

Sean N. Parker Center for Allergy Research at Stanford University

Fast Facts

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Allergy Facts

- About 1 in 3 Americans has some form of allergies – or between 30 – 40% of the global population
- One in 8 Americans has asthma
- One in 12 American children under the age of 21 has doctor-diagnosed food allergy or 8%
- About 1 in 50 adults in America has a doctor-diagnosed food allergy or 2%
- It is estimated that 17 million people in the United States and 18 million people in Europe, Russia and what we know in China have food allergies
- Of the people with food allergy, approximately 25% will have a near-fatal anaphylactic reaction at some point in their lives
- The rate of people with food allergies is doubling approximately every 10 years
- Approximately \$25 billion is spent in reactive food allergy care
- There are an estimated 90,000 emergency room visits related to food allergies every year in the U.S
- Every two minutes there is a visit to the emergency room due to a food allergy-induced anaphylactic reaction
- Adults with food allergies have a 65% chance of passing those allergies to their children

Allergy Center Facts

- Number of patients treated to date: 700, with 680 having their allergies alleviated
- Number of patients currently in trials: 320
- Number of patients on the waiting list for trials: more than 1,600
- Number of current trials: 12 (IMPACT, POISED, PRROTECT, WHEAT, MILK XOLAIR, MAP-X, T-MAX, MILK PATCH, PEANUT PATCH, TWINS and Genetics of Food Allergy, Expanded Access Study, Long term follow up Study)

Previous Trial Facts

- Dr. Nadeau is the first researcher to demonstrate that patients can be safely desensitized to up to five different food allergens at the same time.
- Dr. Nadeau has also led studies showing that the asthma drug omalizumab (brand name Xolair) can help speed the process of desensitizing a patient to a single food allergen or to combinations of food allergens via oral immunotherapy.
- Dr. Nadeau's team demonstrated that oral immunotherapy changes the DNA of patients' immune cells. They are now investigating whether these changes can be used to track a patient's level of desensitization to food allergens.
- The team is also conducting studies to find out whether oral immunotherapy could someday replace allergy shots as a treatment for environmental allergens such as pollen and dust mites.