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**FLORENCE, ITALY**

## FOOD PROTEIN-INDUCED ENTEROCOLITIS SYNDROME IN A COHORT OF SPANISH CHILDREN

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### OBJECTIVE

To identify the food triggers and clinical characteristics of the patients diagnosed of FPIES in three Spanish hospitals from 2008 to 2018.

### METHODS

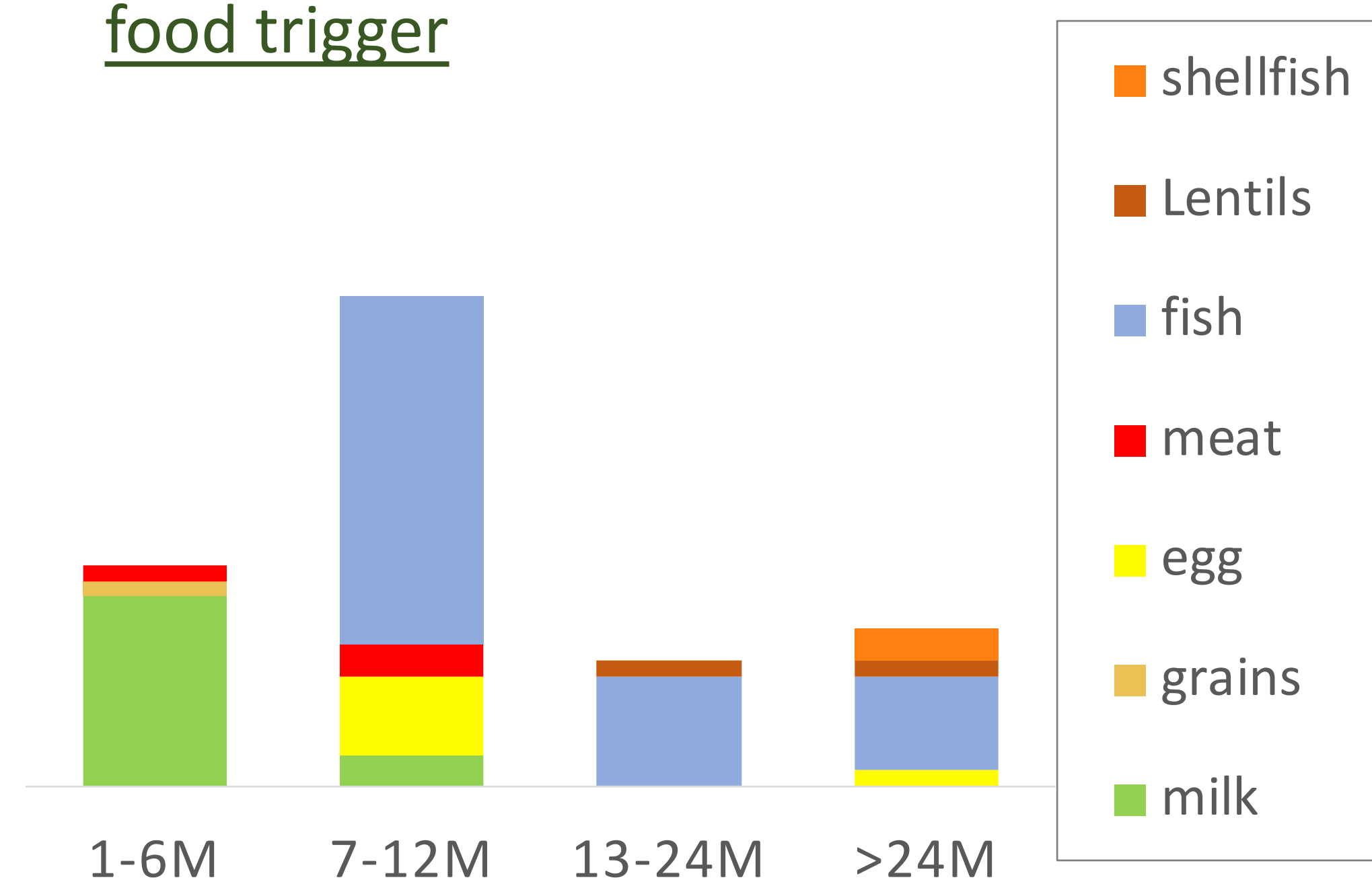
Retrospective review of the medical records of the pediatric patients diagnosed of FPIES (as defined in International Consensus Guidelines for Diagnosis and Treatment of FPIES 2017) in the last 11 years. Patients were attended in three hospitals in the Southeastern coast of Spain. We analyzed sex, age at diagnosis, clinical presentation, food triggers and age of tolerance when ascertained.

