

# RTAesthetics

## Allergy Test

Blood Test Results



**Your Name:** John Smith

**Test Kit ID:** 21449099

**Test Name:** Allergy Test

**Report Date** 15/11/2023

## Your Results Explained

We are pleased to enclose your test results. Our laboratory has completed and validated the analysis of your blood sample for the following reactions:

Food Allergies - 40 Items

### Your results report will contain:

- A summary of the specific reaction(s) tested.
- Corresponding results to that specific reaction including the measurement and indicating class.
- An explanation of the results and information on how to proceed following receipt of this information.

### Results Summary

We have included a summary of the total indicating classes of your test to provide further context and clarity to the overall report.

### The report has resulted in the following reaction indicating classes:

**Food Allergies - 40 Items**  
Allergen-specific IgE reaction

 4  35

Yours sincerely,

Michelle Wakefield

**Laboratory & Compliance Director**

**Your Name:** John Smith

**Test Kit ID:** 21449099

**Test Name:** Allergy Test








**Tested Date:** 15/11/2023

### Important Information

Your results show your laboratory reaction level towards each item tested; the higher the reaction level, the higher the potential for a reaction to be present in the body.

Our results are reported in Units/mL (units per millilitres). Laboratory standards are calibrated according to the WHO reference serum 75/5021.

**The identified Units/mL are assigned to the respective CAP classifications and provide a level of reaction classification:**

Class	Units/mL	Reaction Class	
0	<0.35		<b>NO REACTION</b>
1	0.35 - 0.69		<b>LOW REACTION</b>
2	0.70 - 3.49		
3	3.50 - 17.49		<b>MEDIUM REACTION</b>
4	17.50 - 49.99		
5	50.00 - 99.99		<b>HIGH REACTION</b>
6	>100		

A strong laboratory reaction does not always predict the experience of physical symptoms. It is therefore possible to have a strong reaction in testing and mild or no symptoms present in daily life

**Other important information**

Our tests do NOT test for coeliac disease. If you have any medical condition, are pregnant, breastfeeding or below the age of 18, we recommend that all changes to your diet are made under the supervision of a healthcare professional.

Immune suppressant medications can affect the results of the testing. Antihistamines have also been shown to affect results and we advise prior to testing to stop antihistamine use for 3-5 days before taking your sample; however, we would recommend seeking advice from a medical professional before changing any medication.

# Food & Inhalant Allergy Test

An allergy is the body's immune system responding to what would normally be considered a harmless substance. The body perceives this substance to be a 'threat' and produces an inappropriate response.

To test for food and inhalant allergies, our laboratory looks at Immunoglobulin E (IgE) levels in your blood. Elevated levels of allergen-specific IgE can be a good indicator for the presence of an allergy.

## Your Laboratory Results

### INHALANTS | TREE POLLEN | ALLERGY

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Birch	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Hazelnut	100.00	High	●	●	●	●	●	●
Olive	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Cypress	19.98	Medium	●	●	●	●	○	○
Ash	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○

### INHALANTS | GRASS POLLEN | ALLERGY

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Timothy grass	19.98	Medium	●	●	●	●	○	○
Rye	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Bermuda/Couch grass	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Bahia grass	19.98	Medium	●	●	●	●	○	○

### INHALANTS | WEED POLLEN | ALLERGY

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Common Ragweed	100.00	High	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mugwort	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
English plantain	0.35	No Reaction	○	○	○	○	○	○

### INHALANTS | PETS | ALLERGY

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Cat Dander	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Horse Dander	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Dog Dander	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○

**INHALANTS | DUST | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
House dust mites	2.21	Low	● ● ○ ○ ○ ○

**INHALANTS | MOLD | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
Cladosporium herbarum	19.98	Medium	● ● ● ● ○ ○

**FOODS | EGG | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
Egg white	100.00	High	● ● ● ● ● ●

**FOODS | MILK | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
Cow's Milk	2.21	Low	● ● ○ ○ ○ ○

**FOODS | SEAFOOD | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Cod	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Salmon	19.98	Medium	●	●	●	●	○	○
Shrimp	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○

**FOODS | MEATS | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Meat	100.00	High	●	●	●	●	●	●

**FOODS | GRAINS & STARCH | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Wheat	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Rice	19.98	Medium	●	●	●	●	○	○

