

Appendix 1 - Identification of suspected IgE or non-IgE cow's milk protein allergy (CMPA)

- **IgE mediated – immediate**, i.e. sudden onset of symptoms within 2 hours of exposure
- **Non-IgE mediated- delayed**, i.e. 2-72 hours after exposure of cow's milk protein

Typical signs and symptoms	IgE mediated CMPA	Non-IgE mediated CMPA
Skin/mucous membranes	Acute urticaria, acute angioedema (swelling of lips, tongue, palate, face, around eyes), acute pruritus (itch), erythema, severe eczema	Severe eczema, pruritus (itch), erythema
Gastrointestinal	Oral pruritus, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain	Vomiting/ possetting with pain or irritability, feed refusal/aversion, gastro-oesophageal reflux (GOR), constipation, diarrhoea, blood in stools, faltering growth
Respiratory system	Signs of anaphylaxis (sudden hoarseness, breathing difficulty, difficulty swallowing, wheeze, stridor, breathlessness, persistent cough)	
Cardiovascular system	Signs of anaphylaxis (Feeling dizzy/faint, floppiness, pallor, collapse.	
In some patients there may be an overlap of both IgE and non-IgE mediated symptoms		

Food Protein Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES):

Food Protein Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES): FPIES is a delayed type of food allergy. The main symptom is typically profuse vomiting that starts 2 – 6 hours after the offending food has been eaten. There may also be diarrhoea with or without blood or mucous. As this is a delayed type allergy, allergy testing is irrelevant and the diagnosis is based on clinical history. The advice is to strictly avoid the offending food. If FPIES to cow's milk is suspected (or any other food) the child should be referred to dietetics/allergy service and will be assessed for a supervised hospital challenge to after the age of 3 years.