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Health-Related Quality of Life in Common Variable Immunodeficiency Italian Patients Switched to Remote Assistance During the COVID-19 Pandemic
Pulvirenti et al 1894

What is already known about this topic? Patients with primary immune deficiency have a poor health-related quality of life. No data are available on the quality of life during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

What does this article add to our knowledge? Health-related quality-of-life assessments help to identify major issues and patients at risk of anxiety/depression in the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? The remote assistance program did not have a negative impact on health-related quality of life and on the state of anxiety/depression of patients with primary immune deficiency.

Risk for Anaphylactic Reaction from Cardiac Catheterization in Patients Receiving β-Adrenergic Blockers or Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme-Inhibitors
Smith et al 1900

What is already known about this topic? Exposure to β-adrenergic blockers has been associated with a greater risk of more severe anaphylactic reactions, in patients exposed to intravenous high osmolar contrast media. Angiotensin-converting enzyme-inhibitors have also been implicated as a risk factor for more severe anaphylaxis.

What does this article add to our knowledge? In patients taking β-adrenergic blockers or angiotensin-converting enzyme-inhibitors, who are exposed to intra-arterial low osmolar contrast media, we found no statistically or clinically significant increase in risk for more frequent or severe anaphylactic reaction.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? Our findings do not support the contention that patients undergoing cardiac catheterization should have their β-adrenergic blocker or angiotensin-converting enzyme-inhibitor suspended. We find this practice unnecessary as a risk reduction measure.

Telemedical Asthma Education and Health Care Outcomes for School-Age Children: A Systematic Review
Culmer et al 1908

What is already known about this topic? Community- and school-based partnerships are a promising solution in developing effective asthma management. Such programs provide effective asthma management instruction by supporting the needs of children with asthma with the resources of health care services.

What does this article add to our knowledge? Telemedicine solutions paired with school-based asthma care are as effective as in-person visits for patients with asthma. This study identifies and examines existing evidence regarding the effect of live 2-way telemedical education on school-age children with asthma.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? Real-time telemedically delivered asthma education may improve quality of life, enhance symptom management ability, enhance educational outcomes, and reduce symptom burden on patients with asthma and their care providers.
Persistent Asthma from Childhood to Adulthood Presents a Distinct Phenotype of Adult Asthma
To et al 1921

What is already known about this topic? In approximately 30% of children with asthma, the condition persists into adulthood, comprising a significant patient population. The characteristics of these patients are not well documented.

What does this article add to our knowledge? Adult patients with asthma that has persisted from childhood to adulthood have poorer lung function and more severe asthma in adulthood than those with adult-onset asthma.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? The finding that asthma that persists from childhood to adulthood presents a distinct clinical phenotype should be considered to improve personalized asthma treatment.

Perinatal Outcomes Associated with Maternal Asthma and Its Severity and Control During Pregnancy
Yland et al 1928

What is already known about this topic? Estimates of the effects of maternal asthma on pregnancy outcomes are inconsistent across studies, possibly because of differences in definition of asthma severity or control, or timing of exposure ascertainment.

What does this article add to our knowledge? A novel approach was used to disentangle asthma severity from control, and exposure was evaluated in etiologically relevant periods. Our findings suggest that exacerbations late in pregnancy increase the risk of prematurity and related complications.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? Attaining optimal asthma control during pregnancy is important even for patients with mild asthma, because it has the potential to reduce the risk of neonatal complications.

Timing of Maternal Asthma Diagnosis in Relation to Adverse Perinatal Outcomes
Longo et al 1938

What is already known on this topic? Women with pre-existing compared with without asthma during pregnancy have an increased risk of adverse perinatal outcomes, but whether pregnancy-onset asthma leads to similar increases in risk has yet to be investigated.

What does this article add to our knowledge? Our results indicate that a new asthma diagnosis during versus before pregnancy, which can be a newly developed or latent disease exacerbated by gestation-induced physiological changes, is associated with a higher risk of preterm birth.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? The increased risk of preterm birth as a result of an asthma diagnosis during compared with before pregnancy suggests an important role of preconception and/or prenatal asthma screening.

