
AGREEMENT BETWEEN STANDARD METHODS OF FOOD HYPERSENSITIVITY DIAGNOSTICS IN CHILDREN

O.P. Pakholchuk, S.M. Nedelska
Zaporizhia state medical university

Abstract

The objective was to study agreement between standard methods of food hypersensitivity diagnostics.

Materials and methods. 424 patients aged 26,3 (12,1; 54,25) months were included in the study. Methods included skin prick-test, specific IgE (sIgE) detection, oral provocation test (OPT).

Results. Statistically significant difference was identified between age periods by results of the analysis of the anamnesis (Kruskal–Wallistest: H (4, N = 424) = 16,4; p = 0,003), OPT H (4, N = 196) = 29,5; p = 0,001) and its' combination (H (4, N = 196) = 29,50; p = 0,001). Agreement between tests in patients aged up to 1 y.o. was unsatisfying. In children older than 1 y.o. moderate agreement was identified between sIgE detection and prick-test ($\kappa = 0,5$ (95% CI = 0,4–0,59), sIgE and OPT ($\kappa = 0,5$ (95% CI = 0,47–0,53)).

Conclusions. Standard tests of the diagnostics of the skin food hypersensitivity symptoms, especially in children up to 1 y.o., can not be used interchangeably.

Key words: food hypersensitivity, children, prick-test, oral provocation test, Cohen's kappa, agreement.

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O.P. Pakholchuk, Associate Professor of the faculty pediatrics department, PhD,
Zaporizhia state medical university
28a, Novgorodska street, Zaporizhia, 69076, Ukraine
tel./fax: +38 (061) 224-94-07; e-mail: olgapakholchuk@gmail.com*