

# Allergy Panel Dashboard

**PATIENT NAME:** Oskar  
**SPECIMEN ID:** 159831  
**SPECIES:** Canine  
**GENDER:** Male  
**AGE:** 5.8  
**WEIGHT:** 28 lb  
**BREED:** French Bulldog

**MRN:** 1194011  
**DRAW DATE:** 15-Nov-23  
**RECEIVED DATE:** 21-Nov-23  
**REPORT DATE:** 22-Nov-23  
**SAMPLE TYPE:** Frozen Serum

**VETERINARIAN:**  
**FACILITY:**  
**PH:**  
**FAX:**

## Food Allergens

Allergen	Class	Group
Pea	3	Veg
Lamb meat	1	Meat
Wheat	1	Grain
Lentil	1	Grain

Only the top 38 allergen responses are displayed. See associated reports for full listing.

## Environmental Allergens

Allergen	Class	Group
Flour mite	3	Mite
European dust mite	2	Mite
American dust mite	2	Mite
Cheese/mold mite	2	Mite
Storage mite	2	Mite
Alder/Birch	1	Tree
Alternaria alternata	1	Mold
Malassezia pachydermatis	1	Mold
Tropical dust mite	1	Mite
Mosquito	1	Insect

Only the top 38 allergen responses are displayed. See associated reports for full listing.

Total Class 1

**8**

Total Class 2

**4**

Total Class 3

**2**

**Responsive Groups**

Mite
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**Inflammation**

**Not Tested**

Normal:  $\leq 4.0$

**Vitamin D**

**Suggested**

Sufficiency:  
100-150 ng/mL

**Clinical Signs Associated with Canine AD**

5+ is consistent with canine AD

**Criteria Not Provided**

- Affected ear pinnae
- Affected front feet
- Age of onset <3 years
- Chronic/recurring yeast infections
- Corticosteroid-responsive pruritis
- Mostly indoor lifestyle
- Nonaffected dorsolumbar area
- Pruritis without skin lesions at onset

**Mark criteria above. 5+ is significant**

Canine atopic dermatitis (CAD) is typically associated with hypersensitivity to environmental allergens, although food allergies may coexist. Prior to a diagnosis of CAD, fleas and other ectoparasites should be ruled-out. Clinical criteria have been developed to help distinguish CAD. Allergen tests are not diagnostic in isolation. Rather, they support a clinical diagnosis of CAD and are used to indicate which allergens may be triggering the disease.

The most common CAD-associated environmental allergens are pollens (grass, weed and/or tree), dust, mites, and mold, and common food allergens are beef, chicken, dairy, and wheat.

IgE has a relatively short half-life therefore class 1 allergens may represent weak allergic responses unrelated to CAD or prior allergy that the patient is not currently exposed to (ie, seasonal allergies). Care should be given to class 1 allergens accordingly. Class 2 and 3 allergens are moderate/strong reaction and worthy of immediate investigation.

Vitamin D plays an important role in the immune regulatory process and patients low in Vitamin D should be supplemented. If Vitamin D is deficient, a change in food may be warranted. Food changes require a 60-day equilibrium and retesting prior to D3 supplementation. Vitamin D has been shown to have a steroid sparing effect.

# Allergy Page 1 - Food

**PATIENT NAME:** Oskar  
**SPECIMEN ID #:** 159831  
**SPECIES / SEX:** Canine / M  
**BREED:** French Bulldog  
**AGE:** 5.8  
**WEIGHT:** 28 lb

**MRN:** 1194011  
**COLLECTION DATE:** 15-Nov-23  
**RECEIVED DATE:** 21-Nov-23  
**REPORT DATE:** 22-Nov-23  
**SAMPLE TYPE:** Serum

**VETERINARIAN:**  
**FACILITY:**

Class	Response	IU/mL	Responses	TOTAL ALLERGEN RESPONSES
0	None	≤ 0.34	Class 1: 8	14
1	Low	0.35 - 3.49	Class 2: 4	
2	Medium	3.5 - 49.99	Class 3: 2	
3	High	≥ 50		

NT = Not Tested

See page 2 for more info

## FOOD ALLERGENS

Meat					Responses: 1
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class	
1	Pork	f26	<0.15	0	
2	Beef	f27	<0.15	0	
3	Duck	f581	<0.15	0	
4	Chicken	f83	<0.15	0	
5	Lamb	f88	0.63	1	
6	Turkey	f284	<0.15	0	
7	Red deer	f867	<0.15	0	
8	Rabbit	f213	<0.15	0	

Dairy*					Responses: 0
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class	
38	Milk	f2	<0.15	0	
39	Cheddar/gouda cheese	f81	<0.15	0	
40	α-lactalbumin	f76	<0.15	0	
41	β-lactoglobulin	f77	<0.15	0	
42	Casein	f78	<0.15	0	
43	Buttermilk	f805	<0.15	0	

