMA was confirmed by DBPCFC in 11 (73.3%) study populations.^{10-13,16,18,20-22,24-26}

Four trials evaluated extensively hydrolyzed whey formulas (EHWFs) compared with AAFs^{12,16,21,22}; two trials evaluated EHWF compared to soy formula^{18,19,24}; two trials evaluated EHCF compared to soy formula^{13,23}; and seven trials reported in nine publications evaluated EHFs supplemented with various probiotics.^{10,11,14,15,17,20,25-27} Only 8 RCTs evaluated formulas which are currently commercially available. ^{10-13,22,23,25-27}

Studies were inconsistent regarding the intervention duration (which ranged from 1 month²⁰ to 36 months¹¹) and follow-up period (which ranged from 1-2 months²⁰ to almost 2 months [7.5 weeks]¹⁷ to 36 months¹¹ to 4 years¹⁸).

A concomitant intervention was imposed in only one trial (emollient and topical corticosteroids). ²⁰ In two RCTs, dietary counselling was provided ^{11,12}; in one trial, any other formula was excluded. ¹⁶ One study clearly stated that a cow's milk elimination diet was imposed, ²⁰ and authors of one RCT allowed children to consume cow's milk-free oligoantigenic foods. ²² In one study, no other food was introduced (Carroccio 1997¹³); in one RCT, common food allergens were excluded up to one year (vitamin D and calcium supplementation were also recommended; Seppo 2005²⁴). In one RCT, instead of cow's milk products, study formula was given, and during the first year of study, no soy protein product other than the study formula was introduced (Klemola 2002 and 2005^{18,19}); in one RCT, infants received solid milk and soy protein free baby food for two other meals (Salpietro 2005²³). Outcomes were reported inconsistently with regard to their selection and the outcome definitions.

(a) Risk of bias graph



(b) Risk of bias summary

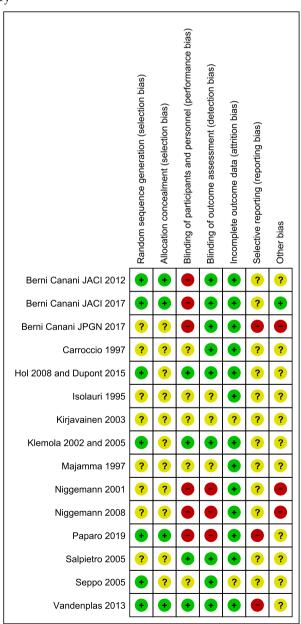


FIGURE 1 Risk of bias in the included studies



3.2 | Effects of interventions

The efficacy summaries are primarily organized by the outcome being examined.

4 | EHF COMPARED WITH AAF

4.1 | EHWF vs AAF

Data on an EHWF compared with an AAF were reported in four trials, which randomized 234 children (Berni Canani JPGN 2017¹²; Isolauri 1995¹⁶; Niggemann 2001²¹; Niggemann 2008²²). In all RCTs, EHWFs were used. However, these formulas were not the same, as they were produced by different manufacturers.

4.2 | Mild to moderate allergic reactions

4.2.1 | Gastrointestinal and respiratory symptoms

 Niggemann 2008²² reported that gastrointestinal and respiratory tract symptoms of allergy were similar in both groups. One exception was vomiting. Compared with the EHWF group, vomiting was more frequent in the AAF group (1/32 vs 8/30, P < .01).

4.2.2 | Severity of eczema

- Isolauri 1995¹⁶ reported significant reductions in the SCORAD (Scoring Atopic Dermatitis) scores in within-group analyses (baseline vs end of intervention after 8 months). However, the differences between the study groups were not reported.
- Niggemann 2001²¹ reported significant reductions in the SCORAD scores in within-group analyses (baseline vs 3 vs 6 months; Data are presented in figure only). However, the differences between the study groups were not reported. We contacted the authors; however, data were not available.
- Niggemann 2008²² reported no significant reductions in the SCORAD scores in within-group analyses (baseline vs. visits at approximately 28, 60, 90, and 180 days after the randomization; data are presented in the figure only). There were no significant differences between the EHWF and AAF groups with one exception. At visit 3 (approx. 90 days after the randomization), compared with the EHWF group, the SCORAD score in the AAF group was significantly lower (P < .005).

4.2.3 | Growth

Isolauri 1995¹⁶ reported no significant difference in weight between the groups (P = .09). However, compared with the EHWF group, the relative length was increased in the AAF group (P = .006).

- Berni Canani JPGN 2017¹² reported no significant differences in weight z scores at 12 months after the randomization between the EHWF and AAF groups. The median of weight, length and head circumference for age were shown at 3, 6 and 12 months only as a figure (data not shown).
- Niggemann 2001²¹ reported a significant, albeit small, increase in the length SD score in the AAF group (P < .04); but not the EHWF group (P-value not reported). Data on differences between the study groups were not reported and not available from the authors.
- Niggemann 2008²² reported no significant differences in growth parameters such as z scores for weight, length, and head circumference between the groups throughout the study period (up to 180 days). However, relative to Euro-Growth standards, weight was lower (close to −0.5), while length and head circumference were similar (close to 0), in both groups.

4.2.4 | Adverse events

 Niggemann 2008²² reported a similar frequency of adverse events in the EHWF and AAF groups (in the intention-to-treat analysis, 54% vs 55%, respectively). None of these events were related to the study products or considered serious.

Other pre-specified outcomes (ie severe allergic reactions, tolerance acquisition to cow's milk protein, health-related quality of life) were not reported in any of 4 RCTs. ^{12,16,21,22}

4.3 | EHCF vs AAF

No RCT was found.

4.4 | EHCF vs EHWF

No RCT was found.

4.5 | EHWF vs soy formula

Data were reported in three publications (two trials) [Seppo 2005^{24} , Klemola 2002 and $2005^{18,19}$], which overall randomized 338 infants. In both RCTs, the same EHWF and soy formula were used.

4.5.1 | Adverse events

• Seppo 2005²⁴ reported that they confirmed an adverse reaction to the study formula in 8 of 84 (9%) infants in the soy formula group and in 2 of 84 infants (2%) in the EHWF group. However, adverse reactions to the study formula were suspected in 21 of 84 (25%) infants in the soy formula group and in 5 of 84 (6%) infants in the EHWF group; therefore, all aforementioned subjects were switched

to another formula.

- Klemola 2002¹⁸ reported that parents of infants who were in the soy formula group more often suspected adverse reactions to the study formula compared with parents of infants in the EHWF group (28%, 95% CI: 18 to 39% and 11%, 95% CI: 5 to 19%, respectively; RR: 2.48; *P* = .006). Consistent with this, adverse reactions confirmed with DBPCFC occurred more often in infants in the soy formula group than in those in the EHWF group (10%, 95% CI: 4.4 to 18.8% and 2.2%, 95% CI: 0.3 to 7.8%, respectively; RR: 4.5; *P* = .031); however, the incidence was assessed by the authors as low in both groups.
- Klemola 2005¹⁹, which is 4-year follow-up of the aforementioned Klemola 2002¹⁸ study, reported no adverse reaction to soy in the EHWF group at the age of 4 years, and only one case of a delayed reaction to soy in the soy formula group (gradual worsening of atopic eczema and confirmed with an open 4-day challenge with soy). The risk of an adverse reaction to peanuts was non-significant for infants in the EHWF group compared with those in the soy formula group (RR: 1.89, 95% CI: 0.36 to 10).

4.5.2 | Growth

 Seppo 2005²⁴ reported a non-significant difference between the EHWF and soy formula groups in mean length (expressed as SD score) and mean weight during the study period.

4.6 | EHCF vs soy formula

Data were reported in two trials [Carroccio 1997¹³; Salpietro 2005²³], which overall randomized 52 infants. The same EHCF formula was used in both studies; however, the soy formula was different. As a plant-based milk, the almond milk group [Salpietro 2005²³] was not included in this review, as it is not considered as a formula for CMA management.

4.6.1 | Mild to moderate allergic reactions

Salpietro 2005²³ reported the development of secondary sensitization in both the EHCF group (four cases: one of eczema, two of vomiting and or diarrhoea, and one of wheezing) and soy formula group (three cases: two of eczema, and one of diarrhoea). In the soy formula group, symptoms disappeared after substitution with EHCF, and in the EHCF group, cases resolved after replacement with the almond milk.

4.6.2 | Growth

• Carroccio 1997¹³ reported a similar mean daily weight gain in both groups (almost 30 g) and no difference between the EHCF and

- soy formula groups (data not shown).
- Salpietro 2005²³ reported no significant differences between groups in length-for-age z score and head circumference-for-age z score throughout the study period (data not shown). The growth rate of weight, length, and head circumference in the EHCF and soy-formula groups was assessed as normal in reference to estimations by the Euro-Growth (data not shown).

5 | FORMULAS WITH PROBIOTICS

5.1 | EHWF vs EHWF/LGG

Data were reported in 2 small trials [Kirjavainen 2003¹⁷; Majamma 1997²⁰], which overall randomized 58 subjects. It is unclear whether the same EHWF was used in both trials.

5.2 | Mild to moderate allergic reactions

5.2.1 | Severity of eczema

Majamaa 1997²⁰ reported significant reductions in the SCORAD scores in the EHWF/LGG group (baseline vs. end of a 1-month intervention), but not in the EHWF group. However, the differences between the study groups were not reported.

Kirjavainen 2003^{17} reported significant reductions in the SCORAD scores in the EHWF group, EHWF/viable LGG group, and EHWF/heat-inactivated LGG group (baseline vs. end of a 1-month intervention). Compared with the EHWF group, the decrease in the SCORAD scores was significantly higher in the EHWF/viable LGG group (P = .02); however, this was a post hoc analysis only.

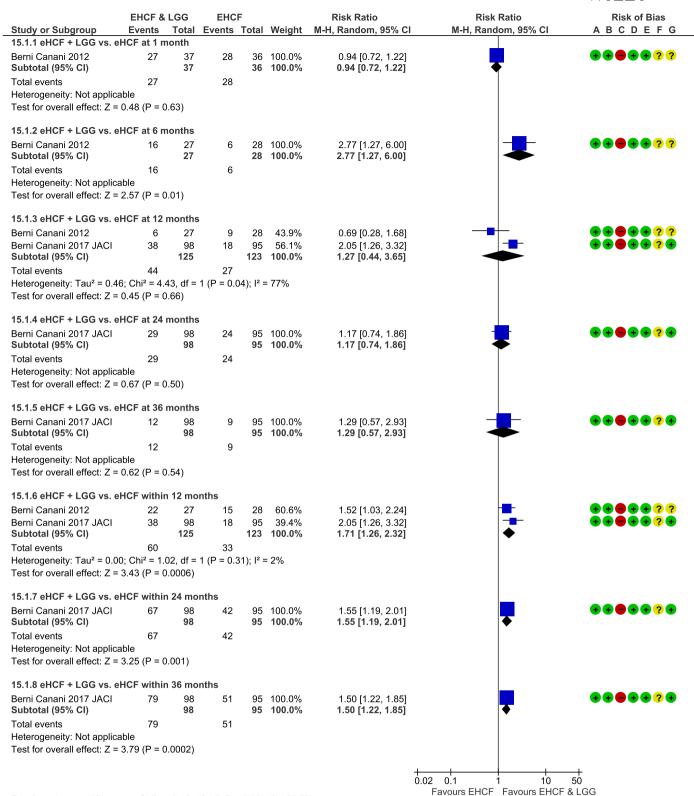
5.2.2 | Adverse events

• Kirjavainen 2003¹⁷ reported no adverse events in the EHWF group and the EHWF/viable LGG group. However, compared with these two groups, the administration of the EHWF/heat-in-activated LGG resulted in a significantly higher risk of diarrhoea (P = .05).

