Food dependent and food independent exercise-induced anaphylaxis

Anafilaxia induzida por exercícios: com e sem dependência alimentar

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Abstract

Objective: To present and discuss the current classification of exercise-induced anaphylaxis based on clinical data and on related immunological and pathophysiologica lmechanisms. To describe clinical symptoms, triggers and co-triggers, different diagnostic tools, and also to discuss the different therapeutic approaches and the potential benefit of scaled physical desensitization.

Methods: The literature search was carried out using Medline (PubMed). Meta-analysis, case reports and reviews were evaluated. A description of the several modalities of physical allergies related to exercises was made. Tables with differential diagnosis are presented.

Results: Physical allergies are related to mast cell dysfunction with lowered threshold for the release of cytoplasmat ic va-soactive anaphylactic mediators, especially histamine, triggered by external physical factors including exercises.

Conclusions: Exercise-induced anaphylaxis may be food dependent and independent and also IgE dependent and independent. Drug dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis is also another form of presentation of this important physical allergy. Treatment includes, after obtaining a precise and detailed diagnosis. It includes also the establishment of an operational plan for anaphylaxis, self-administration of epinephrin, the presence of a companion with training in assistance during all exercises, and the avoidance of eating 4-6 hours prior and after exercises. Preventive treatment with antihistamines is currently controversial. Physical desensitization is of potential benefit in exercise-induced anaphylaxis.


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Introduction

Physical allergies or urticarias consist in a group of skin disorders characterized by mast cell dysfunction due to a lower threshold for cytoplasmat ic degranulation of anaphylactic mediators, induced by environmental physical factors, not requiring, therefore, the presence of antigen-anti-body complexes1-2. The triggering physical factors may be mechanical, thermal, related to exercise, to sun exposure or to water contact3. These disorders may be reproduced by changes in temperature or by direct skin stimuli, such as pressure, trauma, vibration, water or sunlight4.

Physical allergies

Physical allergies usually appear minutes after exposure to the inducing factors and tend to disappear within one to two hours, unless there are typical delayed manifestations, such as delayed urticaria and/or angioedema. Histopathology is different from that of idiopathic chronic urticaria. In physical urticarias, there is dilatation of the superficial vas-
cular plexus associated to the separation of collagen fibers by edema, with no mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate in the dermis, except in delayed pressure urticaria and angioedema. Several types of physical urticarias may coexist in the same patient\(^9\). Physical urticarias comprise a subgroup of chronic urticarias, representing about 17% of the total\(^1\). They are more frequent in young adults, may be localized or diffuse, classical or atypical, acquired or familial, with or without IgE involvement, with variable duration; they may worsen with stress and even disappear spontaneously\(^9\). The treatment of these skin diseases consists in preventing the triggering physical factors and using antihistamines, or effective and safe anti-inflammatory drugs, steroid or not. There are situations in which graded and scaled physical tolerance (desensitization) may be induced with great success, once the patient has overcome the fear of life of these patients. The current classification of physical allergies is complex and dynamic, encompassing the understanding of the pathogenetic mechanisms involved. Present treatments utilize the added potential of several novel medications\(^1\). In physical urticarias, it is essential to make a precise diagnosis, identify the clinical expression, triggering and aggravating factors, choosing a tailored pharmacotherapy combined with a prevention plan, and when possible, with a well succeeded induction of physical tolerance.