Egg					Responses: 0
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class	
44	Egg white	f1	<0.15	0	
45	Egg yolk	f75	<0.15	0	

Vegetable, Fruit, Nut					Responses: 1
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class	
9	Pea	f12	>100	3	
10	Soy bean	f14	<0.15	0	
11	Carrot	f31	<0.15	0	
12	Potato	f35	<0.15	0	
13	Sweet Potato	f54	<0.15	0	
14	Pumpkin	f225	<0.15	0	
29	Parsely	f86	<0.15	0	
30	Cabbage	f216	<0.15	0	
31	Cucumber	f244	<0.15	0	
32	Broccoli	f260	<0.15	0	
33	Cauliflower	f291	<0.15	0	
34	Radish	f310	<0.15	0	
35	Paprika	f218	<0.15	0	
36	Spinach	f214	<0.15	0	
15	Tomato	f25	<0.15	0	
16	Apple	f49	<0.15	0	
17	Orange	f33	<0.15	0	
18	Strawberry	f44	<0.15	0	
19	Blueberry	f288	<0.15	0	
20	Kiwi	f84	<0.15	0	
21	Melon	f87	<0.15	0	
22	Mango	f91	<0.15	0	
23	Banana	f92	<0.15	0	
24	Peach	f95	<0.15	0	
25	Pear	f94	<0.15	0	
26	Pineapple	f210	<0.15	0	
27	Plum	f255	<0.15	0	
28	Watermelon	f329	<0.15	0	
37	Peanut	f13	<0.15	0	

Yeast					Responses: 0
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class	
46	Yeast, baker's	f45	<0.15	0	
47	Yeast, brewer's	f450	<0.15	0	

Grain*					Responses: 2
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class	
48	Wheat	f4	0.78	1	
49	Corn	f8	<0.15	0	
50	Rice	f9	<0.15	0	
51	Gluten	f79	<0.15	0	
52	Barley	f76	<0.15	0	
53	Oat	f79	<0.15	0	
54	Buckwheat	f11	<0.15	0	
55	Millet	f58	<0.15	0	
56	Lentil	f235	0.68	1	
57	Sweet chestnut	f299	<0.15	0	
58	Linseed (Flax seed)	f333	<0.15	0	

Shellfish* & Fish*					Responses: 0
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class	
59	Crab / Shrimp	f23 / f24	<0.15	0	
64	Blue mussel / Clam	f37 / f207	<0.15	0	
60	Codfish	f3	<0.15	0	
61	Tuna	f40	<0.15	0	
62	Salmon	f41	<0.15	0	
63	Mackerel	f206	<0.15	0	
65	Trout	f204	<0.15	0	
66	Herring	f205	<0.15	0	
67	Sardine	f308	<0.15	0	
68	Anchovy	f313	<0.15	0	
69	Sea bass	f410	<0.15	0	

\*Only groups marked with an asterisk are included in the responsive group classification on the first page.

# Allergy Page 2 - Environmental

PATIENT NAME:

MRN: 1194011

VETERINARIAN:

Class	Response	IU/mL	Responses	TOTAL ALLERGEN RESPONSES
0	None	≤ 0.34	Class 1: 8	14
1	Low	0.35 - 3.49	Class 2: 4	
2	Medium	3.5 - 49.99	Class 3: 2	
3	High	≥ 50		

NT = Not Tested

## ENVIRONMENTAL ALLERGENS

Animal			Responses: 0	
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class
70	Cat Epithelium/Dander	e1	<0.15	0
71	Wool, Sheep	e81	<0.15	0
72	Feather Mix	ex1	<0.15	0
73	Cattle Epithelium	e4	<0.15	0

Grass*			Responses: 0	
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class
95	Bermuda Grass	g2	<0.15	0
96	Orchard/Timothy Grass	g3 / g6	<0.15	0
97	Ryegrass	g5	<0.15	0
98	Cultivated rye	g12	<0.15	0
99	Sweet vernal grass	g1	<0.15	0
100	Common reed grass	g7	<0.15	0
101	Bent grass	g9	<0.15	0

Insect* & Mite*			Responses: 7	
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class
74	Flea	B22	<0.15	0
75	Cockroach	i6	<0.15	0
76	Bee venom	i1	<0.15	0
77	Fire ant	i70	<0.15	0
78	Mosquito	i71	1.96	1
79	Silkworm pupa	-	<0.15	0
80	European dust mite <sup>1</sup>	d1	6.72	2
81	American dust mite <sup>2</sup>	d2	10.77	2
82	Flour mite <sup>3</sup>	d70	90.85	3
83	Cheese/mold mite <sup>4</sup>	d72	9.8	2
84	Storage mite <sup>5</sup>	d73	11.7	2
85	Tropical dust mite <sup>6</sup>	d201	0.48	1