Severe allergic reactions, tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins, growth, and health-related quality of life were not reported. 17,20

5.3 | EHCF vs EHCF/LGG

Data were reported in two trials (Berni Canani 2012¹⁰; Berni Canani 2017 JACI¹¹), which randomized 348 infants. However, only 275 infants after the diagnosis of CMA was confirmed by the DBPCFC were further evaluated. The data sets of tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins for both RCTs were obtained from the authors.



Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 15.12$, df = 7 (P = 0.03), $I^2 = 53.7\%$

Risk of bias legend

- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
- (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
- (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
- (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
- (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
- (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
- (G) Other bias

FIGURE 2 EHCF vs EHCF with LGG. Tolerance acquisition to cow's milk protein



5.4 | Mild To Moderate Allergic Reactions

5.4.1 | Any allergic manifestation

 Compared with the EHCF group, there was a reduced risk of at least 1 allergic episode during the study in the EHCF/LGG group (RR: 0.51, 95% CI: 0.33 to 0.77) (Berni Canani 2017 JACI¹¹).

5.4.2 | Eczema

There were no significant differences in the risk of eczema (measured as a number of episodes) at 12, 24, and 36 months after randomization between the EHCF and EHCF/LGG groups (RR: 0.88 [0.42-1.53], 0.14 [0.01-2.65], and 0.16 [0.02-1.32] respectively). However, there was a reduction in the total number of episodes of eczema in the EHCF/LGG group, although the difference between groups was of a borderline significance (RR: 0.56 [0.32-0.99] (Berni Canani 2017 JACI¹¹).

5.4.3 | Urticaria

Compared with the EHCF group, there was a significant reduction in the risk of urticaria in the EHCF/LGG group at 12 months after the randomization (1 RCT, RR: 0.22 [0.08-0.61]; however, there were no significant differences between groups at 24 and 36 months (RR: 4.85 [0.24-99.7] and 0.97 [0.14-6.74]). There was also a reduction in total episodes of urticaria in the EHCF/LGG group compared with the EHCF group (RR: 0.39 [0.8-0.84)]) (Berni Canani 2017 JACI¹¹).

5.4.4 | Asthma

• There were no significant differences between the EHCF and EHCF/LGG groups in the risk of asthma at 12 and 24 months after randomization (RR: 2.9 [0.6-14] and 0.24 [0.05-1.1], respectively); however, there was reduction in the risk of asthma in the EHCF/LGG group at 36 months after randomization (RR: 0.12 [0.02-0.95]). The total number of episodes of asthma appeared to be reduced in the EHCF/LGG group, but the difference between groups was not significant (RR: 0.48 [0.23-1.02]) (Berni Canani 2017 JACI¹¹).

5.4.5 | Rhinoconjunctivitis

 There were no significant differences between the EHCF and EHCF/LGG groups in the risk of rhinoconjunctivitis at 12 and 24 months after randomization (RR: 0.97 [0.29-3.24] and 0.24 [0.05-1.1], respectively); however, there was reduction in the risk in the EHCF/LGG group at 36 months after randomization (RR: 0.12 [0.03-0.51]). The total number of episodes of rhinoconjunctivitis was significantly reduced in the EHCF/LGG group compared with the EHCF group (RR: 0.32 [0.15-0.68]) (Berni Canani 2017^{11}).

5.4.6 | Tolerance acquisition

• Two RCTs (Berni Canani 2012¹⁰; Berni Canani 2017 JACI¹¹) reported data on tolerance acquisition (defined as the negativization of a DBPCFC). Compared with the EHCF group, tolerance acquisition in the EHCF/LGG group was higher at 6 months only (RR: 2.77, 95% CI: 1.27 to 6.0); however, there were no differences between groups at 1, 12, 24, and 36 months (Figure 2). In 2 RCTs by Berni Canani (2012¹⁰; Berni Canani JACI 2017¹¹), tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins within 12 months improved in the EHCF/LGG group compared with EHCF only (n = 248, RR: 1.71 [95% CI: 1.26 to 2.32; no heterogeneity I² 2%; NNT: 5 [95%CI: 3 to 11] (see Figure 2). Based on the findings from one trial (n = 193), tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins within 24 months and 36 months improved in the EHCF/LGG group compared with EHCF group (RR: 1.55, 95% CI: 1.19 to 2.1 and RR: 1.5, 95% CI: 1.22 to 1.85, respectively (Figure 2).

5.4.7 | Growth

Berni Canani (JACI 2017¹¹) reported that anthropometric parameters (ie time-related changes in weight, length, and height) were similar in both study groups; however, data were not shown.

5.4.8 | Adverse events

 Two RCTs (Berni Canani 2012¹⁰; Berni Canani JACI 2017¹¹) did not report adverse events attributable to the administration of the study formulas.

Severe allergic reactions and health-related quality of life were not reported. 10,11

5.5 | EHCF/LGG vs soy formula

Data were presented in one small trial involving 20 infants only (Paparo $2019^{25,26}$).

5.5.1 | Mild to moderate allergic reactions

Paparo 2019^{25,26} reported full recovery from signs and symptoms of CMA during the follow-up period; however, no data were presented.

5.5.2 | Tolerance acquisition

 Paparo 2019^{25,26} reported similar tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins (defined as negative oral food challenge after 12 months) in the EHCF/LGG group and soy formula group (6/10 vs 2/10, respectively, RR: 0.5, 95% CI: 0.22 to 1.14).

5.5.3 | Growth

• Paparo 2019^{25,26} reported similar growth patterns in both study groups; however, no data were presented.

5.5.4 | Adverse events

 Paparo 2019^{25,26} reported no adverse events associated with the consumption of any formulas; however, no data were presented.

Severe allergic reactions and health-related quality of life were not reported. 25,26

5.6 | EHCF vs EHCF/L casei CRL431/B lactis Bb12

Data were presented in one trial involving 119 infants and reported in two publications (Hol 2008¹⁵; Dupont 2015¹⁴).

5.7 | Mild to moderate allergic reactions

5.7.1 | Respiratory symptoms (wheezing)

 Hol 2008¹⁵; reported rates of wheezing at 0-6 and 6-12 months after randomization were similar in both groups (RR: 1.17 [0.73-1.87] and 1.46 [0.82-2.6], respectively).

5.7.2 | Gastrointestinal symptoms

Dupont 2015¹⁴ reported that similar rates of GI symptoms (vomiting and diarrhoea) developed during DBPCFC at 6 months after randomization in both groups (data available from the reviewers upon request).

5.7.3 | Eczema

Dupont 2015¹⁴ reported significant reductions in the SCORAD scores in within-group analyses (baseline vs visits at 6 months after randomization). However, there were no significant differences between the EHCF group and the EHCF/probiotic group

in all included children (n = 110; P = .63) and in a subgroup of children with SCORAD > 0 (n = 72; P = .84).

5.7.4 | Tolerance acquisition to cow milk protein

Hol 2008¹⁵ (and Dupont 2015¹⁴) reported rates of tolerance acquisition (confirmed by a DBPCFC) at 6 and 12 months after randomization were similar in both groups (RR: 0.94 [0.62-1.42] and 1.3 [0.7-2.4], respectively).

5.7.5 | Growth

• Dupont 2015¹⁴ reported standardized growth indices (*z* scores) at randomization and at 6 months after randomization (all analyses were post hoc). In both study groups, there was a significant improvement in all anthropometric parameters (ie the weight-for-age, length-for-age, and weight-for-length *z* scores). However, there were no differences between the study groups.

Severe allergic reactions, adverse events, and health-related quality of life were not reported. 14,15

5.7.6 | EHWF/B lactis vs EHCF/LGG

Data reported in only one trial, which initially enrolled 116 infants (Vandenplas 2013²⁷).

5.8 | Mild to moderate allergic reactions

5.8.1 | Symptom-based score (SBS)

Vandenplas 2013²⁷ reported significant reductions in SBS (crying time, regurgitation, stool characteristics, eczema, urticaria, and respiratory symptoms) in both study groups. However, there were no significant differences between the groups throughout the study period.

5.8.2 | Growth

 Growth was assessed based on four possible feeding sequences over 1 year: EHWF-EHWF, EHWF-standard infant formula, EHCF-EHCF and EHCF-standard formula. Although over the first month of the feeding challenge, there were no significant differences between groups in growth parameters (weight, length, BMI, and HC), by 1 year of age, the EHWF-standard infant formula group had a better weight and the EHCF-EHCF group had a smaller HC.



5.8.3 | Adverse events

 Vandenplas 2013²⁷ reported similar rates of at least one adverse event in the EHWF/B lactis and EHCF/LGG groups (62% vs 64%, respectively).

Severe allergic reactions, tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins, and health-related quality of life were not reported.²⁷

6 | DISCUSSION

6.1 | Summary of main results

This systematic review aimed to summarize current evidence on the efficacy and safety of the EHFs used for the treatment of children with CMA. Only RCTs were included, and each type of EHF was evaluated separately. Fifteen trials reported in 18 publications fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Among those, 4 trials evaluated EHWF (of various manufacturers) compared with AAF. While differences between the groups were rarely reported, from the limited data available, findings suggest that both of these formulas are well-tolerated by most children with CMA. Growth and adverse events, if reported, were similar.

No trials compared EHCF and AAF. There were also no trials comparing EHCF and EHWF.

Seven trials reported in nine publications reported data on formulas supplemented with various probiotics. Two small trials reported on EHWF supplemented with LGG compared with unsupplemented formula. Both trials reported improvement in the severity of eczema in the study group; however, the differences between the groups were not reported (Majamaa 1997²⁰) or were only significant on post hoc analysis (Kirjavainen 2003¹⁷).

Two trials, performed by the same team, reported data on EHCF supplemented with LGG compared with unsupplemented formula. With regard to any allergic manifestations, eczema, urticaria, asthma, and rhinoconjunctivitis, there were significant differences between groups at some, albeit not all, time points. The probability of tolerance acquisition to cow's milk protein was higher in the EHCF/LGG group compared with the EHCF group at 6 months only. There were no differences between study groups at other time intervals (at months 1, 12, 24, and 36). However, the authors of the trials also reported an effect of EHCF/LGG on the cumulative incidence of the tolerance acquisition (ie within 12, 24, and 36 months). Growth was similar in both study groups.

One small RCT (reported in two publications) compared EHCF/ LGG with soy formula. No significant differences between study groups were found with regard to tolerance acquisition at 12 months, growth patterns, recovery from full symptoms/signs of CMA, and adverse events.

One trial (reported in two publications) provided data on EHCF compared with EHCF supplemented with *L casei* CRL431/*B lactis* Bb12. Similar rates of tolerance acquisition, respiratory and GI

symptoms, and growth between the study groups were reported and SCORAD scores were also similar.

One trial in children fed EHWF/B lactis compared with EHCF/LGG found reduced symptoms in both study groups but no differences between groups.

From the outcome perspective, tolerance acquisition to cow's milk protein was assessed in only some trials. Severe allergic reactions and health-related quality of life were not reported in any of the included RCTs.

Overall, from the limited RCTs available, study results suggest that the EHF products evaluated to date appear to be well-tolerated by most children with CMA. However, available data do not allow one to reach a conclusion on the benefit of one formula over another formula intended for the management of CMA. Similarly, the available evidence is insufficient for allowing one to reach a conclusion on the superiority of any of the studied probiotics.

6.2 | Limitations

The findings should be viewed in the context of the methodological limitations of the included trials. Only some of them were methodologically sound. Only for some of the included trials were sample size calculations available. Only some of the trials reported registration of the study protocol 10-12,25-27; thus, 2/3rd of trials was not registered. Moreover, discrepancies between what was reported in the protocol and publication were found (ie outcome assessment time points, not pre-specified outcomes, primary outcomes, and follow-up periods). Ideally, the diagnosis of CMA should be confirmed by DBPCFC, as consistently recommended in the guidelines. This was done in the majority of included trials^{10-13,16,18,20-22,24-26}; however, not in all of them. Intervention duration and length of follow-up varied largely among the included studies. Some of the included studies reported within-group and not between-group comparisons. Studies often did not report adverse events.