**FOODS | BEANS | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Soy	0.35	No Reaction	○	○	○	○	○	○



**FOODS | VEGETABLES | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Potato	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Tomato	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Carrot	19.98	Medium	●	●	●	●	○	○

**FOODS | NUTS & SEEDS | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Peanut	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Hazelnut	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Almond	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○

**FOODS | FRUITS | ALLERGY**

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Strawberry	0.35	No Reaction	○	○	○	○	○	○
Apple	100.00	High	●	●	●	●	●	●
Orange	19.98	Medium	●	●	●	●	○	○
Peach	0.35	No Reaction	○	○	○	○	○	○

## INHALANTS | INSECTS | ALLERGY

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Cockroach	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○

## MISCELLANEOUS ALLERGY | ALLERGY

Item Name	Units/mL	Reaction	Class					
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
CCD	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○
Total IgE	2.21	Low	●	●	○	○	○	○

**Total IgE** measures the amount of IgE antibodies in the blood and is the sum of all the forms of IgE. Total IgE testing is used to help diagnose some health conditions including certain types of infections and immune disorders to provide and is an indicator of overall health.

**CCD** is our laboratory indicator to ensure your test has successfully been performed. CCD (Cross Carbohydrate Determinates) is used technically to interpret the presence of false positives. CCDs are similar structures that can bind with specific IgE antibodies. To medical professionals, this is used to determine if the CCD is causing a reaction rather than a specific allergen.

# Recommendations based on your results

## Important Information on Eliminating Foods

If you have ANY reactive foods in the 'Allergies' section we would recommend removing these from your diet, these may be low, medium or high. If you have reactive foods in the 'Intolerances' section we would recommend removing those items with a 'high' reaction level by following an elimination diet, with subsequent reintroduction of foods. Please see the 'Elimination Diet' section for further details.

## Test Results and Symptoms

We are each unique and individual and this is particularly important to remember when considering physical symptoms and the impact our food and drink can have. A high reaction in testing may mean mild or no symptoms to some, whilst others may experience debilitating symptoms but have low reaction in testing.

## Different Reaction Levels Between Allergies and Intolerances

There are some foods that you will find in both the allergy and intolerance sections of your results. You may find you have a difference in reaction level between the two sections. The reason for this is that whilst you may produce IgE antibodies for a certain food, you may not produce IgG4 antibodies. Meaning that you have an allergy to a food, but not an intolerance. This does not mean that you can tolerate the food, rather that you are not producing both types of antibodies.

## Milk & Cheeses

Cheese, yogurt, and cream are made from milk. Milk may also be present in bread, pastries, meatballs, breaded meat and fish, gravies, soups, beverages, chocolate, caramel, mustard, mayonnaise, dressings, vegetarian spreads and cold meats. Look out for the following ingredients on packaging: lactalbumin, lactoglobulin, lactose, whey protein, whey powder, sweet whey, milk protein and milk powder. If in doubt contact the manufacturer directly. There are many milk alternatives on the market now; soy, rice, oat, almond or coconut milk. Soy milk should only be used as an alternative if you do not have a soy allergy. Goat's products and sheep's products are an alternative option provided you did not react to these in testing. Most milk alternatives are fortified with calcium to

provide an adequate calcium intake in case of milk allergy/ intolerance.

Vegetables are also a good source of calcium; kale, leek, fennel and broccoli. Please be aware that cross-reactions with beef may occur. If you have a reaction to casein and milk in testing, you probably cannot tolerate any dairy products at all. If you have reacted only to milk, you may tolerate cottage cheese and cheese better than fresh milk.

## **Seafood**

Seafood is an excellent source of protein, B vitamins, vitamin A, vitamin D and minerals. Tuna is the richest source of protein, whilst cod, haddock and salmon provide similar amounts. Fish contains omega 3 fatty acids. Oily fish (herring, salmon and mackerel) are the richest sources and contain the most per portion, thereafter the best sources are tuna (White Albacore and Skipjack), tinned sardines, trout, oysters and mussels.

## **Meats**

Since allergic reactions are almost exclusively caused by the proteins found in an allergen, and different meats share several common factors within their proteins, we test and report them as one single item. Because of these common factors, there is a lot of cross-reactivity across differing meats. For example, someone who reacts severely to chicken may also react to turkey, but to a lesser degree (or vice versa). It doesn't include fish as we test for fish allergies separately because of how vastly different the proteins are from each other. In fact, you may notice that we test different types of fish separately.