Clinicians’ Perspective of the New Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule (PLLR): Results from an AAAAI/FDA Survey
Namazy et al 1947

What is already known about this topic? On June 30, 2015, the US Food and Drug Administration began implementation of the Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule, which replaced the pregnancy letter category system (A, B, C, D, and X) with integrated narrative summaries of the risks of using a drug or biological product during pregnancy and lactation.

What does this article add to our knowledge? A survey sent to US allergists showed that the Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule format was not known by most prescribers and that the pregnancy letter category format is continuing to be used despite significant flaws in the old system.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? The Food and Drug Administration will use these survey results to refine the communication of pregnancy safety information in labeling and will expand outreach efforts to educate health care providers in the new labeling system.
Research Priorities in Pediatric Asthma: Results of a Global Survey of Multiple Stakeholder Groups by the Pediatric Asthma in Real Life (PeARL) Think Tank

Mathioudakis et al 1953

What is already known about this topic? Our understanding and clinical approach to pediatric asthma remains suboptimal, despite it representing a major health and socioeconomic burden globally. There is a need of high-quality studies in pediatric asthma, to improve clinical outcomes.

What does this article add to our knowledge? In an extensive 2-stage survey of multiple, international stakeholders, we identified and prioritized unmet clinical needs for pediatric asthma. Precision medicine, age-specific recommendations, and prevention were uniformly agreed, unmet needs in pediatric asthma.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? The identified priorities highlight domains that need to be urgently addressed in guidelines. Differential positioning by diverse stakeholders clearly demonstrates the benefit of wide inclusion, but also restructuring of guidelines to reflect the various needs.

Trajectory Analyses of Adherence Patterns in a Real-Life Moderate to Severe Asthma Population

van Boven et al 1961

What is already known about this topic? When asthma is uncontrolled with combinations of high-dose inhaled corticosteroid/long-acting β-agonist (ICS/LABA), additional Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) step 5 therapies (eg, oral corticosteroids, biologics, long-acting muscarinic antagonists) can be considered. It is recommended that adherence to ICS/LABA be optimized before such add-on therapy.

What does this article add to our knowledge? This article provides insights into real-world GINA step 5 add-on patterns after ICS/LABA initiation and their association with adherence to ICS/LABA.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? Four percent of patients with asthma initiating ICS/LABA receive additional GINA step 5 therapies, mainly maintenance oral corticosteroids. However, over 80% of patients commencing additional GINA-5 therapies had poor adherence to ICS/LABA. Objective adherence assessment and tailored interventions may reduce the oral corticosteroid burden.

Effectiveness of myAirCoach: A mHealth Self-Management System in Asthma

Khusial et al 1972

What is already known about this topic? The use of eHealth/mHealth in asthma care is upcoming. Many different apps and systems are currently available; however, most systems are not evaluated in a scientific setting.

What does this article add to our knowledge? This study shows that mHealth has the potential to positively influence asthma-related outcomes. Patients are also satisfied using mHealth.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? mHealth has the potential to transform health care delivery and should therefore be included as an effective option in future guidelines to support self-management.

Minor Determinants of Penicillin and Amoxicillin Are Still Key Components of Penicillin Skin Testing

Voelker et al 1980

What is already known about this topic? Penicillin skin test (PST) is an important diagnostic tool in the evaluation of IgE-mediated penicillin allergy. The positive rate and pattern of PST has been reported to be decreasing and changing.

What does this article add to our knowledge? The study shows the changes in positive PST results over time and suggests that using a combination of benzylpenicillin polylysine and minor determinants with amoxicillin in the evaluation of patients with history of penicillin allergy is needed.

How does this study impact current practice management guidelines? The determinants used in PST may need to be reevaluated and include the minor determinants and amoxicillin as standard protocol.
Tolerability of Cefazolin and Ceftibuten in Patients with IgE-Mediated Aminopenicillin Allergy
Romano et al 1989

What is already known about this topic? Penicillin-allergic subjects may cross-react with cephalosporins, especially with those that share identical or similar side chains with the responsible penicillins.

What does this article add to our knowledge? All but 1 penicillin-allergic patients had negative skin test results to cefazolin and ceftibuten, which are among the cephalosporins with side chains dissimilar from those of penicillins. One subject was skin-test positive to all reagents tested, indicating a sensitivity to an antigenic determinant of the common β-lactam ring.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? The possibility of this sensitivity, even though extremely rare, and that of coexisting sensitivities suggests that alternative cephalosporins should be tested before giving them to subjects with a confirmed penicillin allergy, even if they have side chains different from those of the responsible penicillins.