The lack of agreed-upon core outcome sets (defined as an agreed-upon standardized set of the most important outcomes), which include both benefits and harms and are relevant within routine clinical practice, is an important unmet need. It results in heterogeneity in reporting study outcomes. Similarly, differences in outcome definitions between the studies limit reviews such as this one. Ideally, the definitions of outcomes should be based on widely agreed-upon criteria. However, in most of the included studies, different definitions made direct comparisons between the studies difficult.

Not all investigators of the included RCTs reported on funding. In research on formulas, industry sponsorship is likely. While collaborative clinical research between academia and industry is of mutual and public interest, it should be reported.

Unpublished studies and abstracts were not included in this review. Trials with positive results are more eagerly published than

those with negative results, therefore, that may be a source of positive-results bias.

6.3 | Agreement and disagreement with other studies or reviews

To our knowledge, this is the first extensive systematic review focusing on EHFs only used for the management of CMA that has used such rigorous inclusion criteria focusing on RCTs. A systematic review of AAFs was performed in 2007, and a critical review of the literature on AAFs was performed in 2018 However, these reviews also included observational studies and non-randomized controlled studies and can, therefore, not be compared with our systematic review. Nevertheless, previous reviews on AAFs have also found these formulas are efficacious in improving symptom relief in patients with CMA, although the results of studies also did not allow conclusions to be reached in regard to the superiority of one AAF over another.

A 2019 systematic review by Qamer et al, ²⁸ published during the completion of the current review, evaluated probiotics for treating CMA. This review concluded that probiotic administration might be associated with a higher rate of tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins in children with CMA (low-quality evidence). However, all probiotics were pooled together, while it is considered that pooling data on different probiotics are not appropriate to assess the efficacy of probiotics. ^{29,30} In contrast, we showed an effect of a single probiotic (LGG) on the cumulative incidence of tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins (ie within 12, 24, and 36 months). Qamer et al²⁸ also reported they could not use meta-analysis to assess effects of probiotics on symptoms of allergy (SCORAD index) or growth in the included studies, as these outcomes were reported in different timeframes or units, respectively. They reported one probiotic-related adverse effect (diarrhoea) in one of their included studies. In our review, we encountered similar methodological limitations of included studies (ie heterogeneity in reporting study outcomes) that limited meta-analysis of effects of probiotics on outcomes. However, we found no growth or safety concerns with regard to use of a hydrolyzed bovine formula with(out) probiotics. Finally, the systematic review by Qamer et al²⁸ included a non-randomized (prospective observational) study by Berni Canani et al, 31 which impacts their overall conclusions. All of our included studies were RCTs.

Tolerance acquisition should be considered in the context of natural tolerance acquisition to cow's milk allergy. There is variation in published data on the acquisition of tolerance, depending on whether recruitment of patients was from a primary or tertiary centre. The Europrevall study by Schoemaker et al,³² which recruited patients from all over Europe, indicated that 69% of children with challenge-proven cow's milk allergy tolerated cow's milk by 12 months of age within diagnosis. This is in stark contrast to the findings by Skripak et al,³³who recruited children from a tertiary centre and found that 6% achieved tolerance by 2 years of age, 19%

by age 4 years, 42% by age 8 years, 64% by age 12 years, and 79% by age 16 years. The majority of RCTs included in our systematic review recruited patients from tertiary centres. While the severity of allergic disease may not have been the same as that reported by Skripak et al,³³ the studies also did not find such an early acquisition of tolerance to cow's milk as described by Schoemaker et al.³²

In the present review, we excluded studies evaluating extensively hydrolyzed rise-based formulas. While their use is in line with current guidelines, ⁶ the recommendations are based mainly on findings from observational studies only. ^{34,35} Thus, additional RCTs are needed.

7 | CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

This systematic review found only a limited number of RCTs reporting findings on the efficacy of individual formulas for the management of children with CMA. Although the use of EHFs is widespread, the evidence for their safety and effectiveness is very limited and quite insufficient to conclusively demonstrate equivalence to comparator products for growth and tolerance acquisition outcomes. This review demonstrates the need for higher quality studies on the efficacy and safety of different EHFs used for treating children with CMA. Agreed-upon core outcome measures to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of hydrolyzed formulas in CMA management should be established. Future research on the recommended duration of intervention and follow-up periods sufficient to observe effects and safety is needed.

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

HS has participated as a clinical investigator, and/or advisory board member, and/or consultant, and/or speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, that is Arla, Danone, HiPP, Nestle, Nestle Nutrition Institute, Nutricia, and Mead Johnson. AS has no potential conflict of interest related to this review. RM has received consultancy and lecture fees from Danone, Mead Johnson, and Nestle. AH has participated as a speaker for companies manufacturing infant formulas, ie, Danone, Nestle, Nestle Nutrition Institute, Nutricia, and Mead Johnson.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

ORCID

Agata Stróżyk https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5737-0844

Andrea Horvath https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9940-0001

Rosan Meyer https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5710-5570

Hania Szajewska https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4596-2874

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section.

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Dieta eliminacyjna u dzieci z alergią na białka mleka krowiego

Elimination diet in children with cow's milk allergy

Agata Stróżyk, Andrea Horvath

Klinika Pediatrii, Warszawski Uniwersytet Medyczny

STRESZCZENIE

Dieta z eliminacją białek mleka krowiego (tzw. dieta bezmleczna) jest wykorzystywana na etapie diagnostyki alergii na białka mleka krowiego (ABMK) (poprzedza doustną próbę prowokacji) oraz stanowi leczenie pierwszego wyboru u pacjentów z rozpoznaniem ABMK. Opiera się na eliminacji wszystkich produktów zawierających białka mleka krowiego (przede wszystkim mleka i produktów mlecznych) oraz tych, które mogą powodować reakcje krzyżowe (np. mleka koziego lub owczego). Zastosowanie diety bezmlecznej jest konieczne, jeżeli: dziecko ma objawy ABMK mimo wyłącznego karmienia piersią, przy karmieniu w sposób mieszany lub wyłącznie mlekiem modyfikowanym oraz po wprowadzeniu produktów nabiałowych w okresie rozszerzania diety. Dieta bezmleczna powinna być związana z opieką nie tylko lekarza prowadzącego, lecz także dietetyka i poprzedzona właściwą edukacją. Ocena nabywania tolerancji w doustnej próbie prowokacji (białkami pieczonymi, z wykorzystaniem drabiny mlecznej lub pełnym mlekiem krowim) stanowi nieodłączny element procesu leczenia.

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SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: ■ ALERGIA NA MLEKO KROWIE ■ DIETA BEZMLECZNA ■ DIETA ELIMINACYJNA ■ DRABINA MLECZNA ■ NIEMOWLĘTA ■ DZIECI

ABSTRACT

Cow's milk protein-free diet (dairy-free diet) is used for cow's milk allergy (CMA) diagnosis (precedes an oral food challenge) and as a first-line treatment in patients with confirmed CMA. Dairy-free diet is based on elimination of all foods containing cow's milk proteins (mostly milk and dairy products), and other food that may cause cross-reactivity with cow's milk proteins (i.e., goat or sheep milk). Dairy-free diet is necessary in case of: children with CMA symptoms regardless of exclusive breastfeeding; children who are mixed-fed or formula-fed; and/or in children with onset of symptoms at introduction of dairy products. Dairy-free diet should be associated with not only a physician, but also with a dietitian care and be preceded with adequate education. Reassessment of tolerance acquisition to cow's milk proteins with oral food challenge (to baked milk, milk ladder or fresh cow's milk) is an inseparable step of treatment process.

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KEY WORDS: ■ COW'S MILK ALLERGY ■ DAIRY-FREE DIET ■ ELIMINATION DIET ■ MILK LADDER ■ INFANTS ■ CHILDREN

Wprowadzenie

Alergia na białka mleka krowiego (ABMK) jest najczęstszą postacią alergii na pokarm u małych dzieci. Zgodnie z wynikami badania EuroPrevall, występowanie ABMK (potwierdzonej doustną próbą prowokacji) w Polsce szacowane jest na 0,6% (95% CI: 0,26-1,17) u dzieci do 2. roku życia¹. W niedawno opublikowanej innej analizie badania EuroPrevall częstość ABMK oszacowano na 1,7% (95% CI: 0,68-3,24), rozpoznanie alergii oceniano jednak tylko na podstawie kwestionariuszy wypełnianych przez dzieci w wieku szkolnym (7-10 lat) oraz potwierdzonej sensytyzacji (swoiste IgE, sIgE) w badaniu serologicznym².

Nadwrażliwość na mleko krowie, w zależności od mechanizmu, dzieli się na reakcje immunologicz-

GŁÓWNE CELE

- Omówienie zasad prowadzenia diety bezmlecznej u niemowląt i dzieci starszych z alergią na białka mleka krowiego (ABMK).
- Ocena monitorowania przestrzegania diety u dzieci z ABMK.
- Ocena nabywania tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego u dzieci z ABMK.

ne (nadwrażliwość alergiczna) i nieimmunologiczne (np. nietolerancja laktozy)³. W zależności od mechanizmu wśród nadwrażliwości alergicznej wyróżnia się: reakcję IgE-zależną (np. anafilaksja, pokrzywka, obrzęk naczynioruchowy); reakcję IgE-niezależną [np. enteropatia indukowana białkami pokarmo-

wymi (ang. food protein induced enterocolitis syndrome, FPIES), alergiczne zapalenie jelita grubego (ang. food protein induced allergic proctocolitis, FPIAP)] oraz reakcję mieszaną (IgE-zależną i IgE-niezależną, np. eozynofilowe zapalenie przełyku)⁴. W zależności od mechanizmu reakcja może mieć charakter wczesny lub opóźniony (**Tabela 1**).

Wywiad i badanie fizykalne stanowią punkt wyjścia do dalszej diagnostyki⁵⁻⁸. Warto skorzystać z zaadaptowanego do warunków polskich wywiadu żywieniowego ukierunkowanego na alergię pokarmową, opracowanego przez ekspertów Europejskiej Akademii Alergologii i Immunologii Klinicznej (European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, EAACI); użyteczny może być także 24-godzinny lub 3-dniowy dzienniczek spożycia wraz z oceną objawów^{8,9}.

Złotym standardem w diagnostyce potwierdzającej ABMK jest doustna próba prowokacji³. Jest to nadzorowana przez lekarza ocena tolerancji na pokarm zawierający testowany alergen³,8. Próba prowokacji może być prowadzona w sposób otwarty (pacjent i personel wiedzą, jaka próbka jest testowana) lub zaślepiony (personel wykonujący próbę i/lub pacjent nie wiedzą, czy testowana jest próbka z alergenem, czy placebo). Najbardziej wiarygodną metodą potwierdzania ABMK jest doustna próba prowokacji przeprowadzana w sposób podwójnie zaślepiony, ale nie zawsze w praktyce klinicznej jest ona możliwa.

Punktowe testy skórne lub testy przeciwko sIgE są zalecane przy podejrzeniu ABMK o mechanizmie IgE-zależnym^{3,5-8,10}. Wynik negatywny nie pozwala na wykluczenie ABMK, a jedynie świadczy o braku sensytyzacji – wyklucza zazwyczaj mechanizm IgE-zależny reakcji. Wciąż może jednak występować ABMK o mechanizmie IgE-niezależnym lub mieszanym – dlatego w przypadku wyniku niejednoznacznego lub negatywnego, ale z dodatnim wywiadem

w kierunku ABMK, konieczne jest przeprowadzenie doustnej próby prowokacji⁸. Światowa Organizacja Alergii (World Allergy Organization, WAO) nie zaleca w diagnostyce alergii na pokarmy: wykonywania testów oznaczających swoiste przeciwciała w klasie IgG oraz podklasie IgG4, testu cytotoksycznego, analizy włosa, irydologii (tj. diagnostyki na podstawie analizy zmian anatomicznych i/lub morfologicznych tęczówki oka), kinezjologii ani testów elektrodermalnych¹⁰. Eliminacja z diety białek mleka krowiego (dieta bezmleczna) stanowi podstawę leczenia ABMK^{3,5-8,11}.

