Cow’s Milk Allergy

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Cow’s milk allergy is increasing to be the leading cause of food allergy in infants and young children. The recent understanding of its pathophysiology and immunological response including both IgE-mediated and T cell-mediated reactions. The clinical spectrums are varies from IgE-mediated hypersensitivity to intermediate and late-onset reactions, including urticaria, angioedema, atopic dermatitis, gastro-oesophageal reflux, infantile proctocolitis, food-protein induced enterocolitis, and constipation. The diagnostic approach to cow’s milk allergy shows variations among different experts. double-blind, placebo controlled food challenge, the gold standard diagnostic test for cow's milk allergy, is increasingly being replaced by the measurement of food-specific IgE antibodies, and / or combination with skin-prick testing. The treatment of cow's milk allergy relies on allergen avoidance and hypoallergenic formulae, or maternal elimination diets in breast-fed infants. The challenges for therapy and prevention of cow’s milk allergy are common interested among scientific communities.