

A CASE SERIES: DEVELOPMENT OF PEANUT ALLERGY DESPITE INITIAL SUCCESSFUL EARLY INTRODUCTION

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Background: Current literature supports early peanut introduction to prevent peanut allergy. We report a case-series of early introduction and initial tolerance to peanut, with subsequently development of peanut allergy or peanut-triggered food protein induced enteropathy syndrome (FPIES).

Materials/Methods: Seven cases were identified in the allergy clinic.

Results: Patient 1 was introduced to peanut at 7 months and tolerated regular exposure until 12 months when she developed eye swelling and facial angioedema. Patient 2 was introduced to peanut at 12 months and tolerated regular exposure until 13 months, developing hives after ingestion. Patient 3 was introduced to peanut at 6 months, and tolerated irregular exposure until 12-months when peanut ingestion triggered generalized urticaria. Patient 4 was introduced to peanut at 6 months of age and tolerated regular exposure until 8 months when he developed hives. Patient 5 was introduced to peanut early with irregular exposure and at 15-months developed bilateral eyelid swelling, nasal drainage, and hoarseness. Patient 6 was introduced to peanut at 6 months and tolerated it until 7 months, when she developed persistent vomiting and cough 2.5 hours after peanut butter exposure. Patient 7 introduced peanut at 7 months and tolerated irregular consumption until 8 months when ingestion resulted in profuse vomiting 2 hours after ingestion, suggestive of an FPIES reaction.

Conclusions: The goal of early peanut introduction in high-risk infants is to prevent peanut allergy. Our work highlights that in some cases peanut allergy may still develop despite successful early introduction and initial tolerance.