Dieta eliminacyjna w diagnostyce i leczeniu ABMK

Dieta eliminacyjna polega na ścisłej eliminacji alergenu lub alergenów pokarmowych z diety matki karmiącej piersią i/lub dziecka¹². Jest ona wykorzystywana zarówno w diagnostyce, jak i leczeniu ABMK. Dieta eliminacyjna powinna być stosowana pod kontrola lekarza prowadzącego, optymalnie również dietetyka lub specjalisty żywienia^{5-8,12}. W diagnostyce ABMK stosuje się dietę eliminującą produkty zawierające białka mleka krowiego u matki karmiącej i/lub niemowlęcia; u dzieci karmionych mlekiem modyfikowanym lub w sposób mieszany wprowadza się odpowiedni preparat mlekozastępczy^{3,5-8,12}. Jeżeli po 2-4 tygodniach (czas może różnić się w zależności od podejrzewanego typu reakcji i ich ciężkości) wystąpi poprawa kliniczna, przeprowadza się doustną próbę prowokacji z pokarmem zawierającym białka mleka krowiego - ponowne wystąpienie objawów reakcji alergicznej stanowi ostateczne potwierdzenie ABMK^{5,6,8,12}. Jeżeli doustna próba prowokacji potwierdza ABMK, leczeniem z wyboru jest kontynuacja diety bezmlecznej^{3,5-8}. Jeżeli mimo stosowania diety eliminacyjnej objawy kliniczne nie ustępują, ale wciąż podejrzewana jest ABMK (np. czę-

Tabela 1. Porównanie objawów alergii pokarmowej w zależności od typu reakcji ^{3,39}			
	Czas od kontaktu z pokarmem do wystąpienia objawów	Manifestacja kliniczna	
Reakcja IgE-zależna	Zwykle w ciągu kilku-kilkunastu minut	 Łagodna/umiarkowana: ostry świąd, rumień, pokrzywka, obrzęk naczynioruchowy, zaostrzenie lub utrzymujące się atopowe zapalenie skóry, wymioty, biegunka, ból brzucha, ostry nieżyt nosa i/lub spojówek Ciężka: anafilaksja 	
Reakcja IgE-niezależna	Zwykle po co najmniej 2 godz.	 Ból/dyskomfort w obrębie brzucha, refluks żołądkowo-przełykowy, nieprawidłowa częstość wypróżnień i konsystencja stolca, obecność krwi w stolcu Ciężkie objawy: uporczywe wymioty, które mogą prowadzić do odwodnienia i wstrząsu hipowolemicznego; enteropatia z zahamowaniem procesów wzrastania; odmowa przyjmowania pokarmów, dysfagia 	

ściowa poprawa), lekarz prowadzący może rozważyć okresowe rozszerzenie eliminacji o produkty zawierające inne alergeny, np. białka jaja kurzego czy pszenicę⁵.

Dieta eliminacyjna u niemowląt karmionych piersią

Personel medyczny powinien zawsze promować i wspierać karmienie naturalne - podejrzenie lub rozpoznanie ABMK u niemowlęcia nie stanowi przeciwwskazania do karmienia mlekiem matki^{5,6,8}. W trakcie stosowania diety bezmlecznej przez matkę karmiącą i/lub dziecko (jeżeli przyjmuje ono pokarmy inne niż wyłącznie mleko matki) konieczna jest eliminacja wszystkich produktów zawierających nawet śladowe ilości białek mleka krowiego. Matka karmiąca piersią w trakcie diety eliminacyjnej powinna być suplementowana preparatami witaminy D (1500-2000 IU/dobę) oraz wapnia (1000-1300 mg/dobę)^{3,5,8}. Jeżeli niemowlę karmione piersią zaczęło przyjmować pokarmy uzupełniające zawierające niewielkie ilości białek mleka krowiego, w pierwszej kolejności zaleca się powrót do wyłącznego karmienia piersią, bez konieczności stosowania diety bezmlecznej u matki, z wyjątkiem sytuacji, gdy po powrocie do wyłącznego karmienia piersią u dziecka utrzymują się objawy ABMK3,5,6,8. Jednak większość dzieci karmionych naturalnie może nie prezentować nadwrażliwości, pomimo braku diety eliminacyjnej u matki, ze względu na prawdopodobnie niską zawartość uczulających białek mleka krowiego w mleku kobiecym14,15.

Dieta eliminacyjna u niemowląt karmionych mlekiem modyfikowanym lub w sposób mieszany

Dieta bezmleczna u niemowląt i dzieci karmionych mieszanką modyfikowaną lub w sposób mieszany polega na zamianie mieszanki zawierającej niezmodyfikowane białka mleka krowiego na odpowiedni preparat mlekozastępczy. Wybór preparatu zależy od wieku pacjenta, współwystępowania alergii na inne pokarmy, jak również ciężkości objawów klinicznych i składu mleka modyfikowanego^{6,7}. Na rynku polskim dostępne są preparaty na bazie mleka krowiego o różnym stopniu hydrolizy: hydrolizaty o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy (kazeinowe i serwatkowe) oraz preparaty aminokwasowe (Tabela 2). W Polsce hydrolizaty o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy oraz preparaty aminokwasowe ze wskazaniem w alergii pokarmowej są objęte refundacją Narodowego Funduszu Zdrowia (NFZ)16.

Hydrolizaty o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy są pierwszym wyborem w większości przypadków ABMK. W ich produkcji wykorzystuje się proces hydrolizy białek mleka krowiego, w którym powstają

krótkołańcuchowe peptydy o masie cząsteczkowej < 3000 Da, o zmniejszonej alergenności⁶. Na rynku dostępne są hydrolizaty o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy powstałe na bazie białek serwatkowych lub kazeinowych, jednak obecnie dowody naukowe nie pozwalają wskazać wyższości jednych preparatów nad drugimi¹⁷. W zależności od preparatu zawierają one dodatek prebiotyków i/lub probiotyków oraz średniołańcuchowych kwasów tłuszczowych (ang. *medium-chain triglycerides*, MCT).

Preparaty aminokwasowe są przeznaczone dla dzieci z ciężkimi objawami ABMK. Zawierają wyłącznie wolne aminokwasy, są pozbawione białek uczulających⁶. Zgodnie z zaleceniami ekspertów, wskazania do stosowania preparatów aminokwasowych obejmują: anafilaksję, zaburzenia wzrastania, ciężkie reakcje wielonarządowe (ze strony przewodu pokarmowego i/lub skóry) oraz współwystępowanie alergii na wiele pokarmów, FPIES, ciężkie objawy atopowego zapalenia skóry (jeśli objawy związane są z białkami mleka krowiego) i objawy podczas wyłącznego karmienia piersią nieustępujące pomimo restrykcyjnej diety eliminacyjnej u matki¹⁸. Preparaty aminokwasowe stosuje się również w przypadku braku odpowiedzi na leczenie hydrolizatami o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy (zazwyczaj brak poprawy po 1-2 tygodniach stosowania) lub braku ich akceptacji przez dziecko8. Polskie Towarzystwo Gastroenterologii, Hepatologii i Żywienia Dzieci (PTGHiŻD) zaleca ich stosowanie także u pacjentów z eozynofilowym zapaleniem przełyku w celu indukcji remisji3.

Preparaty sojowe

Preparaty sojowe nie są rekomendowane w ABMK i nie powinny być stosowane < 6. miesiąca życia z uwagi na ryzyko współwystępowania reakcji alergicznej na soję^{3,5-8}. W przypadku konieczności wykorzystania tego preparatu u niemowlęcia z podejrzeniem ABMK (np. ze względów światopoglądowych – rodziny wegańskie) decyzja ta powinna zostać poprzedzona próbą prowokacji³. Podejrzenie i/lub rozpoznanie alergii na białka soi stanowi przeciwwskazanie do stosowania tej grupy preparatów.

Hydrolizaty na bazie białek ryżu

Hydrolizaty na bazie białek ryżu obecnie nie są dostępne w Polsce, ale w niektórych krajach stanowią alternatywę dla hydrolizatów o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy białek mleka krowiego^{6,19-21}. Dane dotyczące ich skuteczności i bezpieczeństwa u dzieci z ABMK są ograniczone.

<u>Preparaty mlekozastepcze niezalecane w diagnostyce i leczeniu ABMK</u>

Hydrolizaty o nieznacznym stopniu hydrolizy (oznaczane zwykle symbolem HA, zawierające częściowo hydrolizowane białko mleka krowiego, tj. Bebilon Prosyneo HA; Nestle Nan Expertpro

Tabela 2. Preparaty mlekozastępcze przeznaczone dla niemowląt i dzieci z ABMK (dostępne w Polsce)								
	Energia (kcal)	Białko (g/100 ml)	Węglowodany (g/100 ml)	Tłuszcze (g/100 ml)	Składniki dodatkowe	Zawartość wap- nia (mg/100 ml)	Witamina D (µg/100 ml)	Zawartość laktozy
	Н	ydrolizaty o zna	cznym s	topniu	hydrolizy			
			0-6. m.ż.					
Bebilon pepti 1 Syneo	66	1,6 (hydrolizat serwatki)	7,1	3,4	GOS i FOS, Bifidobacterium breve M-16V	61	1,7	Tak (2,89 /100 ml)
Bebilon pepti MCT	66	1,8 (hydrolizat serwatki)	7,2	3,4	MCT	76	1,7	Obniżona (0,05 g/100 ml)
Nutramigen 1 LGG Complete	68	1,88 (hydrolizat kazeiny)	7,4	3,4	Lactobacillus GG	76	1,68	Nie
		Pow	vyżej 6. r	n.ż.				
Bebilon pepti 2 Syneo	68	1,6 (hydrolizat serwatki)	7,8	3,2	GOS i FOS, Bifidobacterium breve M-16V	79	1,7	Tak (3,0 g/100 ml)
Bebilon pepti MCT	66	1,8 (hydrolizat serwatki)	7,2	3,4	MCT	76	1,7	Obniżona (0,05 g/100 ml)
Nutramigen 2 LGG Complete	68	1,7 (hydrolizat kazeiny)	7,7	3,4	Lactobacillus GG	81	1,7	Nie
Nutramigen 3 LGG Complete	68	1,55 (hydrolizat kazeiny)	7,7	3,4	Lactobacillus GG	94	1,7	Nie
Preparaty aminokwasowe								
Nutramigen Puramino (od urodzenia, bez ograniczeń wiekowych)	68	1,88*	6,9	3,7	MCT	76	1,63	Nie
Nutramigen Puramino Junior (> 1. r.ż.)	100	2,8*	12,1	4,5	ND	100	1,4	Nie
Neocate LCP (0-12. m.ż.)	67	1,8*	7,2	3,4	ND	65,6	1,2	Nie
Neocate Junior (> 1. r.ż.)	100	2,8*	11,8	4,6	ND	90,3	1,3	Nie

Opracowanie własne na podstawie informacji zamieszczonej przez producentów FOS – fruktooligosacharydy; GOS – galaktooligosacharydy; MCT – średniołańcuchowe kwasy tłuszczowe; ND – nie dotyczy *równoważnik białka

HA; Bebiko HA NUTRIflor Extracare; Humana HA; Hipp HA Combiotic; Enfamil HA Digest)^{6,8}.

