EDL INTERNATIONAL

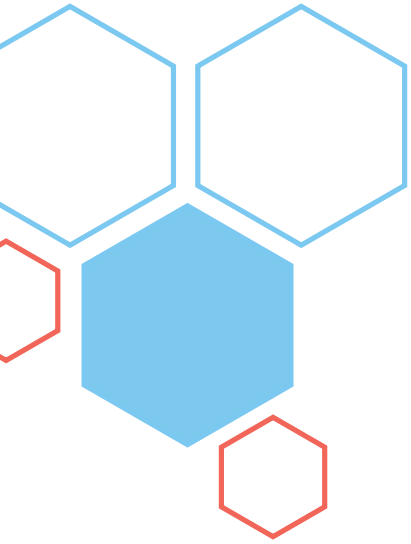
HORSE
Allergy Test 60 IgEII

Allergy Test Report

Case Number:

Date:

Introduction to
The IgE Test



Allergies in horses 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 horse'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 horse'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 IgEbased 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

Horse's Name

Horse's Sex

No	Name	Code	AU/mL	Class	No	Name	Code	AU/mL	Class
1	Box elder maple	t1	10,72	2	31	Buckwheat	f11	0,95	1
2	Walnut tree	t10	>100	3	32	Pea	f12	0,35	1
3	Japanese cedar	t17	>100	3	33	Peanut	f13	2,25	1
4	Eucalyptus	t18	8,82	2	34	Carrot	f31	0,23	0
5	Acacia	t19	>100	3	35	Apple	f49	<0.15	0
6	Mesquite	t20	48,8	2	36	Millet	f55	54,03	3
7	Melaleuca	t21	24,7	2	37	Sugar beet	f227	>100	3
8	Pecan tree	t22	0,62	1	38	Lentil	f235	1,13	1
9	White hickory	t41	4,69	2	39	Linseed	f333	<0.15	0
10	Hackberry	t44	3,55	2	40	Bee venom	i1	0,18	0
11	Mulberry	t70	<0.15	0	41	Wasp venom	i3	0,25	0
12	Queen palm	t72	0,93	1	42	Paper wasp venom	i3w	<0.15	0
13	Horse chestnut	t203	3,92	2	43	Fire ant	i70	0,21	0
14	Sweet gum	t211	3,79	2	44	Black ant	i31	<0.15	0
15	Ox-eye daisy	w7	73,5	3	45	American cockroach	i206	10,57	2
16	Goldenrod	w12	47,58	2	46	Flea	B22	0,16	0
17	Cocklebur	w13	3,66	2	47	Glycyphagus	d73	<0.15	0
18	Scale	w15	4,03	2	48	Mucor racemosus	m4	0,16	0
19	Rough marsh elder	w16	19,53	2	49	Candida albicans	m5	1,2	1
20	Firebush	w17	47,33	2	50	Bipolaris	m8	<0.15	0
21	Wall pellitory	w21	12	2	51	Stemphylium	m10	18,98	2
22	Dog fennel	w46	1,62	1	52	Rhizopus nigricans	m11	<0.15	0
23	Rapeseed	w203	11,66	2	53	Epicoccum	m14	<0.15	0
24	Brome grass	g11	2,5	1	54	Curvularia lunata	m16	<0.15	0
25	Cow	e4	1,34	1	55	Cephalosporium	m202	<0.15	0
26	Guinea pig	e6	<0.15	0	56	Aspergillus niger	m207	>100	3
27	Mouse	e71	<0.15	0	57	Malassezia	m227	<0.15	0
28	Rabbit	e82	>100	3	58	Rhodotorula	m49	58,74	3
29	Feather mix(Chicken,	ex1	0,97	1	59	Hevea Latex	k82	0,78	1
30	Rice	f9	0,31	0	60	Sunflower seed	k84	<0.15	0

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 horse 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 horse'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 horses 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.

60 IgEII Allergens Covered in Our Test

1. Acacia
2. Apple
3. Aspergillus Niger
4. Bee Venom
5. Bipolaris
6. Black Ant
7. Box Elder Maple
8. Brome Grass
9. Buckwheat
10. Candida Albicans
11. Carrot
12. Cattle
13. Cephalosporium Acremonium
14. Cocklebur
15. Cockroach, American
16. Curvularia Lunata
17. Dog Fennel
18. Epicoccum Purpurascens
19. Eucalyptus
20. Feather Mix
21. Fire Ant
22. Firebush
23. Flea
24. Glycophagus Domesticus
25. Goldenrod
26. Guinea Pig
27. Hackberry
28. Horse Chestnut
29. Japanese Cedar
30. Latex
31. Lentil
32. Linseed
33. Malassezia
34. Melaleuca
35. Mesquite
36. Millet
37. Mouse
38. Mucor Racemosus
39. Mulberry
40. Ox-Eye Daisy
41. Paper Wasp Venom
42. Pea
43. Peanut
44. Pecan Tree
45. Queen Palm
46. Rabbit
47. Rapeseed
48. Rhizopus Nigricans
49. Rhodotorula Mucilaginosa
50. Rice
51. Rough Marsh Elder
52. Scale
53. Stemphylium Herbarum
54. Sugar Beet
55. Sunflower
56. Sweet Gum
57. Wall Pellitory
58. Walnut Tree
59. White Hickory
60. Yellow Jacket Venom