## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 0</th>
<th>Class 1/0</th>
<th>Class 1</th>
<th>Class 2</th>
<th>Class 3</th>
<th>Class 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nondetectable</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Category

#### Trees
- **Acacia**: Early Spring pollen. Showy yellow bloom. Often not a potent allergen.
- **Ash, White**: Mid to late Spring pollen. Strong cross reactivity with Olive and Privet.
- **Beech, American**: Mid to late Spring pollen. Related to Oak pollen.
- **Birch / Alder Mix**: Mid to late Spring pollen. These tree pollens are highly cross-reactive.
- **Box Elder, Maple**: Mid Spring pollen. These are cross-reactive pollens.
- **Cedar, Mountain**: Earliest Spring pollinator. Represents allergy to all Juniper and Cypress species.
- **Cottonwood, Eastern**: Early to mid-Spring pollen. Cross-reactive with Poplar, Aspen & Willow.
- **Elm, White**: Early to mid-Spring pollen. One Elm variety blooms in the Fall.
- **Melaleuca**: Pollinates much of the year. Rare cause of significant symptoms.
- **Mulberry Mix**: Mid Spring pollen.
- **Oak, White**: Mid to late Spring pollen. All Oak species are highly cross-reactive.
- **Pine Mix**: Early Spring pollen. Usually not a potent allergen. Pollen grains are large and heavy with few respirable pollens left in the air.
- **Privet**: Late Spring through Summer pollen. Closely related to Olive tree pollen.
- **Sycamore, American**: Early to mid-Spring pollen.
- **Walnut / Hickory / Pecan Mix**: Mid Spring pollen. Highly cross reactive allergens.

#### Grasses
- **Bahia Grass**: Potent field grass. Peak in late Spring to early Summer. May continue throughout much of the year in warmer climates.
- **Bermuda Grass**: Late Spring to early Summer. Allergens differ from those of field grasses.
- **Timothy Grass**: Late Spring to early Summer. Potent field grass. May pollinate longer in warmer climates.

#### Weeds
- **Cocklebur**: Late Summer & Fall pollen. Related to Ragweed.\(^1\)
- **English Plantain**: Early Summer pollen. Often positive in grass sensitive patients.
- **Lamb’s Quarters**: Late Summer & Fall pollen.\(^1\)
- **Marshelder, Rough**: Late Summer & Fall pollen. Related to Ragweed.\(^2\)
- **Pigweed**: Late Summer & Fall pollen.\(^1\)
- **Ragweed, Short**: Late Summer & Fall pollen. Very potent allergen.\(^2\)
- **Sheep Sorrel**: Fall pollen in the same group as Dock weed. Pollen counts peak with grass pollens (late Spring to early Summer).
- **Waterhemp**: Summer & Fall pollen of the Amaranthus sub-group of weeds.\(^1\)

#### Danders
- **Cat**: Common allergen, especially with indoor pets. Allergen persists indoors.
- **Dog**: Common allergen but less sensitizing than cat.
- **Cockroach Mix**: Dry insect debris. Correlated with inner city allergic asthma.

#### Dust / Mites
- **Housedust**: Allergenic debris from dust such as pet dander, mold and dust mite.
- **Mite, D. Farinae**: Indoor allergen. Essentially the same as mite, D. Pteronyssinus.

#### Molds
- **Alternaria**: Allergen is the windborne spore. Highly correlated with allergic asthma.
- **Aspergillus**: Predominantly Indoor allergen. Common black mold.
- **Candida**: Occasional reports of sensitivity.
- **Cladosporium**: Allergen is the windborne mold spore.
- **Penicillium**: Damp mold found in soils. Blue green mold can be seen on old bread.

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\(^1\) Cross reactive with other pollens of Chenopod weeds.

\(^2\) Cross reactive with other pollens of Ambrosia weeds.