Epidemiology of Nonesophageal Eosinophilic Gastrointestinal Diseases in Symptomatic Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Licari et al 1994

What is already known about this topic? Nonesophageal eosinophilic gastrointestinal diseases (non-EoE EGIDs) are rare, but they are emerging gastrointestinal diseases that might affect adults and children. The exact epidemiology is still unclear.

What does this article add to our knowledge? We found a higher prevalence of non-EoE EGIDs than what is estimated in existing populations-based studies.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? Management guidelines of non-EGIDs in adults and children are still lacking.

Whole-Cell Pertussis Vaccination and Decreased Risk of IgE-Mediated Food Allergy: A Nested Case-Control Study
Estcourt et al 2004

What is already known about this topic? Rates of food allergy have increased markedly in high-income countries in the last 20 years. In Australia, this coincided with replacement of whole-cell pertussis vaccines with acellular pertussis vaccines in the infant vaccine schedule.

What does this article add to our knowledge? This carefully performed case-control study supports the hypothesis that whole-cell pertussis vaccine is protective against the development of food allergy.

How does this study impact current management guidelines: Whole-cell pertussis—containing vaccination schedules might form part of an effective strategy for combating the rise in food allergies.

Different Measures of Diet Diversity During Infancy and the Association with Childhood Food Allergy in a UK Birth Cohort Study
Venter et al 2017

What is already known about this topic? Diet diversity (DD) during infancy may be beneficial for future health.

What does this article add to our knowledge? Increased DD measured using 4 different methods from 6 months onward, in the first year of life, may decrease the likelihood of food allergies over the first decade. However, DD at 3 months showed no significant effect on food allergy outcomes.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? These findings support the recommendation that early oral intake of a variety of foods and food allergens, once the infant is developmentally ready, will reduce incidence of food allergy in the first 10 years of life.
Clinical and Serological Characterization of the α-Gal Syndrome—Importance of Atopy for Symptom Severity in a European Cohort
Kiewiet et al 2027

What is already known about this topic? Individuals have been diagnosed with the galactose-α1,3-galactose (α-Gal) syndrome all over the world, based on delayed allergic reactions after mammalian meat consumption and antibodies directed against the carbohydrate α-Gal.

What does this article add to our knowledge? This in-depth characterization of red meat–allergic patients from Europe reveals a uniform, middle-aged group, with anaphylaxis in nearly half of the patients. Atopy increased the risk of anaphylaxis with pulmonary manifestations.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? The detailed patient characterization will increase the awareness of the different clinical phenotypes of the α-Gal syndrome, and will thereby contribute to improved diagnosis and management of patients with allergic reactions after mammalian meat consumption.

Delayed Pressure Urticaria: A Systematic Review of Treatment Options
Kulthanan et al 2035

What is already known about this topic? Delayed pressure urticaria is a difficult-to-treat chronic inducible urticaria. Second-generation H1 antihistamines (sgAHs) are often not effective.

What does this article add to our knowledge? The quality of the existing studies in delayed pressure urticaria is low. Well-designed randomized controlled trials of updosing antihistamines and omalizumab are needed.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? Because of the lack of other evidence, sgAHs remain the first-line therapy. Updosing of sgAHs or the addition of montelukast could be considered in uncontrolled cases. Omalizumab or sulphones may be used in treatment-resistant patients.

Validation of the Angioedema Control Test (AECT)—A Patient-Reported Outcome Instrument for Assessing Angioedema Control
Weller et al 2050

What is already known on this topic? Because available patient-reported outcome measures to specifically assess disease status in patients with recurrent angioedema were not designed to determine disease control or to guide treatment decisions, the Angioedema Control Test was developed recently.

What does this article add to our knowledge? This work demonstrates the validity and reliability of the Angioedema Control Test to determine disease control in patients with recurrent angioedema, including a cutoff value (10 points) to screen for well-controlled versus poorly controlled disease.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? The Angioedema Control Test may serve as a valuable tool to determine disease status, to screen for insufficiently controlled disease, and to guide treatment decisions in patients with recurrent angioedema in clinical studies and routine care.