

# MONITORING INFANT ANAPHYLAXIS DURING THE PROMOTION OF ALLERGY PREVENTION GUIDELINES

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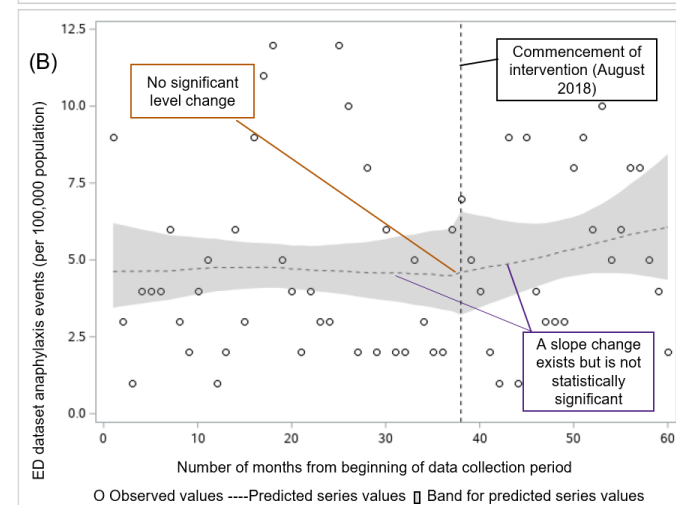
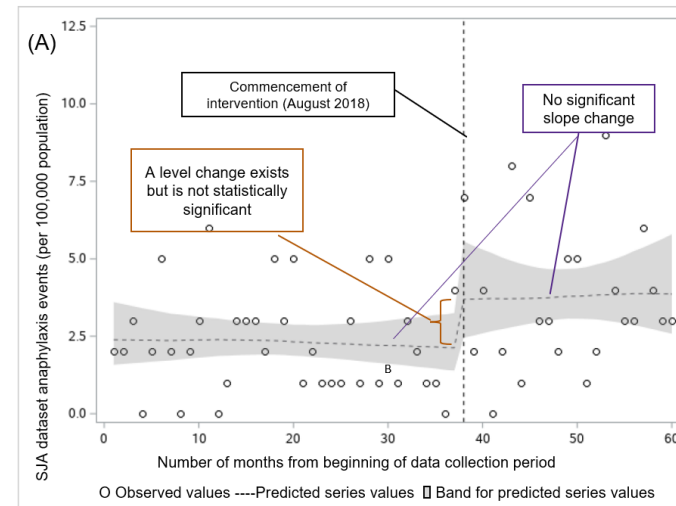
## Background:

- The Australian *Nip allergies in the Bub* website, launched in 2018 promotes the Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy (ASCIA) Guidelines for infant feeding and allergy prevention.
- The ASCIA Guidelines encourage the introduction of all common food allergens by 12 months of age.
- Monitoring infant anaphylaxis is important, to determine whether promoting the ASCIA Guidelines resulted in an increase in infant anaphylaxis.
- We aimed to examine infant allergic reactions and anaphylaxis to determine if there was a change following promotion of the ASCIA Guidelines.

## Methods:

- Western Australian ambulance and emergency department (ED) data were collected for infants between 1 July 2015-30 June 2020.
- Poisson regression was used to assess trends in anaphylaxis over time.
- Segmented regression analysis was undertaken to assess differences in anaphylaxis rates pre/post-intervention.

The ASCIA Guidelines were promoted via social media campaign targeting parents, the Nip allergies in the Bub website, health professional education and a text message tool targeting parents.



**Figure A (ambulance data) and Figure B (ED data):** A statistically significant level change would indicate an immediate effect due to the intervention and a statistically significant slope change would indicate a sustained effect, due to the intervention.

## Results:



### Ambulance infant anaphylaxis data

- The ambulance data showed there was an overall increasing trend of infant anaphylaxis from 1 July 2015 to 1 July 2020, with a one-year increase rate ratio of 1.20.
- Segmented regression analysis indicated that there was no change in infant anaphylaxis after promotion of the ASCIA guidelines.



### Emergency department infant anaphylaxis data

- The ED data showed an overall increasing trend of infant anaphylaxis from 1 July 2015 to 1 July 2020, with a one-year increase rate ratio of 1.10.
- Segmented regression analysis indicated that there was no change in infant anaphylaxis after promotion of the ASCIA Guidelines.

## Conclusion:

Promotion of the ASCIA Guidelines did not increase rates of infant anaphylaxis.