- Standardowe mleko modyfikowane bezlaktozowe (zawierające białka niepoddane hydrolizie)⁸. W przypadku współistniejącej nasilonej nietolerancji laktozy (np. w ciężkiej enteropatii) należy uwzględnić obniżoną zawartość laktozy lub jej brak w składzie hydrolizatu o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy lub preparatu aminokwasowego.
- Mleka modyfikowane na bazie mlek innych ssaków (zawierające białka niepoddane hydrolizie), np. koziego (w Polsce jest dostępny obecnie jeden preparat: Capricare)²².
- Napoje roślinne nie powinny być stosowane w 1. r.ż. jako zamiennik mleka kobiecego i/lub preparatów mlekozastępczych. Nie pokrywają one zapotrzebowania dziecka na podstawowe składniki odżywcze. Ich wprowadzenie do diety niemow-

lęcia może skutkować zaburzeniem wzrastania, niedożywieniem i ryzykiem niedoborów pewnych składników odżywczych – w konsekwencji m.in. rozwojem niedokrwistości z niedoboru żelaza^{23,24}.

Rozszerzanie diety

Dieta niemowlęcia z ABMK powinna być rozszerzana tak jak u dzieci zdrowych, czyli zgodnie z aktualnym schematem żywienia niemowlat, z pominięciem produktów zawierających białka mleka krowiego^{3,25}. Pokarmy uzupełniające należy wprowadzić w momencie wykazywania przez niemowlę umiejętności rozwojowych potrzebnych do ich spożycia – zwykle nie wcześniej niż w 17. tygodniu życia. (początek 5. m.ż.) i nie później niż w 26. t.ż. (początek 7. m.ż.)²⁵. Nie ma potrzeby opóźniania wprowadzania innych pokarmów potencjalnie alergizujących. Mleka innych ssaków (np. kozie lub owcze oraz produkty pochodne) nie są rekomendowane dla dzieci stosujących dietę bezmleczną z uwagi na ryzyko reakcji krzyżowych z białkami mleka krowiego8. Nie jest konieczna eliminacja z diety mięsa wołowego^{20,22}, wyjątkiem jest sytuacja, gdy współwystępuje również alergia na albuminy surowicy bydlęcej (Bos d 6) (dotyczy ok. 30% dzieci z ABMK)3,26.

Dieta eliminacyjna u dzieci > 1. r.ż.

Część dzieci z ABMK po ukończeniu 1. r.ż., zwłaszcza jeśli nie jest już karmiona mlekiem matki, może wymagać kontynuacji spożycia preparatu mlekozastępczego w celu właściwego zbilansowania diety. U dzieci > 1. r.ż. wciąż karmionych piersią istnieje możliwość zbilansowania diety bez konieczności włączania preparatów mlekozastępczych¹³.

U dzieci starszych zwykle stosuje się wzbogacane wapniem napoje roślinne oraz inne produkty będące źródłem wapnia. Napoju ryżowego nie należy podawać dzieciom < 4,5. r.ż. z uwagi na zanieczyszczenie arsenem^{6,27}. Napojów ryżowych nie należy mylić z hydrolizatami ryżowymi, które są kontrolowane pod kątem zawartości arsenu²⁸.

W przypadku dzieci w wieku przedszkolnym (zwykle z przetrwałą IgE-zależną ABMK i ryzykiem anafilaksji) rodzice powinni zadbać, by posiłki podawane w trakcie pobytu w przedszkolu nie zawierały mleka ani innych produktów z nawet śladową ilością białek mleka krowiego (informacja o alergenach powinna być dostępna dla opiekunów)²⁹. W przypadku spożywania posiłku w restauracji opiekun dziecka i/lub dziecko powinni sprawdzić informację o zawartości alergenów w danej potrawie (w razie potrzeby potwierdzić ich brak u obsługi). W przypadku wątpliwości alternatywą moga być potrawy wegańskie (należy jednak uważać na zawartość soi, zwłaszcza u pacjentów z alergią

na białka soi). W restauracji może dojść do skażenia krzyżowego, np. gdy potrawy bez białek mleka krowiego są przygotowywane z użyciem tych samych desek i narzędzi co te zawierające białka mleka^{13,30}.

W przypadku dzieci z reakcją systemową (anafilaksją) w wywiadzie, ciężkim przebiegiem FPIES oraz eozynofilowym zapaleniem przełyku konieczne jest ścisłe przestrzeganie diety eliminacyjnej. Każde dziecko z anafilaksją w wywiadzie powinno być również zaopatrzone w adrenalinę w autostrzykawce do szybkiego podania, w dawce odpowiedniej do wieku i masy ciała, oraz być przeszkolone w zakresie jej użycia3. Jeżeli starsze dziecko wybiera się w podróż zagraniczną, warto, aby miało ze sobą przygotowaną listę produktów i/lub składników potencjalnie alergizujących w języku kraju, do którego się wybiera. U dzieci starszych należy również rozpatrzyć możliwości żywienia podczas przebywania w szkole, na wycieczce czy w trakcie spotkań z rówieśnikami. Niezależnie od okoliczności, warto, by dziecko zawsze miało przy sobie przygotowaną awaryjną "bezpieczną" przekąskę na wypadek ograniczonej dostępności produktów bez białek mleka krowiego^{13,30}. W zależności od wyników oceny nabycia tolerancji, w diecie dziecka należy uwzględnić mleko pieczone i inne tolerowane pokarmy poddane odpowiedniej obróbce31.

Prowadzenie pacjenta na diecie eliminacyjnej

Każda dieta eliminacyjna wiąże się z wyzwaniami dla pacjenta i jego opiekuna, a także lekarza i/lub dietetyka, m.in. w zakresie jej przestrzegania i zbilansowania.

Przestrzeganie diety eliminacyjnej

Niecałkowite przestrzeganie diety może wpłynąć na brak poprawy klinicznej i błędne wykluczenie ABMK (na podstawie braku poprawy klinicznej po zastosowaniu diety eliminacyjnej, związanego ze świadomym lub nieświadomym jej nieprzestrzeganiem, a nie brakiem sensytyzacji). Dlatego wprowadzenie diety eliminacyjnej zawsze powinna poprzedzać edukacja przez lekarza prowadzącego i/lub dietetyka^{8,13}. Powinna ona obejmować: wskazanie produktów zalecanych (zamienników) i niedozwolonych (Tabela 3), zalecenie dotyczące suplementacji wapniem i witaminą D, a także nabycie umiejętności czytania etykiet produktów spożywczych, oceny ryzyka skażenia krzyżowego oraz bezpiecznego odżywiania się poza domem i podczas podróży¹³. Suplementy diety i leki również mogą zawierać białka mleka krowiego, dlatego opiekun i/lub pacjent z ABMK powinni sprawdzać ich skład. Warto również wskazać wiarygodne źródła informacji dotyczące ABMK i diety bezmlecznej⁸.

Tabela 3. Lista wybranych produktów dozwolonych i niedozwolonych w diecie dziecka z ABMK (opracowanie własne ^{13,30})				
	Produkty dozwolone	Produkty niedozwolone		
Źródło białka	 Hydrolizaty o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy lub preparaty aminokwasowe (w zależności od wskazań) Napoje roślinne (> 1. r.ż.), w tym kokosowe, migdałowe, owsiane, konopne, a także sery, śmietany i jogurty wyprodukowane na bazie ryżu, kokosa, owsa – powinny jedynie stanowić uzupełnienie a nie podstawę diety Napój ryżowy (co najmniej > 4,5. r.ż.) 	 Mleko krowie, kozie, owcze i innych ssaków, produkty mleczne, m.in. masło, maślanka, sery, skyr, śmietana, kremy na bazie mleka, lody na bazie mleka, mleko skondensowane, lemon curd, tłuszcz mleczny, białka mleka, jogurt, serek wiejski, mango lassi, ser paneer, mleko bezlaktozowe i produkty bezlaktozowe na bazie mleka Gotowe deserki dla niemowląt zawierające mleko i składniki zawierające białka mleka krowiego (np. mleko w proszku) 		
	Wyprodukowane lub przygotowane bez użycia składników zawierających białka mleka (np. świeże, mrożone, puszkowane, wędzone, suszone): nasiona roślin strączkowych, ryby, owoce morza, mięso czerwone, drób, orzechy, masło orzechowe, nasiona, tofu, jajka Należy unikać produktów krojonych u użyciem urządzeń, które mogą być używane do krojenia produktów zawierających białka mleka	Wyprodukowane z użyciem mleka lub innych składowych zawierających białka mleka (np. pasztety, sosy, wędliny, quiche, żywność gotowa zawierająca mięso)		
Źródło tłuszczu	Oleje roślinne, margaryna, awokado, orzechy i nasiona, sosy, dressingi przygotowane bez składników zawierających białka mleka krowiego	Masło, maślanka, śmietana, kremy, sosy i dressingi przygotowane z użyciem składników zawierających białka mleka krowiego		
Źródło węglowodanów (produkty zbożowe)	 Ryż, kasze, makaron, pieczywo, płatki zbożowe, wyroby cukiernicze i piekarnicze, tortilla, potrawy mączne (np. naleśniki, placki) bez dodatku mleka lub składników zawierających białka mleka krowiego (np. masła) Kaszki dla niemowląt i dzieci bez dodatku mleka (np. bezmleczna kaszka ryżowa, kleik ryżowy na wodzie) 	 Wyprodukowane z użyciem składników zawierających białka mleka krowiego, np. płatki zbożowe z dodatkiem czekolady mlecznej, gotowe owsianki z dodatkiem mleka w proszku, croissanty i inne wypieki z dodatkiem masła, placek naan Kaszki dla niemowląt i dzieci z dodatkiem mleka (np. mleczna, mleczno-ryżowa, manna na mleku) 		
Warzywa i owoce	 Wszystkie bez dodatku mleka lub składników zawierających białka mleka krowiego Gotowe deserki dla niemowląt bez dodatku mleka i składników zawierających białka mleka krowiego (np. mleko w proszku) Soki owocowe, musy owocowe i inne przetwory bez dodatku białek mleka krowiego 	 Z dodatkiem mleka lub składników zawierających białka mleka krowiego, np. surówka z jogurtem, jogurt owocowy, kremy owocowe na bazie mleka lub śmietany Gotowe deserki dla niemowląt zawierające mleko i składniki zawierające białka mleka krowiego (np. mleko w proszku) 		
Przekąski	 Żelki, galaretka, słodycze wegańskie (na bazie orzechów lub ryżu), słone przekąski bez dodatku białek mleka krowiego (np. chipsy), wafle ryżowe (bez dodatku czekolady), czekolada gorzka (bez dodatku mleka), kakao (proszek), karob, chrupki kukurydziane Przekąski dla niemowląt (zwykle bez dodatku białek mleka krowiego) 	Czekolada mleczna, lody, toffi i inne wyroby z dodatkiem składników zawierających białka mleka krowiego, kakao na mleku (napój)		
Gotowe obiadki dla niemowląt (słoiczki)	Większość nie zawiera dodatku mleka ani innych składników z sprawdzać etykiety pod kątem takiej zawartości	awierających białka mleka krowiego, ale zawsze należy		

Tabela nie obejmuje wszystkich produktów dostępnych na rynku polskim, ale najważniejsze lub najczęstsze w opinii autorów stosowane grupy produktów i/lub produkty

Soja i produkty na bazie soi nie są, podobnie jak preparaty na bazie soi, zalecane < 6. m.ż., mogą powodować występowanie reakcji alergicznej u dziecka z ABMK, dlatego powinny być stosowane ostrożnie

Czytanie etykiet produktów spożywczych

Każdy pacjent i/lub opiekun dziecka z alergią pokarmową musi wyrobić nawyk sprawdzania zawartości uczulających alergenów na etykietach produktów spożywczych^{3,8,13}. W Polsce informacja o zawartości mleka i produktów mlecznych jako substancji wywołujących alergię lub nietolerancję pokarmową (np. w przypadku laktozy) musi być wyróżniona na etykiecie produktu spożywczego (np. pogrubiona lub podkreślona)²⁹. W wyka-

