Confidently diagnose allergies and manage patient care **with a simple blood test**

Region XIV: CA (Central Valley)

Gain additional insights more efficiently with reflex testing

Reflex testing can help establish medical necessity for component testing by requiring only 1 blood draw and automatically performing available component tests when the whole allergen is positive.

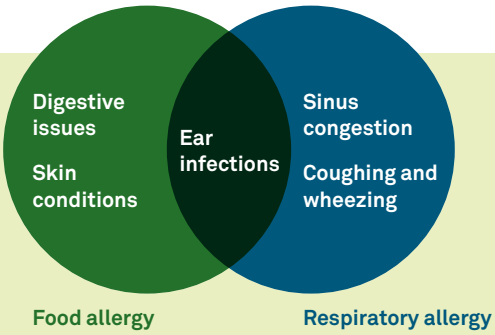
- **Whole allergen testing** determines whether there is sensitization to an allergen
- **Component testing** provides protein-level detail of whole allergen sensitization to help understand symptom risk

Reflex testing can help:

- Identify true allergies vs sensitivities without the risk of anaphylactic shock from an oral food challenge[1,2]
- Inform severity of reaction to determine personalized patient management
- Reduce patient and parent anxiety
- Determine risk of systemic reaction and cross-reactivity to improve diagnosis
- Provide more information up front to make management and referral decisions

Is it a food or respiratory allergy?

Certain symptoms call for specific panels. It is important to assess and document patient symptoms before choosing the type of panel that is most clinically relevant.



ImmunoCAP™ IgE reflex panels from Quest Diagnostics test for the most common environmental and food allergens while automatically reflexing to available component testing to simplify your approach to allergy care.

Regional Respiratory Panel

Test code: 10668

Specimen requirements: 2.5 mL serum; room temperature

CPT® codes: 86003 x 24 Specific IgE; 82785 Total IgE

Any profile component listed can be ordered individually. Individual allergen test codes indicated in parentheses.

- Alder (*Alpus incana*), t2 (2502)
- *Alternaria alternata,* m6 (2706)
- *Aspergillus fumigatus*, m3 (2703)
- Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), g2 (2302)
- Birch (*Betula verrucosa*), t3 (2503)
- Cat Dander, e1 (2601)
- *Cladosporium herbarum*, m2 (2702)
- Cockroach, i6 (2736)
- Common Ragweed (Short, *Ambrosia elatior*), w1 (2401)
- *Dermatophagoides farinae*, d2 (2722)
- *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus,* d1 (2721)
- Dog Dander, e5 (2605)
- Elm (*Ulmus americana*), t8 (2508)
- Mountain Cedar (*Juniperus sabinoides*), t6 (2506)
- Mouse Urine Proteins, e72 (2658)
- Mugwort (Safebrush; *Artemisia vulgaris*), w6 (2406
- Oak (*Quercus alba*), t7 (2507)
- Olive Tree, t9 (2509)
- *Penicillium notatum*, m1 (2701)
- Rough pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*), w14 (2414)
- Russian thistle (Saltwort, *Salsola kali*), w11 (2411)
- Sycamore (*Plantanus acerfolia*), t11 (2511)
- Timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*), g6 (2306)
- White Mulberry, t70 (2570)
- Total IgE

Understanding cross-reactivity can be important

Help ease patients' minds without fear of a systemic reaction and understand if there's cross-reactivity with other allergens by ordering reflex tests.

Food and Tree Nut Allergy Panel with Reflex to Components

Test code: 36763

Specimen requirements: 4 mL serum (preferred); 3 mL (minimum); room temperature

CPT codes: 86003 X 17 Specific IgE

Any profile component listed can be ordered individually. Individual allergen test codes indicated in parentheses.

- Almond, f20 (2820)
- **Brazil Nut, f18 (94464)**[a]
- **Cashew Nut, f202 (94465)**[a]
- Codfish, f3 (2803)
- **Cow's Milk, f2 (37900)**[a]
- **Egg White, f1 (37906)**[a]
- **Hazelnut, f17 (94468)**[a]
- Macadamia Nut, rf345 (38475)
- **Peanut, f13 (91747)**[a]
- Salmon, f41 (2841)
- Scallop, f338 (273)
- Sesame Seed, f10 (2810)
- Shrimp, f24 (2824)
- Soybean, f14 (2814)
- Tuna, f40 (2840)
- **Walnut, f256 (94467)**[a]
- Wheat, f4 (2804)

[a] Indicates allergens that will be reflexed to indicated component panel if test results are positive.

