

A decorative graphic in the top left corner consisting of a cluster of hexagons. One hexagon is solid blue, while the others are red outlines.

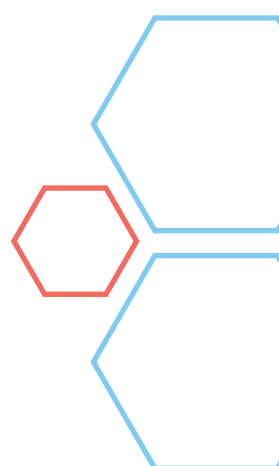
DOG

Allergy Test 61

Allergy Test Report

Case Number:

Date:

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Introduction to The IgE Test

Allergies in dogs occur when the immune system overreacts to substances that are normally harmless, called **allergens** (e.g., pollens, dust mites, foods). The **IgE test** measures the amount of specific **Immunoglobulin E** (IgE) antibodies in the dog's blood for each tested allergen. **Elevated levels indicate sensitisation** - that is, an abnormal immune response.

This test is useful for identifying potential causes of the following conditions:

- Persistent itching
- Recurrent ear infections (otitis)
- Skin problems (e.g., dermatitis, hair loss)
- Chronic gastrointestinal disorders

The IgE test is based on a blood sample and can be performed **at any time without interrupting the dog's diet**.

Allergies vs. Intolerances

Feature	Allergy (IgE-mediated)	Intolerance (non-IgE)
Origin	Immune-mediated response involving IgE antibodies	Not caused by the immune system; often digestive or metabolic in nature
Reaction Time	Immediate to within a few hours (typically seconds to 1-2 hours)	Delayed reactions—usually from 30 min to several hours, even up to 48-72 h
Typical Symptoms	Itching, swelling, inflammation, rash—can escalate to anaphylaxis in severe cases	Digestive issues like diarrhea, bloating, fatigue; skin symptoms less common and milder
Diagnosis	Skin prick test, specific IgE blood tests; sometimes intradermal tests or oral food challenges	Elimination diets followed by food reintroduction, clinical history; no validated IgE-based testing

- **True allergies** are rarer but more serious.
- **Intolerances** are more common and often related to digestion or the accumulation of substances.

Allergy Test Results

Scientific Director:
Dott.ssa Silvia Quattrone

Case Number	
Dog's Name	
Dog's Sex	

Please note:
Blue mussel/Clam are reported on one line in the table above, so the total number of tested allergens is 61.

Reference Values

for Result Interpretation

AU/mL	Class	Specific IgE Quantity per Allergen
≤ 0.34	0	Not detected → No signs of allergy.
0.35-3.49	1	Low → A small amount of IgE; possible mild or non-significant allergy.
3.50~49.99	2	Moderate → A moderate amount of IgE; more evident potential allergic response.
≥ 50.00	3	High → A large amount of IgE; strong probability of allergy to that substance.

AU/mL:

The unit of measurement indicating how much allergen-specific IgE antibody was found in the blood sample.

Class:

A categorical label summarising the quantity of specific IgE to make interpretation easier. The higher the value, the more likely the dog is allergic to that substance. Very low or zero values indicate that there is probably no allergy.

Practical Recommendations:

Avoid reactive allergen: Minimise exposure to identified triggers (e.g., dietary or environmental).

Elimination diet: Use single-protein or hydrolyzed diets for 6–8 weeks if food allergens are suspected.

Consult your veterinarian: Integrate test results with your dog's clinical history and symptoms.

Possible treatments: Options may include antihistamines, immunotherapy, or supplements, depending on vet's advice.

Disclaimer:

The IgE test measures sensitisation, not a definitive clinical diagnosis. Some individuals (or dogs) may show elevated IgE without symptoms, or have normal IgE levels and still exhibit allergic reactions. This report is for informational purposes only and should always be interpreted by a qualified veterinarian.

61 Allergens Covered in Our Test

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Anchovy | 22. Fire Ant | 43. Peach |
| 2. Banana | 23. Gluten | 44. Pear |
| 3. Barley | 24. Glycyphagus Domesticus | 45. Pineapple |
| 4. Bee Venom | 25. Goldenrod | 46. Plum |
| 5. Bent Grass | 26. Herring | 47. Rabbit |
| 6. Blomia Tropicalis | 27. Hevea Latex | 48. Radish |
| 7. Blue Mussel | 28. House Dust | 49. Russian Thistle |
| 8. Blueberry | 29. Japanese Cedar | 50. Sardine |
| 9. Broccoli | 30. Japanese Hop | 51. Sea Bass |
| 10. Buckwheat | 31. Kiwi | 52. Silkworm Pupa |
| 11. Buttermilk | 32. Lentil | 53. Spinach |
| 12. Cabbage | 33. Linseed (Flaxseed) | 54. Strawberry |
| 13. Casein | 34. Mango | 55. Sweet Chestnut |
| 14. Cattle Epithelium | 35. Melon | 56. Sweet Vernal Grass |
| 15. Cauliflower | 36. Millet | 57. Trout |
| 16. CCD | 37. Mosquito | 58. Watermelon |
| 17. Clam | 38. Oat | 59. Yeast, Brewer's |
| 18. Common Pigweed | 39. Orange | 60. α -Lactalbumin |
| 19. Common Reed Grass | 40. Ox-Eye Daisy | 61. β -Lactoglobulin |
| 20. Cucumber | 41. Paprika | |
| 21. Dandelion | 42. Parsley | |