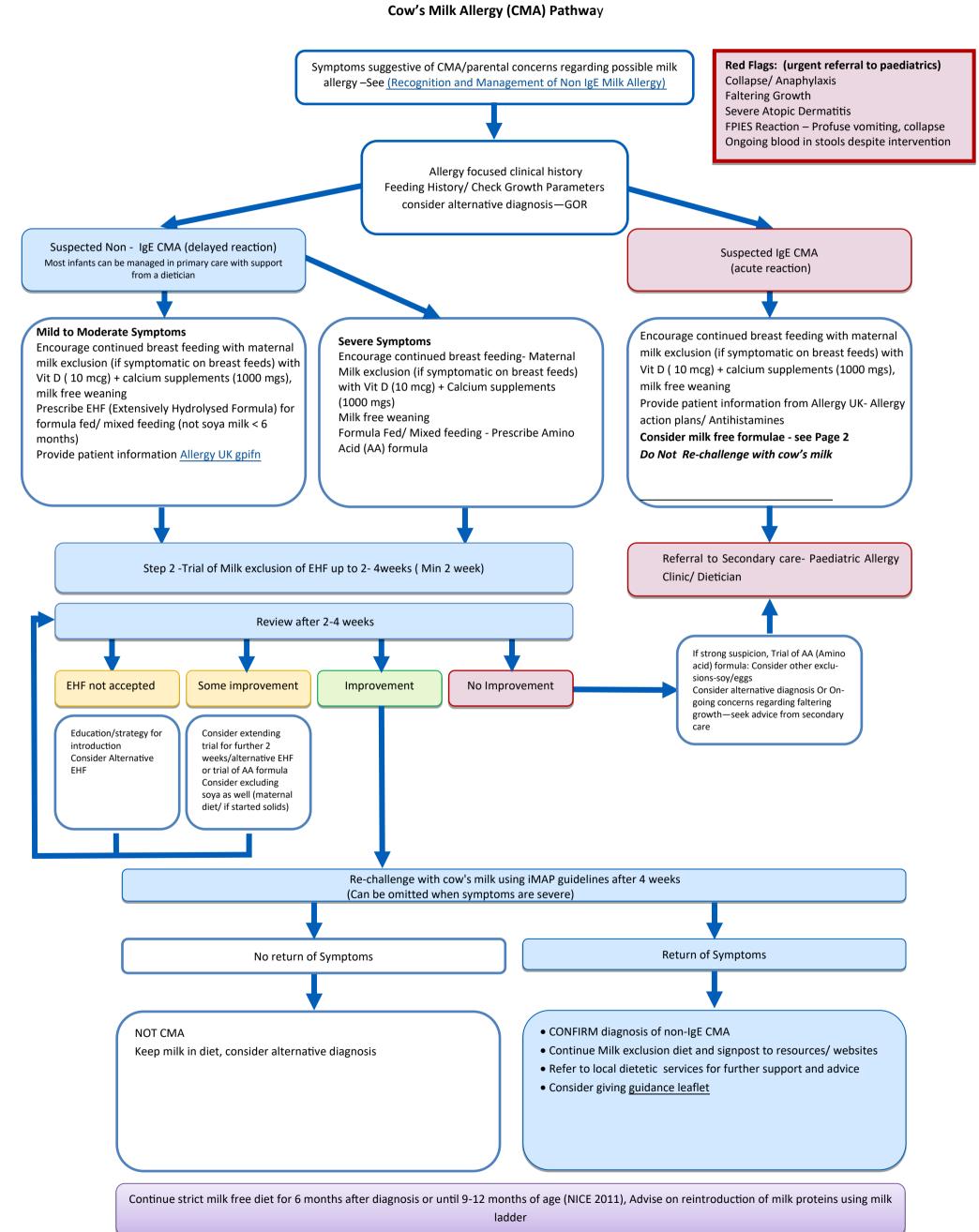
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NHSPrimary and Community Care Settings

Clinical Assessment/ Management tool for Children







Diagnosing Cow's Milk Allergy (CMA) (Recognition and Management of Cow's Milk Allergy)

Back to first page

CMA:

2 types need to be differentiated- IgE/non IgE CMA

Symptoms varied in non IgE CMA-Diagnosis can be a challenge

CMA typically presents in the 1st year of life

Allergy-focused clinical history

A family history of eczema, asthma, hay fever, allergic rhinitis or food allergy is more likely in IgE-mediated food allergy.

Feeding history – check the source of cows' milk i.e. breastmilk/formula milk or weaned solids.

If the infant is asymptomatic on breastfeeding alone, do not exclude cow's milk from maternal diet

Presenting symptoms – Ask about age of first onset, speed of onset, reproducibility, duration and severity following milk ingestion (IgE/ Non IgE CMA)

Also ask about previous management including medication used and response to elimination/reintroduction of foods- Rule out other Milk related conditions like reflux, lactose intolerance

Weigh and measure the child to assess growth.

Mild-moderate non-IgE CMA Mostly 2-72 hours after ingestion of cow's milk protein (CMP) Formula fed, exclusively breast-fed or at the onset of mixed feeding Treatment resistance- Eg atopic dermatitis or reflux, increases the likelihood of allergy (Usually several of the following symptoms)	Severe non-IgE CMA Mostly 2-72 hours after ingestion of cow's milk protein (CMP) Mostly formula fed, exclusively breast-fed or at the onset of mixed feeding Treatment resistance example atopic dermatitis or reflux, increases the likelihood of allergy (Severe persisting symptoms of one or more of the following)	IgE CMA Mostly within minutes (maybe up to 2 hours) after ingestion of cow's milk protein (CMP) Mostly formula fed or at the onset of mixed feeding (One or more of the following symptoms)
Gastrointestinal: Irritability – colic Vomiting – reflux – GORD Food refusal or aversion Diarrhoea like stools – loose and or more frequent Constipation – especially soft stools with excessive straining, abdominal discomfort, painful flutters Blood and/or mucus in stool in other otherwise well infant Skin: Pruritus (itching) Erythema(flushing) Nonspecific rashes Moderate persistent atopic dermatitis	 Gastrointestinal: Multiple, persistent, severe or treatment resistant symptoms (Gut symptoms, severe reflux, chronic constipation or food aversion) with associated faltering growth/ weight loss Significant blood loss in stools associated with treatment resistant gut symptoms, severe reflux, irregular or uncomfortable stools or faltering growth Skin: Severe atopic dermatitis +/-faltering growth 	Gastrointestinal Acute vomiting or diarrhoea, abdominal pain/colic. Skin: Acute pruritus, erythema urticaria angioedema Acute flaring of persisting atopic dermatitis Acute worsening of eczema, Respiratory: acute rhinitis +/- conjunctivitis Anaphylaxis Severe IgE mediated cow's milk allergy Collapse/pallor
List of EHF-Extensively hydrolysed formulas Althera Aptamil Pepti Nutramigen LGG	List of AA -Amino acid Formulas Alfamino Neocate Puramino	Choose EHF/AA as milk free option based on the symptoms