**Cholinergic urticaria**

Cholinergic urticaria affects young adults, aged 10 to 30 years, and it is also called generalized heat-induced urticaria. The urticarial lesions are small, 1 to 3 mm in diameter, surrounded by an erythematous eruption, which causes the "fried egg" look. They can further coalesce and systemic manifestations may be associated\(^1\). In this type of physical urticaria, lesions appear when the body temperature increases, usually by less than 1°C, and they may be actively induced by exercise or passively, by hot baths, heavy and thick clothing, spicy foods and by stress as well. For unknown reasons, fever (endogenous pyrogens) usually does not cause cholinergic urticaria. Patients with anhidrosis may have it, demonstrating that sweat, on its own, does not cause it. In this physical urticaria there is cytoplasmatic mast cell degranulation with histamine release. It is believed that acetylcholine release in peripheral nerves does not cause it. In this physical urticaria there is cyto- plasmatic mast cell degranulation with histamine release. Family predisposition is uncommon. Exercise induced anaphylaxis may display food dependence, with or without specific IgE mediation (Table II). The most commonly implicated foods are celery, shellfish, especially shrimps, wheat, corn, mite contaminated flour and mustard. Curiously, in these patients, aerobic exercise alone, as well as the ingestion of the allergenic foods without associated exercise, does not cause this syndrome. The synergistic effect of both inducing factors is necessary for the occurrence of the anaphylactic manifestations\(^13\). There may be drug dependence in exercise-induced anaphylaxis: antibiotics (cephalosporins), nuphylproionic acid/NSAIDs, aspirin, and the so-called "antimetabollic supplements", such as beta-hydroxymethyl-beta-butyrate (Table III). Sometimes only marked exercise-induced angioedema with no systemic manifestations occurs. In exercise-induced anaphylaxis there is a higher prevalence of personal and or familial atopy. Syncope is seen in 1/3 and laryngeal edema in 2/3 of the cases. It is post prandial, non specific, in 54% and with drug dependence in 13% of the cases.

**Exercise-induced anaphylaxis**

The clinical manifestations of exercise-induced anaphylaxis (Table I) include flushing, diffuse pruritus, urticaria, angioedema, bronchospasm, hypotension and rarely laryngeal edema which is potentially fatal in athletes\(^12\). It could be the cause of sudden death tragically occurring during exercising and sports, especially in previously healthy young individuals. The main differential diagnosis is with cholinergic urticaria. In exercise-induced anaphylaxis, the urticarial lesions are large, with diameters ranging from 10 to 15 mm, opposed to the typically small lesions of cholinergic urticaria. The passive increase of body temperature, not exercise related, is not able to cause exercise-induced anaphylaxis. The differential diagnosis of exercise-induced anaphylaxis also includes exercise-induced asthma and cardiac conditions like hypertrophic cardiomyopathies and arrhythmias. The most commonly implicated exercise types are those requiring running. Cytoplasmatic mast cell degranulation and massive release of mediators of anaphylaxis, especially histamine, occur. Family predisposition is uncommon. Exercise induced anaphylaxis may display food dependence, with or without specific IgE mediation (Table II). The most commonly implicated foods are celery, shellfish, especially shrimps, wheat, corn, mite contaminated flour and mustard. Curiously, in these patients, aerobic exercise alone, as well as the ingestion of the allergenic foods without associated exercise, does not cause this syndr...
The natural history of exercise induced anaphylaxis shows a trend towards stabilizing with less intense symptoms than previously. This improvement might be associated with adaptation in the practice of these exercises, such as avoidance of eating for 4-6 hours prior and after physical exertion, avoidance of eating the triggering foods and, in some temperate areas of the planet, avoidance of physical exercise when there is high environmental exposure to pollens. It is also advisable to avoid exercising in extreme weather conditions (hot or cold) and in polluted environments. Patients also should not exercise after allergen immunotherapy. The diagnostic tests consist in programmed running or in standard treadmill exercises for about 30 minutes. A negative test nevertheless does not rule it out. There might be medical legal aspects ordering these tests in these individuals. Therapeutic measures include prophylaxis, already mentioned, the possible use of oral antihistamines, conflicting data with yet no established proof, preferably those with less or non sedating properties, and the immediate availability of self-injecting epinephrine (EpiPen). Individuals presenting this kind of physical allergy should always be advised to be with someone else when performing exercises that is also familiar with the use of self-injecting epinephrin, and to wear some sort of medical alert identification (bracelet for instance) informing about the problem, aiming at greater supervision and safety (Table IV).Scaled and supervised exercises may induce effective physical tolerance but more studies are needed. Oral mite (pancake syndrome) exercise-induced anaphylaxis has also been reported. Management requires diagnostic and therapeutic expertise. In Japan wheat is reported to be the food antigen with the highest frequency of food-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis and omega-5 gliadin-specific IgE measurement for the diagnosis of wheat-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis.

Food-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis is an uncommon allergic condition in childhood and a safe return to normality is usually achieved when the ingestion of the causal food allergen and exercise are separated from each other.

Table IV - Management of exercise-induced anaphylaxis

- No exercises 4-6 hours in the pre and post prandial periods
- Preventive anti-H1 is unreliable and may mask the initial symptoms of anaphylaxis
- Exercises always with a companion
- Epi-pen readily available
- Medical alert

References