Hitachi Chemical Diagnostics, Inc.

Interpretation of CLA® Test Results
Pediatric Comprehensive Panel

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Test results from the *CLA-1™ Luminometer* are provided in Luminometer Units (LU), which are in turn grouped into Class results. Classes are assigned "Class 0," nondetectable specific IgE, to the highest class, "Class 4," which correlates to very high levels of specific IgE.

Class 0	Class 1/0	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Nondetectable	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High

Category	Allergen	Comments
Trees	☐ Box Elder, Maple	Mid Spring pollen. These are cross-reactive pollens.
	☐ Cedar, Mountain	Earliest Spring pollinator. Represents allergy to all Juniper and Cypress species.
	☐ Elm Mix	Most are early Spring pollinators but one variety is a Fall bloomer.
	☐ Oak Mix	Mid to late Spring pollen. All Oak species are highly cross-reactive.
	☐ Olive / Privet / Ash Mix	Mid to late Spring pollens. Strong cross-reactivity.
	☐ Walnut / Hickory / Pecan Mix	Mid Spring pollen. Highly cross-reactive allergens.
Weeds	☐ Atriplex Mix	Summer and Fall pollen.[1]
	☐ English Plantain	Early Summer pollen. Often positive in grass sensitive patients.
	☐ Lamb's Quarters	Late Summer & Fall pollen.[1]
	☐ Pigweed	Late Summer & Fall pollen.[1]
	☐ Ragweed Mix I	Late Summer & Fall pollen. Very potent allergens.
	☐ Rumex Mix	Dock and Sorrel weeds. Pollinate in Spring coincident with grass pollen.
	☐ Sagebrush Mix	Fall pollen of the Sage group of weed pollens.
Grasses	☐ Bermuda Grass	Late Spring to early Summer. Allergens differ from those of field grasses
	☐ Grass Mix	Late Spring to early Summer. Potent field grasses. May pollinate longer in warmer climates.
Danders	☐ Cat	Common allergen, especially with indoor pets. Allergen persists indoors.
	☐ Dog	Common allergen but less sensitizing than cat.
	☐ Cockroach Mix	Dry insect debris. Correlated with inner city allergic asthma.
Dust / Mites	☐ Mite, D. Farinae	Indoor allergen. Essentially the same as mite, D. Pteronyssinus.
	☐ Housedust	Allergenic debris from dust such as pet dander, mold, and dust mite.
Molds	☐ Alternaria	Allergen is the windborne mold spore. Highly correlated with allergic asthma.
	☐ Aspergillus	Predominantly Indoor allergen. Common black mold.
	☐ Candida	Occasional reports of sensitivity.
	☐ Cladosporium	Allergen is the windborne mold spore.
	☐ Penicillium	Damp mold found in soils. Blue green mold can be seen on old bread.
Foods	☐ Corn	A grain. Can cross react with grass pollen and, if lower, may not be associated with clinical symptoms when ingested.
	☐ Egg, Whole	Common allergen, especially in young children with atopic dermatitis.
	☐ Milk	Common food allergen, especially in young children. Often outgrown by later pre-school years. Not to be confused with lactose intolerance.
	☐ Orange	Usually not associated with clinical allergy.
	☐ Peanut	Legume that is highly allergenic. Low positives may be significant.
	☐ Rice	A grain. Can cross-react with grass pollen, especially if much lower positive than grass pollen. May not be associated with clinical symptoms when ingested.
	☐ Shellfish Mix	Clam, crab and shrimp. Can be highly allergenic. May acquire this allergy at any age, including as an adult.
	☐ Soybean	A legume. Common food allergen in young children. Often outgrown.
	☐ Tomato	Usually not associated with clinical allergy. Structural proteins often cross-react with other non-tomato allergens.
	☐ Wheat	May cross-react with grass pollen. See "corn."
	☐ Yeast, Baker's	Usually not associated with clinical allergy.

[1] Cross reactive with other pollens of chenopod weeds.