Tabela 4. Zapotrzebowanie na białko, witaminę D i wapń u dzieci^{42,43}

		Zapotrzebowanie na wyl	brane składniki pokarmowe u dzi	eci	
Grupa wiekowa	Białko na poziomie RDA (białko krajowej racji pokarmowej)		Witamina D na poziomie Al (µg cholekalcyferolu/os./dobę)	Wapń na poziomie RDA (mg/dobę)	
	g/kg m.c./dobę	g/os./dobę	(Fig. and a series of the seri		
Niemowlęta: 0-6. m.ż. 711. m.ż.	1,17	14*	10 10	200 (AI) 260 (AI)	
Dzieci: 1-3 lata 4-6 lat 7-9 lat	1,17 1,10 1,10	14 21 30	15	700 1000 1000	
Chłopcy: 10-12 lat 13-15 lat 16-18 lat	1,10 1,10 0,95	42 58 64	15	1300 1300 1300	
Dziewczęta: 10-12 lat 13-15 lat 16-18 lat	1,10 1,10 0,95	41 56 53	15	1300 1300 1300	

*zalecane ≤ 15% średniego dziennego spożycia energii

Al (ang. adequate intake) – poziom wystarczającego spożycia; RDA (ang. recommended dietary allowance) – poziom zalecanego spożycia

zie składników białka mleka krowiego mogą występować pod różnymi nazwami, m.in.: mleko, mleko w proszku, kazeina, kazeinian sodu, wapnia, potasu lub magnezu, hydrolizat białka (w tym kazeiny), izolat białka serwatkowego, surowica białka, laktoalbumina, laktoglobulina^{8,13}. Na etykiecie wielu produktów znajduje się określenie: "może zawierać śladowe ilości mleka" (oznacza ono, że mogło dojść do skażenia krzyżowego, np. na obszarze zakładu produkcyjnego mogą być produkowane produkty zawierające białka mleka krowiego, stąd produkt może zawierać ich śladowe ilości). Eliminacja takiego produktu zależy zwykle od ciężkości objawów i jest ustalana indywidualnie z lekarzem prowadzącym i/lub dietetykiem (w przypadku ciężkich objawów ABMK może być wskazane wykluczenie takich produktów)^{7,8,13}. W przypadku produktów spożywczych sprzedawanych bez etykiet (np. na wage), jeżeli nie ma pewności co do zawartości białek mleka krowiego, powinno się ich unikać (ew. można poprosić o wyjaśnienie bezpośrednio producenta). Skład produktów się zmienia, dlatego należy za każdym razem sprawdzać etykietę nawet dobrze znanego pacjentowi produktu spożywczego¹³.

Bilansowanie diety bezmlecznej i ryzyko żywieniowe Mleko i produkty mleczne są przede wszystkim źródłem białka, laktozy, tłuszczu, wapnia, witamin D i B₁₂, ale również magnezu, fosforu, witamin A, B₆, ryboflawiny, kwasu pantotenowego^{11,13}. Aby zbilansować dietę eliminacyjną, konieczne jest dobra-

nie odpowiednich substytutów pokarmowych (czyli produktów, które mają zbliżoną wartość odżywczą lub zastępują eliminowaną grupę produktów w dostarczaniu kluczowych dla niej składników pokarmowych). Nieprawidłowo zbilansowana dieta eliminacyjna wiąże się z ryzykiem zaburzeń wzrastania i niedoborów pokarmowych^{8,13}.

Nieuzasadniona eliminacja alergenów pokarmowych może negatywnie wpływać na stan odżywienia matki karmiącej i/lub dziecka¹². U niemowląt dodatkowo opóźnione wprowadzanie pokarmów uzupełniających i ograniczona różnorodność pokarmów mogą zwiększać ryzyko trudności w karmieniu³². Jednocześnie stosowanie nieprawidłowych zamienników produktów eliminowanych z diety i ograniczona różnorodność spożywanych pokarmów zwiększają ryzyko niedoborów pokarmowych8. Niedobór kluczowych w tym okresie składników, tj. wapnia, witaminy D czy żelaza, może prowadzić do zaburzeń wzrastania dziecka z ABMK oraz gorszego rozwoju. W długoterminowej opiece nad dzieckiem z ABMK istotne jest monitorowanie przede wszystkim procesów jego wzrastania w odniesieniu do siatek centylowych, spożycia białka i mikroskładników (przede wszystkim wapnia i witaminy D) oraz rozwoju oralnych umiejętności motorycznych związanych z wprowadzaniem pokarmów o różnym smaku i konsystencji^{8,11,13,33}. Normy zapotrzebowania na białko, witaminę D i wapń u dzieci przedstawiono w Tabeli 4.

Białko

W przypadku niemowląt i dzieci starszych podstawową rolę w zastępowaniu mleka i produktów mlecznych jako źródła białka i tłuszczu u dzieci niekarmionych piersią odgrywa mleko modyfikowane o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy lub preparat aminokwasowy^{3,6,8,11,13}. U dzieci > 2. r.ż. alternatywnym źródłem białka mogą być drób i mię-

Tabela 5. Zawartość białka w wybranych produktach spożywczych w diecie dziecka z ABMK³⁴

Produkt	Zawartość g białka w 100 g produktu
Płatki drożdżowe*	Ok. 50 g
Soja**	34,3
Masło orzechowe	26,5
Nasiona słonecznika	24,4
Sardynki w oleju	24,1
Pierś kurczaka	21,5
Faso l a biała	21,4
Ciecierzyca	20,5
Krewetki	20,3
Wołowina	20,1
Migdały	20
Indyk	19,2
Dorsz	16,5
Amarantus	15,8
Komosa ryżowa	14
Łosoś	12,7
Kasza gryczana	12,6
Makrela	12,1
Jajo kurze	10,9
Tofu	9,9
Napój sojowy	2,5
Preparat aminokwasowy*	1,8-2,8
Mleko o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy*	1,6-1,9
Mleko kobiece	1,3

^{*}na podstawie informacji deklarowanej przez wybranych producentów

so czerwone, ryby oraz jajka (**Tabela 5**)^{13,30,34}. Źródłem białka roślinnego mogą być wzbogacane (fortyfikowane) w wapń napoje roślinne (np. sojowe, konopne, migdałowe, owsiane), nasiona roślin strączkowych, orzechy i nasiona oraz bezmleczne kaszki dla niemowląt (np. Bebilon Alerlac, Nestlé Sinlac). Produkty pochodzenia roślinnego zawierają białko niepełnowartościowe (tj. niemające wszystkich aminokwasów egzogennych potrzebnych do syntezy białka), dlatego powinny być uzupełniane przez inne źródła białka roślinnego (np. produkty zbożowe, nasiona roślin strączkowych lub oleistych)³⁵.

Tłuszcz

Źródłem tłuszczu w diecie dziecka z ABMK są oleje roślinne (np. oliwa z oliwek, olej rzepakowy, także oleje z orzechów i nasion), orzechy i nasiona, tłuste ryby, olej rybi (w tym tran), ale również mięso^{13,30,34}. Każde mleko modyfikowane i preparat mlekozastępczy są wzbogacane w długołańcuchowy kwas tłuszczowy z rodziny omega-3 – kwas dokozaheksaenowy (ang. docosahexaenoic acid, DHA) w ilości 20-50 mg/100 kcal, zgodnie z rozporządzeniem Unii Europejskiej³⁶. Celem takiego postępowania jest upodobnienie składu tych mlek do mleka kobiecego; reguła ta nie ma zastosowania w przypadku mleka krowiego czy napojów roślinnych.

Witamina D

Zgodnie z rekomendacjami Polskiego Towarzystwa Endokrynologii i Diabetologii Dziecięcej (PTEiDD) oraz Panelu Ekspertów (2018)³⁷, suplementacja witaminą D jest zalecana w ilości 400 IU/dobę u dzieci w wieku 0-6 miesięcy niezależnie od sposobu karmienia, a następnie w wieku 6-12 miesięcy – 400-600 IU/dobę, zależnie od dobowej ilości witaminy D przyjętej z pokarmem.

U dzieci zdrowych i młodzieży zalecane jest przebywanie na słońcu z odkrytymi przedramionami i podudziami przez co najmniej 15 min w godzinach 10^{00} - 15^{00} , bez kremów z filtrem, od maja do września³⁷. Suplementacja w tym okresie nie jest konieczna, choć wciąż zalecana i bezpieczna. W przypadku niedostatecznej ekspozycji na słońce rekomendowana jest suplementacja przez cały rok (u dzieci w wieku 1-10 lat: 600-1000 IU/dobę, u młodzieży w wieku 11-18 lat: 800-2000 IU/dobę, w zależności od masy ciała i podaży witaminy D w diecie)³⁷.

Pokarmowe źródła witaminy D obejmują produkty wzbogacane w witaminę D (tj. płatki zbożowe, napoje roślinne), tłuste ryby, olej rybi (w tym tran), grzyby (które były poddane ekspozycji na promieniowanie UV), żółtko jaja kurzego (zawartość witaminy D w wybranych produktach spożywczych podsumowano w **Tabeli 6**)^{34,37}.

^{**}z zastrzeżeniem dotyczącym ryzyka współwystępowania alergii na soję u dzieci z ABMK

Tabela 6. Zawartość witaminy D w wybranych produktach spożywczych w diecie dziecka z ABMK^{34,37}

Produkt	Zawartość μg witaminy w 100 g produktu
Śledź świeży	10,26
Łosoś	8,32
Pstrąg tęczowy	7,07
Sardynka świeża	5,17
Żółtko jaja kurzego	4,5
Ha l ibut świeży	4
Makrela	3,25
Mleko kobiece	1,5-8 IU/100 ml do 20 IU/100 ml (przy sup l ementacji witaminą D)
Pieczarka	1,7
Mleko o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy	1,7/100 ml produktu
Preparat aminokwasowy	1,2-1,7/100 ml produktu
Jajo kurze całe	1,5
Dorsz	0,75

Wapń

Zgodnie z Piramidą Zdrowego Żywienia i Stylu Życia Dzieci i Młodzieży (4.-18. r.ż.), zdrowe dziecko powinno spożywać codziennie 3-4 szklanki mleka (można je zastąpić jogurtem naturalnym, kefirem i częściowo serem)³⁸. W przypadku dziecka z ABMK konieczne jest zastosowanie odpowiednich zamienników, aby uzupełnić źródła wapnia.

Takimi zamiennikami są przede wszystkim produkty wzbogacane w wapń (tj. płatki zbożowe, napoje roślinne), tofu, sardynki w puszce (z ośćmi), orzechy i nasiona (np. migdały i sezam), suszone figi, żółtko jaja kurzego, biała fasola. Zawartość wapnia w wybranych produktach spożywczych zamieszczono w **Tabeli 7** 11,13,30,34.

Pieczone mleko

Wśród białek mleka krowiego wyróżnia się kazeinę (Bos d 8-12) i białka serwatkowe (α-laktoalbumina [Bos d 4], β-laktoglobulina [Bos d 5], albumina surowicy bydlęcej [Bos d 6] i immunoglobuliny). Różnią się one wrażliwością na temperaturę – białka serwatkowe, ze względu na swoją strukturę, są bardziej podatne na działanie wysokiej temperatury (> 90°C)³. U dzieci z IgE-zależną ABMK, u których na podstawie diagnostyki komponentowej określono, które białka mleka krowiego powodują reakcję alergiczną, można spróbować wykorzystać tę właściwość. Ryzyko wystąpienia reakcji

Tabela 7. Zawartość wapnia w wybranych produktach spożywczych w diecie dziecka z ABMK³⁴

Produkt	Zawartość mg wapnia/100 g produktu
Mak	1266
Sardynka w oleju	330
Migdały	239
Figi suszone	201
Tofu	175
Fasola biała, suche nasiona	163
Żółtko jaja kurzego	147
Nasiona słonecznika	131
Napój migdałowy wzbogacany, bez cukru	120 (zależy od producenta)
Nasiona sezamu	114
Pasta tahini	108,8
Jarmuż	97,3
Szpinak mrożony	75
Preparaty aminokwasowe	66-90,3/100 ml
Hydrolizat o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy	61-76/100 ml
Jajo kurze całe	40,9
Ciecierzyca, suche nasiona	57
Kapusta biała	56,3
Masło orzechowe	46
Orzechy nerkowca	45
Pestki dyni	43
Sardynka świeża	39,5
Kapusta pekińska	36,55
Brokuły	30
Kalarepa	29
Mleko kobiece	Ok. 20,6

niepożądanej po wprowadzeniu białek mleka krowiego poddanych obróbce termicznej u dzieci uczulonych jedynie na białka serwatkowe jest niezwykle małe. Jednak u wielu pacjentów, także z alergią IgE-niezależną, pieczone białka mleka wykorzystuje się w ocenie nabywania tolerancji, ponieważ są dobrze tolerowane (patrz: Ocena nabywania tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego). Włączenie pieczonego mleka może nie tylko poprawić jakość diety, lecz także wpłynąć pozytywnie na samopoczu-

cie dziecka (m.in. zwiększając jego swobodę w spotkaniach z rówieśnikami)³¹. Decyzja o przeprowadzeniu próby tolerancji mleka pieczonego powinna zostać podjęta wspólnie z lekarzem prowadzącym¹³. W przypadku stwierdzenia tolerancji należy wprowadzić mleko pieczone do diety dziecka i zadbać o regularne uwzględnianie takich produktów w posiłkach.

