

Association of Cow's Milk Protein Allergy Prevalence With Socioeconomic Status in a Cohort of Chilean Infants

Por: [Arancibia, ME](#) (Arancibia, Maria E.)^[1]; [Lucero, Y](#) (Lucero, Yalda)^[1,2]; [Miquel, I](#) (Miquel, Isabel)^[1]; [Marchant, P](#) (Marchant, Pamela)^[3]; [Rodriguez, L](#) (Rodriguez, Lorena)^[1]; [Alliende, F](#) (Alliende, Francisco)^[1]; [Rios, G](#) (Rios, Gloria)^[1]; [Maturana, A](#) (Maturana, Andres)^[4]

JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC GASTROENTEROLOGY AND NUTRITION

Volumen: 71

Número: 3

Páginas: E80-E83

DOI: 10.1097/MPG.0000000000002787

Fecha de publicación: SEP 2020

Tipo de documento: Article

[Ver impacto de la revista](#)

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of the study was to compare the cow's milk protein allergy (CMPA) prevalence in 2 cohorts of children from different socioeconomic strata. **Methods:** Prospective birth cohort that included patients from 2 hospitals providing care for a low- and high-income population, respectively. Healthy newborns ≥ 34 gestational weeks were recruited and followed up to 12 months by a monthly telephone survey. If ≥ 2 predefined symptoms/signs suggestive of CMPA were detected, the patient was evaluated by a pediatric gastroenterologist. Diagnosis was confirmed by exclusion diet followed by open oral food challenge. **Results:** Overall the prevalence of CMPA was 5.2%, with a 6 times higher prevalence in the high income cohort (9.2%) compared with the low-income group (1.5%; relative risk 6.2; 95% confidence interval 1.8-20.7; $P = 0.0005$). All the cases were non-immunoglobulin E-mediated with predominantly gastrointestinal symptoms. High-income cohort did have higher frequency of C-section, mother's previous chronic disease, mother's history of atopy/food allergy, older age, and higher educational level of parents. Parent smoking and presence of pets at home were more frequent in the low-income cohort. Multiple logistic regression showed that the high-income cohort did have older age and higher educational level of both parents. **Conclusion:** In these cohorts the prevalence of CMPA was higher than reported previously in other developing countries and significantly higher in the high-income group. Our findings were associated with sociodemographic characteristics of the parents.

Palabras clave

Palabras clave de autor: [atopy](#); [cow's milk protein allergy](#); [diversity](#); [food allergy](#); [sociodemographic determinants](#)

KeyWords Plus: [FOOD ALLERGY](#); [1ST YEAR](#); [CHILDREN](#); [PRESCHOOLERS](#)

Información del autor

Dirección para petición de copias:

Clinica Alemana Universidad del Desarrollo Univ Desarrollo, Dept Pediat, Clin Alemana Santiago, Vitacura 5951, Santiago, Chile.

Dirección correspondiente: Arancibia, ME (autor correspondiente)

+ Univ Desarrollo, Dept Pediat, Clin Alemana Santiago, Vitacura 5951, Santiago, Chile.

Direcciones:

+ [1] Univ Desarrollo, Pediat Gastroenterol Unit, Dept Pediat, Clin Alemana Santiago, Fac Med, Clin Alemana, Santiago, Chile

+ [2] Univ Chile, Pediat & Pediat Surg Dept, Fac Med, Northern Campus, Santiago, Chile

+ [3] Hosp Padre Hurtado, Pediat Gastroenterol Unit, Dept Pediat, Santiago, Chile

+ [4] Univ Desarrollo, Neonatol Unit, Dept Pediat, Clin Alemana Santiago, Fac Med, Clin Alemana, Santiago, Chile

Direcciones de correo electrónico: marancibia@alemana.cl

Editorial

LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, TWO COMMERCE SQ, 2001 MARKET ST,
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103 USA

Información de la revista

- **Impact Factor:** [Journal Citation Reports](#)

Categorías / Clasificación

Áreas de investigación: Gastroenterology & Hepatology; Nutrition & Dietetics; Pediatrics

Categorías de Web of Science: Gastroenterology & Hepatology; Nutrition & Dietetics; Pediatrics

Información del documento

Idioma: English

Número de acceso: WOS:000570130600001

ID de PubMed: 32427653

ISSN: 0277-2116

eISSN: 1536-4801