

Table 3C. Asthma Treatment: Immunotherapy

Referral Guideline	Rationale	Evidence Type
Consider referral for allergen immunotherapy for asthmatic patients if there is a clear relationship between asthma and exposure to an unavoidable aeroallergen to which specific IgE antibodies have been demonstrated and: • Poor response to pharmacotherapy or avoidance measures • Unacceptable side effects of medications • Desire to avoid long term pharmacotherapy • Coexisiting allergic rhinitis • Long duration of symptoms (perennial or major portion of the year)	The efficacy of allergen immunotherapy in the treatment of allergic asthma has been demonstrated in many double-blind placebo controlled studies to multiple allergens: e.g. pollen, animal allergen, fungi, dust mite. Referral to an asthma specialist is recommended if immunotherapy is considered. The efficacy of allergen immunotherapy in the treatment of allergen immunotherapy is considered. The efficacy of allergen immunotherapy in the treatment	Indirect outcome evidence (immunotherapy)
Consider referral for children with allergic rhinitis because immunotherapy may potentially prevent the development of asthma	Allergen immunotherapy has been shown to reduce development of asthma in children with allergic rhinitis compared with group of children treated with medication alone ⁶ . Benefits have also been seen in adults. ^{7,8} Immunotherapy may also prevent the development of new allergen sensitivities. ⁹⁻¹¹	Indirect outcome evidence (immunotherapy)

References:

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