Ocena nabywania tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego (drabina mleczna)

Ocena nabywania tolerancji powinna być nieodłącznym elementem procesu leczenia dziecka z ABMK. Próba prowokacji może być przeprowadzana u większości pacjentów w warunkach domowych, co wiąże się z niedużym kosztem dla systemu opieki zdrowotnej³¹. Wytyczne zwykle zalecają jej przeprowadzenie po 6 miesiącach od rozpoczęcia diety eliminacyjnej lub po ukończeniu przez dziecko 9-12 miesięcy; powinna być ona planowana indywidualnie, z uwzględnieniem rodzaju i ciężkości objawów oraz decyzji lekarza prowadzącego^{3,5,8}.

W przypadku dzieci z IgE-niezależną ABMK ocenę nabywania tolerancji przeprowadza się zgodnie z koncepcją drabiny mlecznej, która polega na rozpoczynaniu od wprowadzania niewielkich ilości białek mleka krowiego poddanych wysokiej obróbce termicznej (białka pieczonego) o istotnie zmniejszonej alergenności, a następnie stopniowym zwiększaniu ich ilości i wprowadzaniu postaci poddanych coraz mniejszej obróbce termicznej^{3,39}. Obecnie w Polsce stosowana jest przetłumaczona na język polski wersja drabiny mlecznej opracowanej w 2017 r. przez ekspertów MAP (Milk Allergy in Primary Care), dostępna m.in. jako element stanowiska PTGHiŻD dotyczącego diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK^{3,39}. W skrócie, drabina mleczna rozpoczyna się od oceny tolerancji kruchego ciastka lub biszkoptu (pół lub cały – zależy od decyzji lekarza, który ocenia ryzyko wystąpienia reakcji), następnie wprowadza się muffinkę, w kolejnym kroku - naleśnik, następnie 15 g zapiekanego twardego sera (np. cheddar na zapiekance), kolejno 125 ml jogurtu, a w ostatnim etapie - mleko pasteryzowane lub odpowiednie mleko modyfikowane dla niemowląt (zwykle zaczyna się od 100 ml), na końcu można spróbować pasteryzowane sery śmietankowe i miękkie^{3,39}. W każdym kroku ocenia się, czy pacjent dobrze toleruje określoną postać białek mleka krowiego; jeżeli tak, odpowiednio zwiększa się ilość ocenianego produktu lub przechodzi do następnego "szczebla drabiny". Produkty, które są tolerowane, powinny zostać włączone do diety dziecka. W przypadku braku tolerancji (wystąpienie niepożądanej reakcji) należy wrócić do ostatniej tolerowanej postaci białka mleka krowiego, a w przypadku nietolerancji białka pieczonego – powtórzyć próbę prowokacji w terminie ustalonym z lekarzem prowadzącym.

Wprowadzanie kolejnych tolerowanych postaci białka mleka krowiego z wykorzystaniem drabiny mlecznej umożliwia zwiększenie różnorodności i jakości diety oraz poprawę jakości życia. Sugeruje się także, że może wpłynąć na szybszy rozwój tolerancji na mleko niepoddane działaniu wysokiej temperatury, bez negatywnego wpływu na proces wzrastania dziecka, przepuszczalność jelitową i ciężkość chorób współistniejących (np. astmy)^{11,31,39-41}.

Drabina mleczna powstała z myślą przede wszystkim o alergii pokarmowej IgE-niezależnej, jednak pojawiły się doniesienia o korzyści z jej zastosowania również u dzieci z IgE-zależną ABMK^{31,40}. Mimo że jest ona zalecana w ocenie nabywania tolerancji u dzieci z IgE-niezależną ABMK, nie została jeszcze zwalidowana, a efekt i bezpieczeństwo jej wykorzystania nie zostały udokumentowane w badaniach klinicznych. Grupy, u których można wypróbować drabinę mleczną, to pacjenci³¹:

- z alergią IgE-niezależną (z wyłączeniem FPIES);
- z alergią IgE-zależną z reakcjami łagodnymi (ujemne/niskie stężenia sIgE na mleko oraz ujemny punktowy test skórny), bez epizodów anafilaksji w wywiadzie, bez astmy (ew. ze stabilną astmą leczoną lekami przeciwastmatycznymi);
- z możliwością nadzoru próby prowokacji w ośrodku z łatwym dostępem do oddziału ratunkowego
- oraz pacjenci młodsi, w okresie wczesnodziecięcym.

Podsumowanie

Dieta z eliminacją białek mleka krowiego u dzieci z ABMK może pełnić funkcję diagnostyczną i leczniczą. Doustna próba prowokacji poprzedzona okresowym stosowaniem diety eliminacyjnej u matki karmiącej i/lub dziecka jest konieczna, by potwierdzić rozpoznanie ABMK. Dieta bezmleczna jest leczeniem z wyboru u dzieci z rozpoznaną ABMK (niezależnie od mechanizmu). Powinna być stosowana pod opieką lekarza prowadzącego i dietetyka dziecięcego. W procesie terapeutycznym niezwykle ważne są konsekwentne przestrzeganie diety, stosowanie odpowiednich zamienników mleka i produktów mlecznych (w przypadku niemowląt i małych dzieci - dobór preparatu mlekozastępczego), w razie potrzeby również suplementacja wapniem i witaminą D oraz monitorowanie procesu wzrastania i stanu odżywienia. Dziecko na diecie bezmlecznej powinno być poddawane ocenie nabywania tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego (zaczynając od mleka pieczonego). Wprowadzenie produktów z białkami mleka poddanymi obróbce termicznej pozwala na lepsze zbilansowanie diety i poprawę jakości życia pacjenta i jego rodziny.

mgr Agata Stróżyk

Klinika Pediatrii Warszawski Uniwersytet Medyczny 02-091 Warszawa, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 63A

ag.strozyk@gmail.com

Autorstwo manuskryptu:

Agata Stróżyk – opracowanie koncepcji badania/pracy naukowej, analiza i interpretacja danych, napisanie artykułu, nadzór nad ostateczną wersją artykułu,

Andrea Horvath – merytoryczna recenzja artykułu, nadzór nad ostateczną wersją artykułu.

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DO ZAPAMIĘTANIA

- Dieta z eliminacją białek mleka krowiego jest kluczowa zarówno w diagnostyce, jak i leczeniu alergii na białka mleka krowiego (ABMK).
- Dieta bezmleczna powinna być stosowana zgodnie ze wskazaniami, pod opieką lekarza prowadzącego i optymalnie również dietetyka, i poprzedzona odpowiednią edukacją w zakresie unikania produktów potencjalnie alergizujących w różnych sytuacjach życiowych oraz stosowania substytutów pokarmowych eliminowanych z diety produktów.
- Ocena nabywania tolerancji w doustnej próbie prowokacji powinna być zawsze ujęta w planie leczenia.
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prace poglądowe

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Podsumowanie

W pracy doktorskiej przedstawiono wyniki dwóch przeglądów systematycznych, badania przekrojowego i niesystematycznego przeglądu piśmiennictwa. Pierwszy przegląd systematyczny ocenił jakość wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK u dzieci i/lub dorosłych opublikowanych w latach 2010-2020. Badanie przekrojowe oceniło przestrzeganie wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia dzieci z ABMK przez polskich lekarzy, głównie przyjmujących pacjentów ambulatoryjnych. Drugi przegląd systematyczny pozwolił na podsumowanie dowodów naukowych dotyczących skuteczności i bezpieczeństwa stosowania HZn białek serwatki i/lub kazeiny w leczeniu dzieci z ABMK. Ostatnia publikacja na podstawie niesystematycznego przeglądu piśmiennictwa podsumowała ogólne zasady stosowania diety eliminacyjnej u dzieci z ABMK.

W pierwszym przeglądzie systematycznym oceniono jakość wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia dzieci i/lub dorosłych z ABMK, opracowanych pod auspicjami towarzystw lub instytucji naukowych, które opublikowano w latach 2010-2020. Przeszukano 5 baz danych medycznych oraz repozytoria wytycznych od stycznia 2010 do kwietnia 2021. Jakość metodologiczna wytycznych została oceniona z użyciem narzędzia AGREE II. Wyniki zostały przedstawione jako mediana z zakresami kwartyli (Q1 – niższy, Q3 – wyższy). Podsumowano również tabelarycznie rekomendacje zawarte we włączonych wytycznych.

Kryteria włączenia spełniło 12 wytycznych, w tym 4 międzynarodowe i 8 krajowych. Mediana wyników dla wszystkich domen przekraczała 60%, z wyjątkiem poprawności metodyki, która cechowała się najniższą medianą wyników (30%, Q1-Q3: 15-67%). Przejrzystość prezentacji była najwyżej ocenioną domeną (92%, Q1-Q3: 81-100%). Trzy wytyczne (NICE, the British Society for Allergy & Clinical Immunology i WAO) uzyskały najwyższy możliwy wynik (100%) przynajmniej w trzech domenach i ogólnej ocenie.

W wynikach stwierdzono, że większość ocenionych wytycznych była dobrej lub bardzo dobrej jakości. Poprawność metodologiczna była najsłabiej ocenioną domeną dla wszystkich publikacji, co wynikało głównie z niejasnego opisu oceny siły dowodów naukowych oraz procesu aktualizacji rekomendacji. W przyszłych wytycznych powinno zostać uwzględnione systematyczne podsumowanie i ocena dowodów naukowych z użyciem narzędzia zalecanego przez konsorcjum AGREE II (np. GRADE) Wyniki przeglądu stanowiły wsparcie dla zespołów opracowujących międzynarodowe wytyczne DRACMA i krajowe stanowisko PTGHiŻDz, dotyczące prowadzenia pacjenta pediatrycznego z ABMK. [World Allergy Organ J., 2022; 15, 100613].

Badanie przekrojowe oceniło przestrzeganie wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK przez polskich lekarzy. Stanowiło również źródło danych dotyczących aktualnego wdrażania rekomendacji dla ekspertów opracowujących aktualizację wytycznych PTGHiŻDz. Badanie przeprowadzono z przypadkowym doborem próby, z użyciem anonimowego kwestionariusza internetowego, który został udostępniony od 15 stycznia do 10 marca 2020 r. W badaniu wzięło udział 605. lekarzy, z czego większość stanowili pediatrzy przyjmujący pacjentów ambulatoryjnych. Tylko mniejszość przestrzegała obecnych wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK. W przeciwieństwie do rekomendacji, mniejszość respondentów przeprowadzała

doustną próbę prowokacji, by potwierdzić rozpoznanie ABMK; przy czym, większość z tej grupy osób przeprowadzała ją w sposób otwarty. Przeważająca część badanych prawidłowo zaleciła stosowanie HZn jako leczenie pierwszego wyboru u dzieci z łagodnymi lub umiarkowanymi objawami ABMK. Jednak mniej niż połowa respondentów przepisałaby preparat aminokwasowy dzieciom z ciężką ABMK (anafilaksją). Tylko połowa badanych przeprowadzała doustna próbę prowokacji, by ocenić nabycie tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego; więcej respondentów deklarowało jej przeprowadzenie z użyciem pieczonych białek mleka w porównaniu ze świeżym mlekiem. Głównymi źródłami wiedzy dotyczącej diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK były krajowe i międzynarodowe konferencje, warsztaty i książki.