### RESULTS

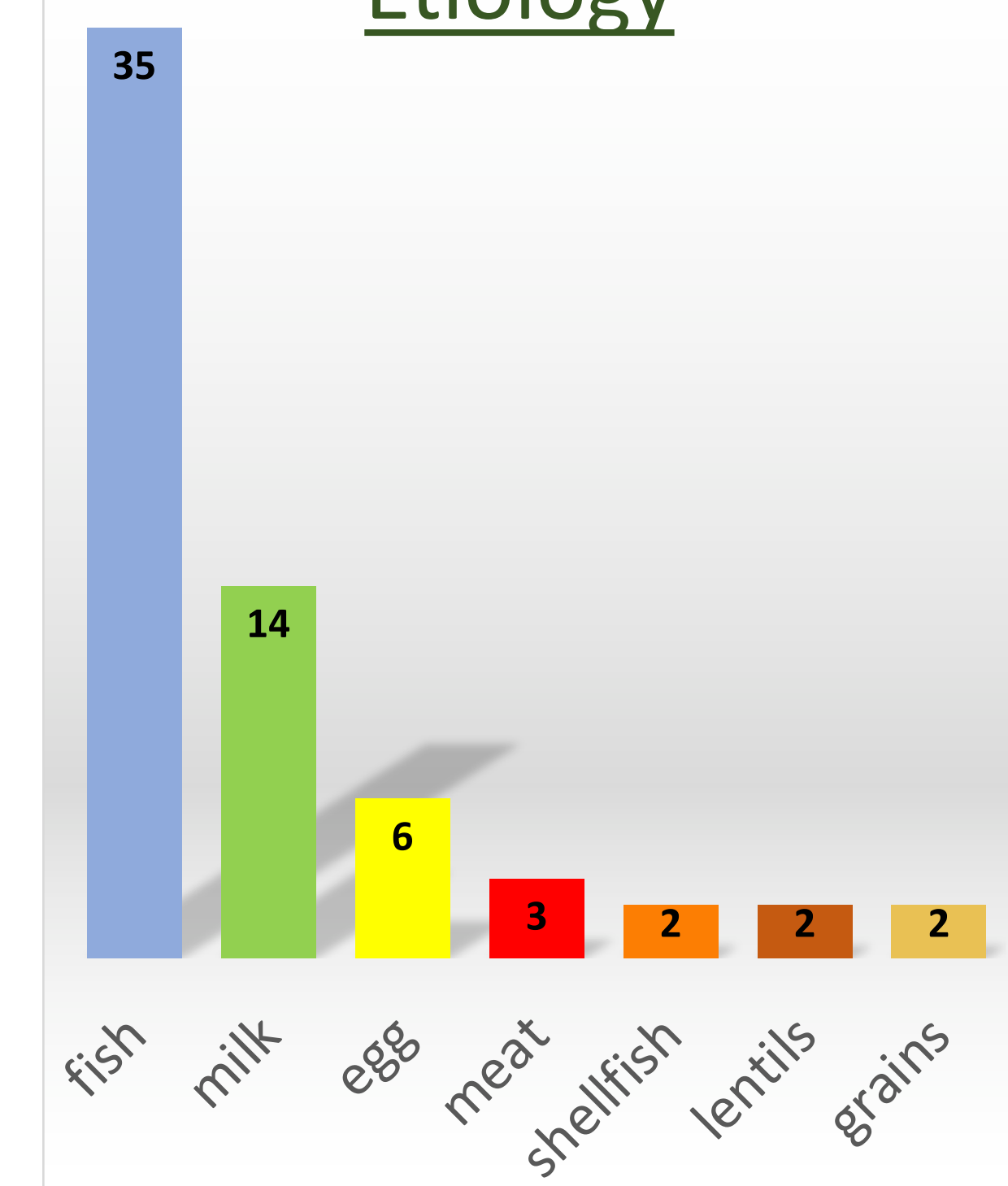
We identified 64 patients. Age at first reaction ranged from 1 month to 8 years old. 85% of children were younger than 24 months (77% younger than 12). Only 3 patients reacted to two different foods (1 egg and fish, 1 lentils and fish, 1 milk and oat)