## **Grains & Starch**

Wholegrain products are an excellent source of carbohydrate, fibre B vitamins, iron, magnesium and selenium. Grains containing gluten include wheat (and wheat varieties spelt, kamut, farro and durum, bulgar, semolina), barley, rye and oats. Wheat and barley are widely used in ready-made meals, breads, pasta, noodles, biscuits, cakes, pastries, cereal bars, snack foods, crackers, breakfast cereals and soups. Malt is also made from barley. If you did not react to gluten-free grains, alternatives to gluten-containing grains are rice, corn, quinoa, amaranth, buckwheat and millet. In addition there are many alternative flour types; chestnut flour, soy flour, banana flour, coconut flour, gram flour. Gluten-free products can be found in most supermarkets.

## **Beans**

Beans are an excellent source of protein (and particularly important if you're following a vegetarian or vegan diet), fibre, folate, potassium, iron and magnesium. They can be used in casseroles, curries, salads or as an accompaniment. Soy is mainly used in the form of soy flour, oil, milk and sauce and it can also be found in pastries, muesli, desserts, sweets, margarine and convenience food.

Please also consider the hidden presence of soy in vegetable broth, spice mixtures, Asian dishes, pastries and confectionery, chocolate, cooking oil, dressings, meat products, snacks, baby and dietary products, and cosmetics. Soy has to be declared on food packaging so look out for the following ingredients; soy protein, soybean, glycine, binding agents, vegetable fat/ protein, soy lecithin, lecithin, E322 or meat substitute.

## **Vegetables**

Vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins and minerals. Vegetables tend to offer different nutrients depending upon the colour. Therefore in order to consume a good range of nutrients in your diet the best advice is to 'eat a rainbow'. Dark green leafy vegetables such as spinach, rocket, kale are an excellent source of folate, vitamins C and K, carotenoids and the minerals iron and calcium. Cruciferous vegetables such as boy choy, broccoli, sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and collard greens are rich in fibre as well as vitamin A carotenoids, folic acid and vitamin C.

## **Nuts & Seeds**

Nuts and seeds are powerhouses full of key nutrients; iron, magnesium, calcium, potassium, selenium, manganese, copper, B vitamins, vitamin E, protein and healthy fats. The peanut has a particularly high protein, iron and magnesium content. It is often used for oil production. Peanut can be found in many products such as biscuits, muesli, chocolate, pudding, pastries, convenience food, Asian dishes, spices, granola bars and spreads. It can also be contained in milkshakes, breaded meat or fish, egg salads, chocolate bars, potato preparations, soups and meat salads, but also in alcoholic beverages and cosmetic products. Hazelnuts are rich in iron, magnesium, vitamin B6 and calcium. Hazelnuts can be found in pastries, sweets, muesli, and as oil. Walnuts are used for many dishes, such as casseroles, sweets, salads and soups. They can also be found in pastries and bread spreads. They are also used as tinting and tanning agents, as mordant and for the production of brandy. Almonds are a rich source of magnesium and vitamin E. Almond may be found in many foods, especially in natural foods. The most important almond-containing products are marzipan, almond oil for skin care, almond bran for skin cleansing and almond butter as baby food. It can also be found in confectionery products, muesli or liqueurs.

## **Fruits**

Fruits are a rich source of vitamins and minerals. Like vegetables, fruits tend to offer different nutrients depending upon the colour. Therefore in order to consume a good range of nutrients in your diet the best advice is to 'eat a rainbow'. Bananas are generally eaten raw or they are processed to dry fruit or flour (diet food, bread additive). Furthermore, bananas can be found in many pastries, milk products, sweets, gravies, ice cream, fruit preparations and flour. In pastries, it is also used as a substitute for egg. Crossreactions may occur with avocado, chestnut, watermelon, courgette and celery. Kiwi is particularly popular because of its high content of vitamin C. The recommended daily allowance of vitamin C can be met by eating only one or two Kiwis. Kiwi contains the enzyme actinidin, which is used in the food industry as a meat softener. Cross-reactions may occur with apple, hazelnut, walnut, peach, cherry, carrot, rye flour, wheat flour, potatoes and latex. Berries (strawberries, raspberries, cherries, blackberries, blueberries, red currant, cranberries and red grapes) are also a particularly good source of vitamin C as well as antioxidants.

