Ongoing Studies Closed to Enrollment

Milk Oral Immunotherapy (OIT) plus Xolair® (anti-IgE)
This study will help us learn about the safety and medical effects of milk oral immunotherapy (OIT) alone and together with Xolair®.

Food Allergy Herbal Formula (FAHF-2), Phase 2 Trial
The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of Food Allergy Herbal Formula (FAHF-2) when used as a treatment for food allergy.

Baked Milk
In this study, we hope to find out if eating baked products that contain milk as an ingredient is safe for some children with milk allergy and whether this changes the time it takes to out-grow milk allergy.

Upcoming Studies

Immunotherapy for Wheat
Ages 4-30 years

Peanut Epicutaneous Patch
Ages 4-25 years

Baked Egg vs. Egg Oral Immunotherapy
Ages 4-16 years

Oral Immunotherapy for Peanut
Ages 12 months-4 years

Peanut Sublingual Film Immunotherapy
Ages 18-50 years

Meet Our Clinical Team

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- Katie Atkinson, FNP
- Supinda Bunyavanich, MD
- Mirna Chehade, MD
- Amanda Cox, MD
- Kristin DeCaito
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Research Information Line
212-241-2000

To make a clinical appointment
212-241-5548

Email us at Foodallergyresearch@mssm.edu
The Jaffe Food Allergy Institute is proud to be one of the world’s leaders in food allergy research. This newsletter is being provided to let you know about some of the studies that are ongoing. Your doctor may suggest one of them to you to consider for you or your child. If you are interested in learning more about our research program, additional information is available by emailing Foodallergyresearch@mssm.edu

### Studies Currently Enrolling at Our Institute

**Food Protein-Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES)**
**Ages 6 months to 21 years**
This study is being done to describe the course of FPIES, a specific type of food allergy that results in severe vomiting, and to see when and how it is outgrown. We also hope to determine if laboratory tests can be developed to distinguish when children outgrow FPIES. This study involves a blood draw and saliva.

**The Use of the ISAC Microarray Platform in Food-allergic Patients**
**6 mo to 18 years**
The purpose of this study is to determine whether measuring IgE (allergic antibody) in the blood to specific proteins that make-up food and environmental allergens, e.g. pollens, will provide a more specific test for diagnosing allergy.

**Peanut Epitope Study**
**Ages 2 to 50 years**
This study is designed to develop a new type of peanut allergy vaccine from small pieces of peanut proteins, called “T-cell epitopes.” We need to identify all the potential epitopes in peanut, which can be done using white blood cells from peanut-allergic patients.

**Food Allergy Resource Initiative**
**Ages 6 months to 60 years**
This study is being done to see if we can determine what parts of food proteins are recognized by IgE (allergic) antibodies, which cause allergic reactions to foods. This information will be helpful in creating better diagnostic tests and treatments for food allergy in the future. It involves a blood test, a short questionnaire and may include an oral food challenge to establish a patient’s food allergy.

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**Peanut Allergy Genetics**
**Population diagnostics**
**Ages 3 yrs & up**
The purpose of this study is to find out which genes (DNA) may be contributing to the development of peanut allergy. If discovered, this information may lead to new methods of treatment or ultimately to the development of a test that will predict peanut allergy before it develops. There is a blood draw requiring less than 1 tsp of blood.

**Vitamin D Status in Children with Food Allergies and Eosinophilic Esophagitis**
**Ages 2 to 19 years**
This study is to determine whether children with food allergies and/or EoE are at higher risk for vitamin D deficiency. We will check serum vitamin D levels, and if low, patients will receive nutritional counseling.

**Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE) Databank Study**
**Ages 6 months to 65 years**
We hope to learn why EoE happens, how genes affect EoE, and how to better identify, prevent, and treat EoE. This Study collects data aimed to address these questions. The study involves a questionnaire and a blood or saliva sample for genetic testing.