

## Interpretation of CLA<sup>®</sup> Test Results Southwestern Inhalant Panel

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Test results from the CLA-1<sup>TM</sup> 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

*In a more temperate climate, season of pollination may be extended before and after that listed below.*

<b>Category</b>	<b>Allergen</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Trees	<input type="checkbox"/> Ash, White.....	Mid to late Spring pollen. Strong cross-reactivity with Olive and Privet.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Birch / Alder Mix.....	Mid to late Spring pollen. These tree pollens are highly cross-reactive.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Box Elder, Maple.....	Mid Spring pollen. This is a Maple. All Maple species cross-react.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar, Mountain.....	Earliest Spring pollinator. Represents allergy to all Juniper and Cypress species.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cottonwood, Eastern.....	Early to mid-Spring pollen. Cross-reactive with Poplar, Aspen & Willow.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Elm, White.....	Early to mid-Spring pollen. One Elm variety blooms in the Fall.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesquite.....	Potent tree pollen. March through July. Related to Acacia.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mulberry Mix.....	Mid Spring pollen.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Oak Mix.....	Mid to late Spring pollen. All Oak species are highly cross-reactive.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Olive.....	Mid to late Spring pollen. Strong cross-reactivity with Ash and Privet pollens. Privet pollinates in the Summer.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Mix.....	Early Spring pollen. Usually not a potent allergen. Pollen grains are large and heavy with few respirable pollens left in the air.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Privet.....	Late Spring through Summer pollen. Closely related to Olive tree pollen.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sycamore, American.....	Early to mid-Spring pollen.
<input type="checkbox"/> Walnut / Hickory / Pecan Mix...	Mid Spring pollen. Highly cross-reactive allergens.	
Grasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Bermuda Grass.....	Late Spring to early Summer. Allergens differ from those of field grasses.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Blue Grass.....	Late Spring to early Summer. Potent field grass. May pollinate longer in warmer climates.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Perennial Rye.....	Late Spring to early Summer. Potent field grass. May pollinate longer in warmer climates.
Weeds	<input type="checkbox"/> Burningbush.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. <sup>1</sup>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cocklebur.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. Related to Ragweed. <sup>2</sup>
	<input type="checkbox"/> English Plantain.....	Early Summer pollen. Often positive in grass sensitive patients.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lamb's Quarters.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. <sup>1</sup>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Marshelder, Rough.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. Related to Ragweed. <sup>2</sup>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pigweed.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. <sup>1</sup>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sagebrush Mix.....	Fall pollen of the Sage group of weed pollens.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shadscale.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. <sup>1</sup>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheep Sorrel.....	Fall pollen in the same group as Dock weed. Pollen counts peak with grass pollens (late Spring to early Summer).
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ragweed, Short.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. Very potent allergen. <sup>2</sup>
<input type="checkbox"/> Russian Thistle.....	Late Summer & Fall pollen. <sup>1</sup>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Waterhemp.....	Summer & Fall pollen of the Amaranthus sub-group of weeds.	
Danders	<input type="checkbox"/> Cat.....	Common allergen, especially with indoor pets. Allergen persists indoors.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dog.....	Common allergen but less sensitizing than cat.
Dust / Mites	<input type="checkbox"/> Mite, D. Farinae.....	Indoor allergen. Essentially the same as mite, D. Pteronyssinus.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Housedust.....	Allergenic debris from dust such as pet dander, mold and dust mite.
Molds	<input type="checkbox"/> Alternaria.....	Allergen is the windborne spore. Highly correlated with allergic asthma.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Aspergillus.....	Predominantly Indoor allergen. Common black mold.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cladosporium.....	Allergen is the windborne mold spore.

<sup>1</sup> Cross reactive with other pollens of chenopod weeds.

<sup>2</sup> Cross reactive with other pollens of Ambrosia weeds.