All except 5 (4 milk and 1 egg) had negative prick test to the culprit food. Two children had previous resolved milk induced proctocolitis and one an IgE mediated milk allergy before developing milk-induced FPIES.

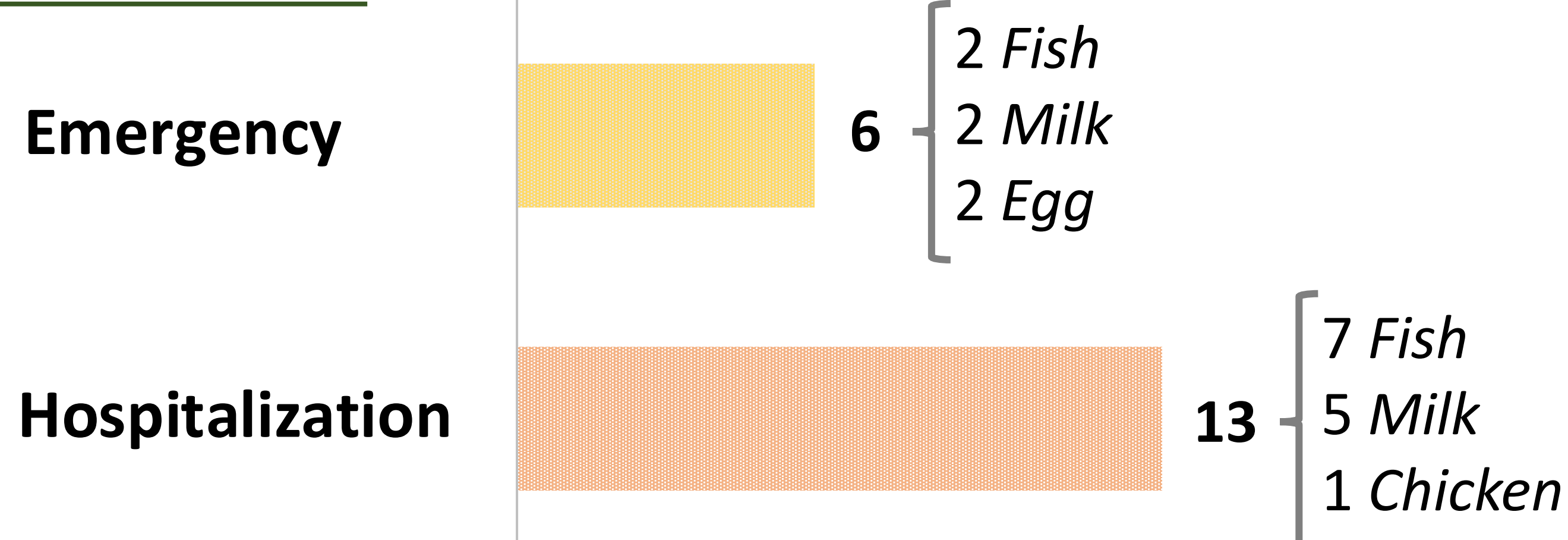
Age at first reaction and food trigger