Childhood and Tree Nut Allergy Panel with Reflex to Components

Test code: 36766

Specimen requirements: 5 mL serum (preferred); 3.5 mL (minimum); room temperature

CPT codes: 86003 X 21 Specific IgE; 82785 Total IgE

Any profile component listed can be ordered individually. Individual allergen test codes indicated in parentheses.

- Almond, f20 (2820)
- *Alternaria alternata*, m6 (2706)
- **Brazil Nut, f18 (94464)**[a]
- **Cashew Nut, f202 (94465)**[a]
- **Cat Dander, e1 (10564)**[a]
- *Cladosporium herbarum*, m2 (2702)
- Cockroach, i6 (2736)
- Codfish, f3 (2803)
- **Cow's Milk, f2 (37900)**[a]
- *Dermatophagoides farinae*, d2 (2722)
- *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, d1 (2721)
- **Dog Dander, e5 (10571)**[a]
- **Egg White, f1 (37906)**[a]
- **Hazelnut, f17 (94468)**[a]
- Macadamia Nut, rf345 (38475)
- Mouse Urine Proteins, e72 (2658)
- **Peanut, f13 (91747)**[a]
- Shrimp, f24 (2824)
- Soybean, f14 (2814)
- **Walnut, f256 (94467)**[a]
- Wheat, f4 (2804)
- Total IgE

Visit **QuestAllergyTesting.com**, contact your Quest sales representative, or call **1.866.MY.QUEST (1.866.697.8378)** for more information

References

1. Kattan JD, Sicherer SH. Optimizing the diagnosis of food allergy. *Immunol Allergy Clin North Am*. 2015;35(1):61-76. doi:10.1016/j.iac.2014.09.0092 2. Sampson HA, Aceves S, Bock SA, et al. Food allergy: A practice parameter update—2014. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2014;134(5):1016-1025. doi:10.1016/j.jaci.2014.05.013 3. Nicolaou N, Poorafshar M, Murray C, et al. Allergy or tolerance in children sensitized to peanut: prevalence and differentiation using component-resolved diagnostics. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2010;125(1):191-197. doi:10.1016/j.jaci.2009.10.008 4. Bradshaw N. Go molecular! A clinical reference guide to molecular allergy. Part 1: The basics. ThermoFisher Scientific. 2021. Accessed January 30, 2024. https://www.thermofisher.com/diagnostic-education/dam/commercial/temp/library-resources/Go-Molecular-2021-Part-1-The-Basics-NEW-2.pdf 5. Katelaris CH: Food allergy and oral allergy or pollen-food syndrome. *Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2010, 10:246–251. 6. Asarnoj A, Nilsson C, Lidholm J, et al. Peanut component Ara h 8 sensitization and tolerance to peanut. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2012;130(2):468-472. doi:10.1016/j.jaci.2012.05.019 7. Nucera E, Mezzacappa S, Arunanno A, et al. Hypersensitivity to major panallergens in a population of 120 patients. *Postepy Dermatol Alergol*. 2015 Aug; 32(4): 255–261. doi:10.5114/pdia.2015.53321 8. Mittag D, Akkerdaas J, Ballmer-Weber BK, et al. Ara h 8, a Bet v 1-homologous allergen from peanut, is a major allergen in patients with combined birch pollen and peanut allergy. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2004;114(6):1410-1417. doi:10.1016/j.jaci.2004.09.014 9. Lauer I, Dueringer N, Pokoj S, et al. The nonspecific lipid transfer protein, Ara h 9, is an important allergen in peanut. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2009;39(9):1427-1437. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2222.2009.03312.x 10. Sastre J: Molecular diagnosis in allergy. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2010, 40:1442–1460. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2222.2010.03585.x 11. Movérare R, Ahlstedt S, Bengtsson U, et al. Evaluation of IgE antibodies to recombinant peanut allergens in patients with reported reactions to peanut. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol*. 2011;156(3):282-290. doi:10.1159/000323891 12. Peeters KA, Koppelman SJ, van Hoffen E, et al. Does skin prick test reactivity to purified allergens correlate with clinical severity of peanut allergy? *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2007;37(1):108-115. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2222.2006.02628.x 13. Asarnoj A, Movérare R, Östblom E, et al. IgE to peanut allergen components: relation to peanut symptoms and pollen sensitization in 8-year-olds. *Allergy*. 2010;65(9):1189-1195. doi:10.1111/j.1398-9995.2010.02334.x

Test codes may vary by location. Please contact your local laboratory for more information.

The CPT® codes provided are based on American Medical Association guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.

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