

HYPERSENSITIVITY TO DOG ALLERGENS (CLINICAL CASES)

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Abstract. The aim of the study: to analyze the clinical cases of sensitization to dog allergens and tactics of management of patients in accordance with the results of component allergodiagnosics.

Materials and methods of research. Analysis of these case histories of three patients, the results of their clinical, laboratory and functional studies. **Research results.** In all clinical cases included in this study, patients had complaints of animal allergy symptoms, confirmed by skin prick tests. However, the results of component allergodiagnosics revealed differences in the profile of sensitization to the respective allergens. For example, patient №1 was sensitized to the canine allergen Can f5, a urinary kallikrein found only in male dogs, as well as the minor component Can f3, which may cross-react with serum albumin from mammalian meat and milk. Patient №2 showed primary sensitization to dog allergens and cross-hypersensitivity to cat allergens due to lipocalins. Treatment tactics were chosen for both patients — allergen-specific immunotherapy (ASIT) with dog allergens. In patient №3, primary sensitization to the main allergen of the dog was confirmed, which makes it possible to predict the high efficiency of ASIT.

Conclusions. Component (molecular) allergodiagnosics is an important method of determining the sensitization profile of patients with hypersensitivity to dog allergens, which allows to establish a correct diagnosis, choose treatment tactics and predict the effectiveness of ASIT in each case.

Key words: component allergodiagnosics, dog allergens, hypersensitivity, allergic rhinitis, bronchial asthma.

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