Wyniki badania wykazały, że istnieje rozbieżność między praktyką polskich lekarzy, przyjmujących pacjentów ambulatoryjnych z podejrzeniem lub rozpoznaniem ABMK, a rekomendacjami dotyczącymi diagnostyki i leczenia tej choroby. Ograniczeniem ankiety był brak oceny przyczyn nieprzestrzegania wytycznych, zwłaszcza w zakresie rozpoznawania ABMK z użyciem doustnej próby prowokacji oraz oceny nabywania tolerancji. Prawdopodobną przyczyną zaniechania wykonywania doustnej próby prowokacji przez polskich lekarzy może być brak odpowiednich zasobów i wiedzy do przeprowadzania jej w warunkach ambulatoryjnych. Kontynuacja prowadzenia działalności edukacyjnej wśród polskich lekarzy wydaje się konieczna, aby zwiększyć ich świadomość i stopień przestrzegania przez nich wytycznych. W prowadzeniu edukacji lekarzy warto wykorzystać najczęściej raportowane przez nich w ankiecie źródła wiedzy [Int Arch Allergy Immunol., 2022; 25:1-8].

Zgodnie z wszystkimi narzędziami opisującymi metodykę tworzenia wytycznych praktyki klinicznej (AGREE, GIN-McMaster, AOTMiT) ich wdrażanie i monitorowanie tego procesu stanowią element nieodłączny. Wprowadzanie wytycznych do codziennej praktyki klinicznej wymaga działań na poziomie edukacyjnym, społecznym, jak i politycznym. Praktyki klinicznej wymaga działań na poziomie edukacyjnym, społecznym, jak i politycznym. Praktyki klinicznej i czynniki sprzyjające. Praktyki pracy dotyczącej wdrażania wytycznych DRACMA, wymieniono następujące bariery we wprowadzaniu rekomendacji do praktyki klinicznej: indywidualne (np. związane ze zrozumieniem rekomendacji opublikowanych w języku nieojczystym), motywacyjne, organizacyjne (np. brak narzędzi do implementacji wytycznych), społeczne (np. wpływ osób silnie opiniotwórczych) i ekonomiczne (np. niewystarczające zasoby finansowe przeznaczone na szkolenia).

W badaniu ankietowym odnotowano, że duży odsetek respondentów stosował HZn zarówno u dzieci z łagodnymi lub umiarkowanymi, jak i ciężkimi objawami ABMK. HZn są zalecane w leczeniu dziecka z ABMK,^{3,18,19} jednak ich skuteczność i bezpieczeństwo nie zostały ocenione w sposób systematyczny. Dowody naukowe dotyczące skuteczności i bezpieczeństwa stosowania HZn białek serwatkowych i/lub kazeinowych (z dodatkiem lub bez probiotyków), w porównaniu z dowolnym innym preparatem mlekozastępczym w leczeniu dzieci z ABMK posumowano w przeglądzie systematycznym badań z randomizacją. Przeszukano trzy elektroniczne bazy danych medycznych: Cochrane, MEDLINE i EMBASE do lutego 2020 roku. Kryteria włączenia spełniło 15 badań raportowanych w 18. publikacjach (1285 dzieci). Ryzyko błędu systematycznego zostało zidentyfikowane we wszystkich włączonych badaniach (m.in. wybiórczość raportowania oraz niejasne raportowanie wytworzenia kodu przydziału losowego w procesie randomizacji

i utajnienia procesu randomizacji). Badania cechowały się dużą heterogenicznością, dlatego analizy przeprowadzono w większości w sposób opisowy.

Nie stwierdzono istotnych różnic w odniesieniu do ocenianych punktów końcowych między HZn białek serwatkowych w porównaniu z preparatami aminokwasowymi (4 badania); odsetek zdarzeń niepożądanych odnotowany tylko w 1. z 4. badań był podobny pomiędzy grupami. Nie zidentyfikowano badań porównujących skuteczność i bezpieczeństwo HZn białek kazeinowych z preparatami aminokwasowymi oraz HZn białek serwatkowych versus HZn białek serwatkowych. W dwóch z trzech badań stwierdzono wyższy odsetek działań niepożądanych w grupie przyjmującej preparat sojowy, niż HZn białek serwatkowych. Dwa badania nie odnotowały różnicy we wzrastaniu dzieci stosujących HZn białek kazeinowych w porównaniu z preparatem sojowym, w jednym badaniu odnotowano rozwój wtórnej sensytyzacji w obu grupach.

Zidentyfikowano siedem badań oceniających skuteczność HZn zawierających probiotyki. W dwóch badaniach odnotowano zmniejszenie nasilenia egzemy u dzieci stosujących HZn białek serwatkowych z dodatkiem *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG (LGG) w porównaniu z użyciem tego samego preparatu bez probiotyku (ale różnica między grupami nie została odnotowana lub stanowiła tylko wynik analizy post-hoc); w jednym badaniu nie odnotowano różnicy w odsetku działań niepożądanych między grupami. W dwóch badaniach oceniających skuteczność stosowania HZn białek kazeinowych z dodatkiem LGG w porównaniu z tym samym HZn bez probiotyku, zaobserwowano różnice dla jakiejkolwiek manifestacji reakcji alergicznej, egzemy, pokrzywki oraz alergicznego nieżytu nosa i spojówek (ryzyko skumulowane, tj. całkowita liczba epizodów w ocenianym okresie obserwacji). Odnotowano wyższe prawdopodobieństwo nabycia tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego przy stosowaniu HZn białek kazeinowych zawierającego LGG, niż HZn bez probiotyku tylko w 6 miesiącu [RR (ryzyko względne)=2.77, 95% CI (przedział ufności), 1.27 do 6.00], choć autorzy wskazali efekt stosowania hydrolizatu kazeiny z probiotykiem na skumulowane występowanie nabytej tolerancji w ciągu 12. (meta-analiza 2 badań), 24. i 36. miesięcy (jedno badanie), co zostało potwierdzone w naszej analizie. Nie odnotowano zdarzeń niepożądanych związanych ze stosowaniem któregokolwiek z preparatów.

Pojedyncze badania oceniały skuteczność stosowania: HZn białek kazeinowych z LGG w porównaniu z preparatem sojowym; HZn białek kazeinowych z *L casei* CRL431/*B lactis* Bb12 w porównaniu z HZn białek kazeinowych bez probiotyku oraz HZn białek serwatkowych z *B lactis* w porównaniu z HZn białek kazeinowych z LGG; ale nie odnotowano żadnych różnic między grupami dla ocenianych punktów końcowych. Nie oceniono odsetka zdarzeń niepożądanych dla porównania HZn białek kazeinowych zawierającego *L casei* CRL431/*B lactis* Bb12 z tym samym HZn bez probiotyku; w pozostałych dwóch badaniach nie zaobserwowano różnic między grupami.

W wynikach przeprowadzonego przeglądu systematycznego zasugerowano, że hydrolizaty o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy są dobrze tolerowane przez dzieci z ABMK, jednak dowody naukowe nie pozwalają wskazać wyższości któregokolwiek z porównywanych preparatów. Ograniczeniem przeglądu jest heterogeniczność, a także liczba i jakość badań. Stwierdzono również, że brakuje zestawu punktów końcowych rekomendowanego do stosowania w badaniach klinicznych oceniających skuteczność i bezpieczeństwo leczenia

alergii pokarmowej (tzw. agreed-upon core outcome measures). Wyniki przeglądu zostały wykorzystywane przy opracowaniu wytycznych DRACMA i PTGHiŻDz.[*Clin Exp Allergy., 2020; 50 :766-779*].

W przeglądzie systematycznym oceniającym prowadzenie i raportowanie badań klinicznych oceniających skuteczność mlek modyfikowanych (125 publikacji) wskazano, że są one związane z dużym ryzykiem braku niezależności i transparentności oraz selektywnym raportowaniem. Prawdopodobną przyczyną jest duży udział producentów mlek modyfikowanych w badaniach klinicznych dotyczących ich skuteczności. W badaniach klinicznych powinno się uwzględniać punkty końcowe zorientowane na pacjenta, np. ocena jakości życia, bezpieczeństwa, czy przypadkowej ekspozycji. Obecnie przez konsorcjum COMFA (Core Outome Measures in Food Allergy), tworzony jest zestaw rekomendowanych punktów końcowych w badaniach klinicznych w populacji z alergiami pokarmowymi.

Brak świadomości wytycznych, ograniczona ich dostępność w języku ojczystym oraz brak narzędzi do ich stosowania może przyczyniać się do ich ograniczonej implementacji. 40 Niesystematyczny przegląd piśmiennictwa dotyczący diety eliminacyjnej u dzieci z podejrzeniem lub rozpoznaniem ABMK powstał jako materiał do wykorzystywania w codziennej praktyce przez lekarzy pediatrów i dietetyków jako wsparcie we wdrażaniu polskich wytycznych. Praca ta podsumowała ogólne zasady prowadzenia diety bezmlecznej na etapie diagnostyki dzieci z podejrzeniem ABMK oraz podczas leczenia niemowląt oraz dzieci starszych z ABMK, edukacji pacjenta przed wprowadzeniem diety bezmlecznej w zakresie unikania pokarmów potencjalnie alergizujących i stosowania zamienników pokarmowych eliminowanych z diety produktów oraz monitorowania diety eliminacyjnej i oceny nabywania tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego u dzieci z ABMK (tzw. drabina mleczna). Omówiono szczegółowo zalecane zamienniki produktów zawierających białka mleka krowiego w okresie niemowlęcym i poniemowlęcym (w tym preparaty mlekozastępcze oraz główne źródła białka, tłuszczu, wapnia i witaminy D) oraz potencjalne ryzyko żywieniowe związane z nieprawidłowym zbilansowaniem diety bezmlecznej. W publikacji podkreślono, że ocena nabywania tolerancji na białka mleka krowiego powinna być nieodłącznym elementem leczenia, ponieważ może to pozwolić na rozszerzenie diety, łatwiejsze jej zbilansowanie i poprawę jakości życia dziecka. W ramach opracowania powstały również lista produktów bezpiecznych i niedozwolonych dla dziecka z ABMK oraz porównanie preparatów mlekozastępczych dostępnych na rynku polskim [Stand Med. Pediatr., 2022; 19: 363-374].

Wnioski

- 1. Wykazano, że jakość wytycznych diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK opracowanych przez towarzystwa lub instytucje naukowe w latach 2010-2020 była dobrej lub bardzo dobrej jakości.
- 2. Wykazano rozbieżność między praktyką polskich lekarzy, pracujących głównie w warunkach ambulatoryjnych a wytycznymi diagnostyki i leczenia ABMK.
- 3. Nie udało się wskazać wyższości jednych preparatów mlekozastępczych o znacznym stopniu hydrolizy białek nad innymi, uwzględniając różnice w rodzaju zawartego białka i/lub dodatku probiotyków.
- 4. Dieta bezmleczna powinna być poprzedzona edukacją pacjenta i opiekunów. Nieodłącznym elementem procesu leczenia powinna być ocena nabywania tolerancji w doustnej próbie prowokacji.

Piśmiennictwo

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Dr hab. n. med. Andrea HORVATH Z-ca Kierownika Kliniki Pediatrii