Tree*			Responses: 1	
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class
102	Alder/Birch	t2 / t3	0.48	1
103	Hazel	t4	<0.15	0
104	Maple leaf sycamore	t11	<0.15	0
105	Willow/Cottonwood	t12 / t14	<0.15	0
106	Oak	t7	<0.15	0
107	White Pine	t16	<0.15	0
108	Acacia	t19	<0.15	0
109	White Ash	t15	<0.15	0
110	Japanese cedar	t17	<0.15	0

Mold*			Responses: 2	
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class
86	Penicillium notatum	m1	<0.15	0
87	C. herbarum	m2	<0.15	0
88	Aspergillus fumigatus	m3	<0.15	0
89	Candida albicans	m5	<0.15	0
90	Alternaria alternata	m6	0.7	1
91	M. pachydermatis	m227	0.92	1

Weed*			Responses: 0	
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class
111	Common ragweed	w1	<0.15	0
112	Plantain	w9	<0.15	0
113	Mugwort	w6	<0.15	0
114	Sheep's sorrel	w18	<0.15	0
115	Japanese hop	w22	<0.15	0
116	Ox-eye daisy	w7	<0.15	0
117	Dandelion	w8	<0.15	0
118	Russian thistle	w11	<0.15	0
119	Goldenrod	w12	<0.15	0
120	Common pigweed	w14	<0.15	0

Other			Responses: 0	
No	Name	Code	IU/mL	Class
92	House dust	h1	<0.15	0
93	CCD	o214	<0.15	0
94	Hevea latex	k82	<0.15	0

### Additional Information

- 1 *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*
- 2 *Dermatophagoides farinae*
- 3 *Acarus siro*

- 4 *Tyrophagus putrescentiae*
- 5 *Glycyphagus domesticus*
- 6 *Blomia tropicalis*

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## Relevant Products

PATIENT NAME: Oskar  
SPECIMEN ID: 159831

MRN: 1194011  
DRAW DATE: 15-Nov-23

VETERINARIAN:  
FACILITY:

### Background

When it comes to supporting the immune system to help manage allergies in cats and dogs, there are several approaches and often multiple are chosen. While these strategies may help strengthen the immune response, it's important to note they should be used in conjunction with veterinary guidance. Some immune support options for pets with allergies include: nutritional supplements, EFA, and Colostrum; all shown to have impacts on the immune response which may aid in the management of patients with allergies.

## Ultra EFA

Rx Vitamins



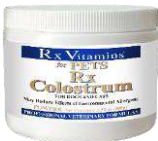
The fatty acids and phospholipids in Ultra EFA provide support to a wide variety organ systems including gastrointestinal, immune, and endocrine systems; all of which perform innate immune response functions. The omega-3 fatty acids can reduce systemic inflammatory response(s) when given in adequate doses over a sufficient period of time. Additionally, skin and hair coat appearance and function are normalized by the nutritional co-factors provided by Ultra EFA.

Increased levels of omega-3s help counter-balance the omega-6 concentrations found in grain-based/grain-fed meat diets. An increased omega-6:omega-3 ratio has been shown to contribute to tendency for increased systemic inflammation.

Standard Dosing	Patient-Specific Dosing
1/4 teaspoon for each 15lbs of body weight - twice daily. Dosage may be modified as per your veterinarian.	<b>1/2 teaspoon, twice per day</b>

## Colostrum

Rx Vitamins



Rx Colostrum is whole, bovine, first milking colostrum containing over 100 bioactive components of which immunoglobulins, cytokines and leukocytes are predominant. Rx Colostrum modulates the gastrointestinal and immune systems therefore helping to mitigate allergy symptoms. Companion animals benefit both prophylactically and therapeutically while enjoying the tasty, efficient powder delivery format.

Standard Dosing	Patient-Specific Dosing
1 level scoop for each 25lbs of body weight - once daily. Dosage may be modified as per your veterinarian.	<b>1 level scoop, once per day</b>

## Vitamin D3

Rx Vitamins



Vitamin D plays numerous roles of which one is regulation and support of the innate immune response. Some critical functions are: upregulate antimicrobial peptides, modulate the adaptive immune response to trigger T cell activation, and influence cell differentiation. In simple terms, Vitamin D sufficiency is anti-inflammatory and supportive of the immune system.

Research has also shown that Vitamin D sufficiency can improve the effects of steroid treatments for atopic dermatitis and that Vitamin D supplementation can improve pruritis and CADESI scores. Cats and dogs are completely dependent on their diet for Vitamin D, which leaves many pets insufficient. Reaching sufficiency is the only way to achieve the benefits of Vitamin D. Test the Vitamin D level, supplement with Vitamin D3.

Standard Dosing	Patient-Specific Dosing
Dosing for Vitamin D3 is dependent on multiple variables and the Vitamin D status of the patient. No standardized dosing is available. VDI provides patient specific dosing guidelines when a Vitamin D test is performed.	<b>Vitamin D Testing Suggested</b>