**Interpretation of CLA® Test Results**

**Southern 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>

**Category**  
**Allergen**  
**Comments**

- **Trees**
  - Box Elder, Maple: Mid Spring pollen. These are cross-reactive pollens.
  - Elm Mix: Most are early Spring pollinators but one variety is a Fall bloomer.
  - Melaleuca: Pollinates much of the year. Rare cause of significant symptoms.
  - 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.
  - Walnut / Hickory / Pecan Mix: Mid Spring pollen. Highly cross-reactive allergens.

- **Weeds**
  - English Plantain: Early Summer pollen. Often positive in grass sensitive patients.
  - Lamb’s Quarters: Late Summer & Fall pollen. Cross reactive with other pollens of Ambrosia weeds.
  - Pigweed: Summer & Fall pollen. Very potent allergen. Cross reactive with other pollens of Ambrosia weeds.
  - Ragweed, Short: Summer & Fall pollen. Very potent allergen. Cross reactive with other pollens of Ambrosia weeds.
  - Sheep Sorrel: Fall pollen in the same group as Dock weed. Pollen counts peak with grass pollens (late Spring to early Summer).

- **Grasses**
  - Bahia Grass: Late Spring to early Summer. Potent field grass. May pollinate longer 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.

- **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**
  - Mite, D. Farinae: Indoor allergen. Essentially the same as D. pteronyssinus dust mite.

- **Molds**
  - Alternaria: Allergen is the windborne mold spore.
  - Cladosporium: Allergen is the windborne mold spore.
  - Penicillium: Damp mold found in soils. Blue green mold can be seen on old bread.

- **Foods**
  - Almond: Tree nut. May cross-react with other tree nuts. Often independent of peanut allergy.
  - Corn: A grain. Can cross-react with grass pollen and, if lower, may not be associated with clinical symptoms when ingested.
  - Egg, Whole: Common allergen especially in young children with atopic dermatitis.
  - Garlic: Usually not associated with clinical allergy.
  - Milk: Common food allergen, especially in young children. Often outgrown by later pre-school years. Not to be confused with lactose intolerance.
  - Orange: Usually not associated with clinical allergy.
  - Peanut: Legume that is highly allergenic. Low positives may be significant.
  - Potato: Usually not associated with clinical allergy.
  - Rice: A grain. Can cross-react with grass pollen, especially if much lower positive than grass pollen. May not be associated with clinical symptoms when ingested.
  - Shellfish Mix: Clam, crab and shrimp. Can be highly allergenic. May acquire this allergy at any age including as an adult.
  - Vegetable Mix: Broccoli, green pepper, tomato and zucchini. Usually not associated with clinical allergy. Structural proteins often cross-react with other non-tomato allergens.
  - Wheat: A grain. Can cross-react with grass pollen, especially if much lower positive than grass pollen. May not be associated with clinical symptoms when ingested.

*Cross reactive with other pollens of chenopod weeds.*

© Hitachi Chemical Diagnostics, Inc. All rights reserved.  
www.hcdiagnostics.com