

Interpretation of CLA[®] Test Results

Southeastern Inhalant Panel

*Provided by Vivian Saper, MD
Fellow of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology
Medical Director of Hitachi Chemical Diagnostics*

Test results from the CLA-1[™] Luminometer are provided in Luminometer Units (LU), which are in turn grouped into Class results. Classes are assigned "Class 0," nondetectable specific IgE, to the highest class, "Class 4," which correlates to very high levels of specific IgE.

<u>Class 0</u>	<u>Class 1/0</u>	<u>Class 1</u>	<u>Class 2</u>	<u>Class 3</u>	<u>Class 4</u>
Nondetectable	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High

In a more temperate climate, season of pollination may be extended before and after that listed below.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Allergen</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Trees	<input type="checkbox"/> Acacia.....	Early Spring pollen. Showy yellow bloom. Often not a potent allergen.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ash, White.....	Mid to late Spring pollen. Strong cross reactivity with Olive and Privet.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beech, American.....	Mid to late Spring pollen. Related to Oak pollen.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Birch / Alder Mix.....	Mid to late Spring pollen. These tree pollens are highly cross-reactive.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Box Elder, Maple.....	Mid Spring pollen. These are cross-reactive pollens.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar, Mountain.....	Earliest Spring pollinator. Represents allergy to all Juniper and Cypress species.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cottonwood, Eastern.....	Early to mid-Spring pollen. Cross-reactive with Poplar, Aspen & Willow.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Elm, White.....	Early to mid-Spring pollen. One Elm variety blooms in the Fall.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Melaleuca.....	Pollinates much of the year. Rare cause of significant symptoms.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mulberry Mix.....	Mid Spring pollen.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Oak, White.....	Mid to late Spring pollen. All Oak species are highly cross-reactive.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Mix.....	Early Spring pollen. Usually not a potent allergen. Pollen grains are large and heavy with few respirable pollens left in the air.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Privet.....	Late Spring through Summer pollen. Closely related to Olive tree pollen.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sycamore, American.....	Early to mid-Spring pollen.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Walnut / Hickory / Pecan Mix...	Mid Spring pollen. Highly cross reactive allergens.	
Grasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahia Grass.....	Potent field grass. Peak in late Spring to early Summer. May continue throughout much of the year in warmer climates.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bermuda Grass.....	Late Spring to early Summer. Allergens differ from those of field grasses.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Timothy Grass.....	Late Spring to early Summer. Potent field grass. May pollinate longer in warmer climates.
Weeds	<input type="checkbox"/> Cocklebur.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. Related to Ragweed. ²
	<input type="checkbox"/> English Plantain.....	Early Summer pollen. Often positive in grass sensitive patients.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lamb's Quarters.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. ¹
	<input type="checkbox"/> Marshelder, Rough.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. Related to Ragweed. ²
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pigweed.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. ¹
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ragweed, Short.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. Very potent allergen. ²
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheep Sorrel.....	Fall pollen in the same group as Dock weed. Pollen counts peak with grass pollens (late Spring to early Summer).
<input type="checkbox"/> Waterhemp.....	Summer & Fall pollen of the Amaranthus sub-group of weeds. ¹	
Danders	<input type="checkbox"/> Cat.....	Common allergen, especially with indoor pets. Allergen persists indoors.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dog.....	Common allergen but less sensitizing than cat.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cockroach Mix.....	Dry insect debris. Correlated with inner city allergic asthma.
Dust / Mites	<input type="checkbox"/> Housedust.....	Allergenic debris from dust such as pet dander, mold and dust mite.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mite, D. Farinae.....	Indoor allergen. Essentially the same as mite, D. Pteronyssinus.
Molds	<input type="checkbox"/> Alternaria.....	Allergen is the windborne spore. Highly correlated with allergic asthma.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Aspergillus.....	Predominantly Indoor allergen. Common black mold.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Candida.....	Occasional reports of sensitivity.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cladosporium.....	Allergen is the windborne mold spore.
<input type="checkbox"/> Penicilium.....	Damp mold found in soils. Blue green mold can be seen on old bread.	

¹ Cross reactive with other pollens of chenopod weeds.

² Cross reactive with other pollens of Ambrosia weeds.