VENOM ALLERGY

Bee and/or wasp venom allergy

Indications for VIT

Discover the connection

ImmunoCAP venom components

Not approved for use in the United States
Matching VIT to the patient’s sensitization profile

- Successful venom immunotherapy (VIT) is more likely when treatment selection is based on genuine sensitization to bee and/or wasp venom

“As a paradigm, allergen immunotherapy is ‘specific’, meaning that it only modifies the immune response against the allergen for which the vaccination is being performed.”

WAO – ARIA – GA²LEN Consensus Paper on Molecular-based Allergy Diagnostics

Double positivity – is it a genuine bee and/or wasp venom allergy?

- Positive results with venom extracts do not always reflect genuine sensitization

- In many cases IgE antibodies to CCDs* cause double positivity, but rarely have clinical relevance

Up to 50% of venom allergic patients have positive test results to both bee and wasp venom extracts

*Cross-reactive Carbohydrate Determinants
Discover the new ImmunoCAP bee venom components

- Api m 10 can be absent or underrepresented in VIT extracts\(^5\) – VIT of patients sensitized to this component may be less efficient
- Adding venom components rApi m 2 and rApi m 5 to your test panel improves diagnostic specificity and supports more well-founded decisions for VIT\(^6,7\)

ImmunoCAP bee venom components help improve diagnosis

- Adding components to your test menu can help resolve double positivity and match VIT to the individual patient\(^6\)

Percentage of patients with HBV sensitization detected by different combinations of HBV allergens (n=144). Adapted from Köhler et al.\(^6\)
Identify suitable VIT – suggested test algorithm

**ImmunoCAP® WHOLE ALLERGENS**

- Honey bee (i1) + Common Wasp (i3) + Paper Wasp (i77)
- ImmunoCAP Tryptase*

**ImmunoCAP ALLERGEN COMPONENTS**

- **Bee:** rApi m 1 (i208), rApi m 2 (i214), rApi m 5 (i216), rApi m 10 (i217)
- **Common/paper Wasp:** rVes v 1 (i211), rVes v 5 (i209), rPol d 5 (i210)

**VIT CANDIDATE**

- Positive to one or more of rApi m 1, 2, 5 and 10** but negative to both rVes v 1 and rVes v 5
- Positive to one or more of rApi m 1, 2, 5 and 10** and positive to rVes v 1 and/or rVes v 5
- Positive to one or more of rVes v 1, rVes v 5 and rPol d 5 but negative to all of rApi m 1, 2, 5 and 10

- Honey bee
- Honey bee + Common/Paper wasp
- Common/Paper wasp

*“Tryptase should be measured in patients before starting venom SIT.”*  
EAACI, AAAI, WAO, ICON 1,4,8-10

*Measure tryptase baseline levels before VIT to assess risk for severe reactions*  
**Api m 10 can be underrepresented in VIT extracts**
ImmunoCAP Allergen Components help you resolve double positivity

With seven CCD-free venom components you can

Distinguish between true co-sensitization to bee and wasp, and CCD-dependent cross reactivity\textsuperscript{1,4,12,13}

- **Honey bee**: rApi m 1, rApi m 2, rApi m 5 and rApi m 10
- **Common/paper wasp**: rVes v 1, rVes v 5, rPol d 5

Help match venom immunotherapy to the patient’s sensitization profile\textsuperscript{1,5,6}

“Detection of recombinant venom allergens can discriminate between genuine venom sensitization and cross reactivity due to CCDs in patients with double-positive IgE results from traditional venom tests that are based on allergen extract”

WAO – ARIA – GA\textsuperscript{2}LEN Consensus Paper on Molecular-based Allergy Diagnostics\textsuperscript{2}
A broad toolbox of ImmunoCAP Allergen Components

Over 100 allergen components that can help you:

• Assess risk of systemic reactions in patients with food allergy
• Explain symptoms due to cross-reactivity
• Identify the appropriate immunotherapy for the individual patient

References:

7. Frick M. et al., rApi m 3 and rApi m 10 improve detection of honey bee sensitization in Hymenoptera venom –allergic patients with double sensitization to honey bee and yellow jacket venom. Allergy 2015; 70: 1665-68.