Allergic March Risk Relationships

Decades of research have shown that the presence of one allergic manifestation increases an individual’s risk for the development of a second allergic manifestation. This relationship is known as the “Allergic March”. Understanding the most common age of disease onset, and the risk relationships between the allergic manifestations, can be helpful to healthcare professionals when attempting to estimate the likelihood that an individual will progress on the march.

The data below is taken from “Eosinophilic Esophagitis Is a Late Manifestation of the Allergic March”\textsuperscript{1}. This study was performed using data from the primary care network at Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia. While this cohort is representative of children in the region, it may not be representative of all patients. In addition, disease patterns in individuals can differ from population-level trends.

Table 1. The Major Allergic Manifestations
- Atopic dermatitis (AD)
- Anaphylactic/IgE-mediated food allergy (IgE-FA)
- Asthma
- Allergic rhinitis (AR)
- Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE)

Figure 1. The Allergic March

Figure 2. Allergic Manifestation Risk Relationships