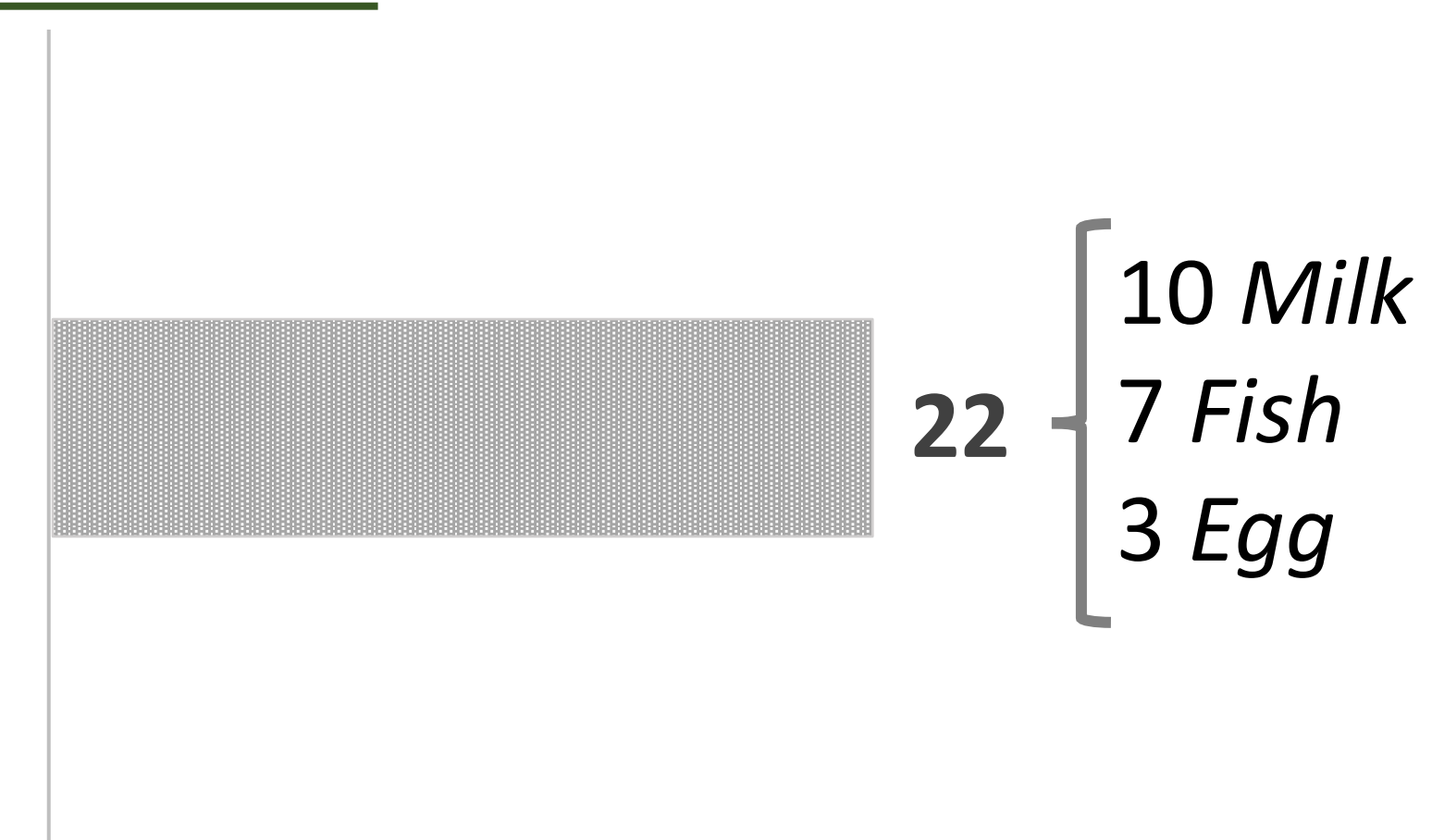
Etiology



### Severe reactions:



### Tolerance confirmed:



### CONCLUSIONS

In our series fish was the most common food trigger as in other pediatric Spanish series. Unlike other populations, one single food was the trigger in the vast majority of patients. Acute presentation may be severe.