

Food Allergy Treatment: Burden of Care

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Learning Objectives

- Discuss the burdens of food allergy and food allergy treatments with families
- Mitigate the burdens of food allergy treatments in their practice setting
- Incorporate individualized burdens of care considerations in the shared decision-making process

Burdens of Disease versus Burdens of Care

- Burdens of Disease

- Reaction risk
- Feeding dysfunction
- Cost of special foods
- Epinephrine devices
- Nutritional deficits
- Social isolation
- Psychosocial problems
- Distortion of family life

- Burdens of Care – AIT or OMA

- Cost of AIT
- Cost of non-AIT management (Biologics)
- Anxiety
- Risk to siblings
- Disruption from safe dosing rules
- Taste Aversion
- Dysfunctional feeding patterns
- Frequent OIT escalation visits
- Minor AEs
- Epinephrine-treated reactions

Costs

- **Oral Immunotherapy**

- Office visit copays
- Supplemental program fees
- OIT food
- Travel to the office – gas and parking, meals for the family

- **Sublingual Immunotherapy**

- Office visit copays (fewer than for OIT)
- SLIT food – prepared retail food or extract
- Periodic oral food challenges to determine degree of desensitization

Omalizumab – Drug and supply costs

Anxiety

- Parental anxiety
 - Concern about sibling exposure to an allergenic (to the sibling) food
- Parental anxiety
- Patient anxiety

Home Dosing

- Escalation
 - Disruption of the family schedule for dosing
 - Post-dosing activity limitations
 - Taste aversion
 - New or worsening dysfunction feeding behaviors
 - Daily battle for control between the patient and the parent
- Maintenance
 - Scheduling the OIT dose
 - Post-dosing activity limitations
 - Taste aversion

Adverse Events

- Minor Side Effects

- Oral itch
- Dyspepsia and abdominal discomfort
- Diarrhea
- Urticaria
- Rhinitis symptoms
- Cough or wheeze

- Epinephrine-Treated Reactions

- Peanut
 - ~ 1/1,000 escalation doses
 - ~2/10,000 maintenance doses
- Medical support
 - Phone contact with the food allergy treatment center
 - Emergency department visit



Mitigating the Burdens of Care

Optimizing Process Factors

- Encourage **asynchronous communication** (email or text messaging) for non-urgent questions
- Provide organized, accessible information during onboarding
 - **OIT patient manual**
- Schedule updose visits with intention
 - Assign a **specific** appointment slot for all of the patient's visits
 - Designate specific updose days or half days only for OIT appointment
 - Protect updose visits from routine and sick visit patient flow
- **Routinize the updose visit**
 - VS + room patient ➡ measure the dose ➡ Physician/APP ➡ start the dose
 - When dosing is complete move to observation room

Controlling Costs

- **Beware of cost-saving**
 - Some approaches may risk patient safety
 - Practices need to maintain a sustainable margin
- **Reduce office visits**
 - **Telemedicine** observed home updoses
 - Reduce the dosing increment (**e.g., 10%**) and increase the dosing interval allowing unsupervised updoses
 - **Unsupervised** home updosing regimen using microspoons (e.g., Shaker) or measured food products (Bamba, Puffs)
- **Treatment food**
 - Retail food rather than extracts for SLIT
 - Enable home mixing of SLIT
 - Avoid unnecessarily costly pre-made home dosing foods

Family Scheduling Disruptions

- **Non-problem during SLIT**
- **OIT must be customized to each family**
 - Morning – two hours before school
 - Evening – included with dinner or just after
 - After school – works for some patients
 - Athletes – no magical solution
- **Intentionally skipped days or doses**
 - Late night
 - Tournament days
 - Travel

Dosing Problems

- **Taste aversion**

- Do not dilute the food
- Minimize quantity/volume
- Mask with sweet flavors: raspberry or orange extract, mints, cinnamon
- Mask with savory flavors: salsa, ketchup, curry
- Flavor reduced peanut, e.g., Nutlife
- Nuts may be baked into other foods

- **Quantity**

- Multi-food OIT – mix solid and liquid food forms (e.g., nut flour and nut milk)
- High protein concentration – Fairlife cow milk, egg white powder

Adverse Events

- **Any AE that is more than minimal**
 - Reduce the dose
 - Prolong the interval between updoes
- Adhere to save dosing rules
- Ensure that the pre-dose snack/meal is adequate and appropriate
- Treat minimal immediate IgE-mediated symptoms with a daily H1 blocker
- Treat dyspepsia with a PPI

Anxiety Management

- Use carefully chosen healing and affirming language
- **Acknowledge/Validate/Normalize**
 - Acknowledge that food allergy carries a psychosocial burden
 - Praise their ability to navigate thus far
 - Normalize initial distress and anxiety AND help is available if unmanageable
- **Assess and Monitor**
 - Ask directly- How are food allergies/OIT impacting your life?
 - Watch for inflexibility
 - Involve the pediatric patient, together with the parent or separately
- **Refer to a therapist knowledgeable about food allergy and OIT**

Anxiety Treatment Through Education

- Caregiver **misinformation** is common
- Shift in conceptualization and treatment
- **Encourage questions** answer as clearly as possible
- Encourage use of certain resources that are **evidence based** and discourage use of others
- Recommend **trusted social media** sources
- Families often have dual educational burden. Themselves and others
- Disseminate as much **written info** as possible everyone. Not everyone has internet access
- Be available for questions
- **Have a portal**, so they have answers in writing

Foster Realistic Expectations

- What happens during an **updose visit**
- What will happen if there is a **reaction in the office**
- What will happen if there is a **reaction at home**
- Provide **data** to support reassurance
- Explain the **rationale** for safe dosing rules
- **Time** to maintenance
- OIT is not **pass/fail**

Worth It



