**Epidemiology of food allergy in Czech republic, final results of DAFALL registry**

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Background: Food allergy occurence has significantly risen in recent two decades. The prevalence has reached 6-8% in children and 3-4% in adults. There are some geographical differencies in incidence of types of food allergy as well as in the most common triggers of food induced anaphylaxis. Only limited evidence is available regarding epidemiology of food allergy in the Czech republic. The aim of the present study was to provide data describing patients suffering from food allergy in the Czech republic.

Methods: DAFALL- Database of Food Allergies - was an electronic registry founded in October 2014, collecting data since January 2015 till December 2017. Patients with newly diagnosed food allergy were included. Most common triggers of food reactions, severity of reactions, threshold doses, processing of food allergens, laboratory test results including component resolved diagnosis and skin prick tests as well as allergology history of the patients were evaluated.

Results: During the 36 months period, 1742 patients were enrolled from 34 collaborating allergology outpatient clinics, most of them children under age of 6 years (n=840), 26% children aged 6-18 years (n=455) and 447 adults. In children under 1 year of age, cow´s milk was the most frequent food allergen. In 86 % of cases, first symptoms of milk allergy were recorded below the age of 7 months and in 60 % of cases noted in fully breast-fed kids. About 60 % of milk reactions were non-IgE mediated, with no prove of any positivity in skin prick tests and/or specific IgE against milk. Most common triggers of allergy in children between 1 and 6 years of age were milk, egg , tree nuts, peanut and fruits. In patients older than 6 years, significant allergens were tree nuts (hazelnut, walnut, almond), fruits (apple, peach, kiwi), vegetables (carrot, potato, tomato), peanut and seeds (sesame seed and poppy seed). Relatively low occurence of allergy to fish, shellfish and soy in all age groups was registered in contrary to high number of patients reacting to seeds. Most common triggers of food induced anaphylaxis were peanut, milk, seeds and cashew nuts, which seems to be one of the allergens with highly rising prevalence also in Czech patiens.

Conclusion: DAFALL was the first project in the Czech republic describing relevant data on food allergy in the Czech population. We have found some interesting differencies specific for Czech food allergic patients.