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Anaphylaxis due to food-related anaphylaxis treated with Omalizumab

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Anaphylaxis is a systemic allergic reaction that is acute and could be life-threatening. Here, we present a case of a 38-year-old male, diagnosed as food-related anaphylaxis. The patient was treated with Omalizumab. Routine lymphocyte subsets and CD23+ B cells of this patient were evaluated monthly for the consecutive ten months and one year after the last treatment. Our data showed that there was a correlation between the level of CD23+ B cells and the efficacy of Omalizumab treatment. The patient had higher percentage of CD23+ B cells and CD23 expression level (86.5 % and MFI 371.9, respectively) during the onset of anaphylaxis. With the Omalizumab treatment, both CD23+ B cells and CD23 expression level decreased gradually. The basal levels of CD23+ B cells and CD23 expression dropped to 25.1% and 72.6 MFI, respectively when the patient became recovered one year after the last treatment. Our findings highlight the potential of CD23+ B cells to be the useful parameter to predict the treatment effect of Omalizumab in food-related anaphylaxis.

Biography

Su Boon Yong is currently the Chief of Department of Pediatrics, Division of Allergy, Immunology and Rheumatology at Show Chwan Memorial Hospital. He has wide-ranging research interests with primary focus on the safety of biological therapy for autoimmune diseases, childhood rheumatology diseases. He has received several awards for his work, including Best abstract in (2017 ASPR, Hong Kong) and best oral presentation (2015 Taiwan).

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