# Elimination Diet

## What is an elimination diet?

An elimination diet is the removal of those foods, which have been identified as causing an allergic or intolerant reaction, from your daily diet.

This sounds like a big undertaking but it can have profound effects on how you feel, your digestive system and lead to the eradication of physical symptoms you may have been experiencing

## The Elimination Diet

An elimination diet is an option to enable you to manage your food allergy or intolerance long-term. If you have been identified as having a food allergy we would recommend that an elimination diet is necessary long-term solution.

In the case of food intolerance, an elimination diet is also a method you can use to 'trial' and document the reintroduction of foods. Please remember that if you have been identified as having a food allergy we do not recommend the reintroduction of this food.

Depending on the foods identified in your test results and your current dietary choices you may feel daunted by this process. With the right help and guidance you can build a daily diet, which is both enjoyable and tasty, AND leaves you free from unwanted symptoms.

You may want to use the results to implement an elimination diet in order to:

- Understand how you feel on the removal of the food(s), which have been identified through testing
- If you reintroduce the food(s) how does it make you feel and do certain foods bring about physical symptoms\*\*

\*\*If you have been identified as ALLERGIC to a certain food we do not recommend the reintroduction of this food

## Step-By-Step Process Of Using Elimination Diet

1. Refer to your test results to see which foods you need to remove

- 2.Refer to our guide for alternative foods to understand which foods you can use in place of the removed foods
- 3.Ensure you have been shopping and are fully prepared for the removal of the identified foods. Please note that it is important to remove all the foods identified initially
- 4.Take a note of the date you remove all the foods
- 5.For 3-4 weeks abstain from eating any of the identified foods

**At this point you can assess how you feel, your energy levels, sleep, mood, digestion, bowel habits and physical symptoms.**

- 6.If there are foods which you would like to try reintroducing\*\* to understand whether they bring about physical symptoms you need to do so one at a time
- 7.After reintroducing a food (day 1), take note of any changes over the two following days (day 2 and 3), this is because food intolerance reactions can take a period of time to come about. You are looking for the following symptoms:
  - Insomnia
  - Fatigue
  - Joint pain and/or inflammation
  - Skin breakouts or rashes
  - Headaches
  - Bowel changes or GI pain
  - Bloating
  - Brain fog
  - Sinus or other respiratory issues
  - Changes in energy levels
- 8.You can repeat the process with another food on day 4 should you like.

**An elimination diet can be challenging, the following tips will help you make it a success:**

- **Support**

Enlist the help of those around you, family and friends, they can make it much more achievable and may even join you in eliminating foods to support you.

- **Preparation**



Make sure you are fully prepared. Check the foods/ recipes you regularly use to see where you need to make changes and stock up on alternative foods.

- **Keep Note**

Keeping track of how you feel and what changes you're experiencing can be very useful. It can be enlightening and provide a point of reference and affirmation if you find yourself questioning your reasons behind eliminating certain foods.

- **Removal**

The best way to ensure that you don't succumb to temptation is, either to hide, give away or throw away the foods you are eliminating. This way if you do have a moment of weakness you can't go to the kitchen cupboard to find that food.

# Why Might You Reintroduce A Food?

## **False Positives**

Whilst every care is taken to ensure that blood allergy and intolerance testing is accurate, false positives do occur. Unfortunately they are a factor in laboratory testing.

So what does it mean? It means that although the test has shown that you are intolerant to a certain food this is false. If there is a food, which you suspect may have been identified falsely you can put this to the test using the elimination diet and subsequent reintroduction.

It is important that you pay close attention to symptoms and how you feel on the reintroduction of a food. Food intolerance symptoms can sometimes be very vague. The best method is to keep a food/symptom diary, you can do this on paper or if you'd prefer there are some excellent apps out there to choose from.

## **Mild Symptoms**

It may be that you have removed a number of foods but there is one in particular that you suspect only causes you mild symptoms and you would like to put this to the test. It may be that once you understand the symptoms you decide that you will allow yourself to have this food irregularly, on a special occasion for example.