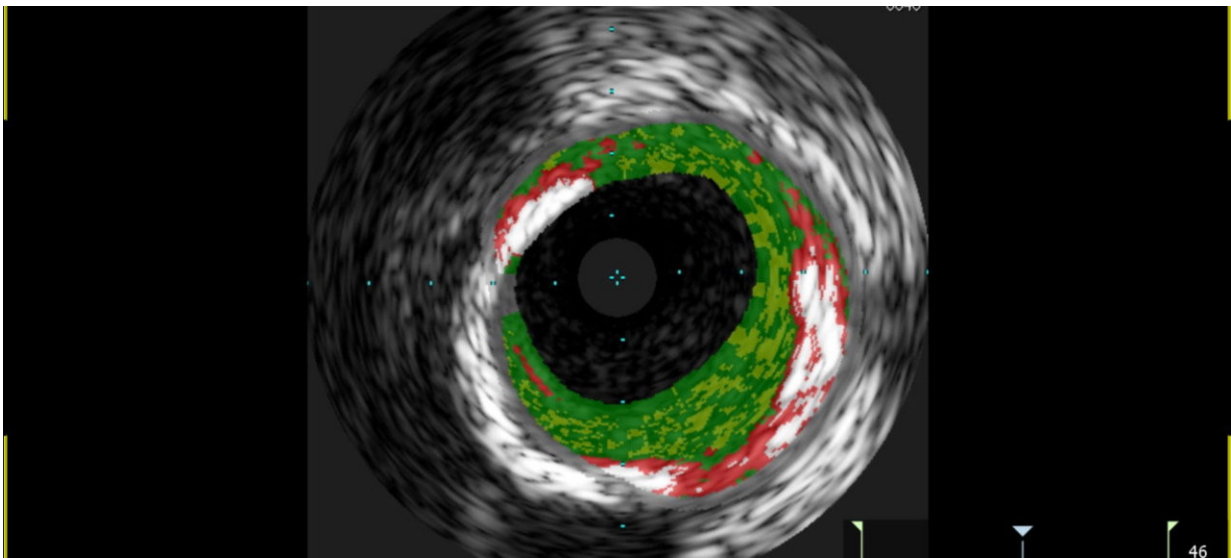


Tick-borne meat sensitivity linked to heart disease

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An image of fatty plaque buildup in the heart of a patient who is sensitive to an allergen in red meat. That sensitivity is spread by the bite of lone star ticks. University of Virginia School of Medicine researchers found that people sensitive to the allergen had 30 percent more plaque buildup in the arteries of their hearts. Credit: University of Virginia School of Medicine

University of Virginia School of Medicine researchers have linked sensitivity to an allergen in red meat—a sensitivity spread by tick bites—with a buildup of fatty plaque in the arteries of the heart. This buildup may increase the risk of heart attacks and stroke.

The bite of the lone star tick can cause people to develop an allergic reaction to [red meat](#). However, many people who do not exhibit symptoms of the allergy are still sensitive to the [allergen](#) found in meat. UVA's new study linked sensitivity to the allergen with the increased plaque buildup, as measured by a blood test.

The researchers emphasize that their findings are preliminary but say further research is warranted. "This novel finding from a small group of subjects examined at the University of Virginia raises the intriguing possibility that asymptomatic allergy to red meat may be an under-recognized factor in heart disease," said study leader Coleen McNamara, MD, of UVA's Robert M. Berne Cardiovascular Research Center and UVA's Division of Cardiovascular Medicine. "These preliminary findings underscore the need for further clinical studies in larger populations from diverse geographic regions."

Allergens and Clogged Arteries

Looking at 118 patients, the researchers determined that those sensitive to the meat allergen had 30 percent more plaque accumulation inside their arteries than those without the sensitivity. Further, the plaques had a higher percentage with features characteristic of unstable plaques that are more likely to cause heart attacks.



University of Virginia School of Medicine researchers Angela Taylor, M.D. (from left); Anh Nguyen, Ph.D.; and Coleen McNamara, M.D., examine an image of fatty plaques in the heart of a patient with sensitivity to the allergen in red meat. The researchers have linked sensitivity to the allergen to heart disease. Credit: Dan Addison | University of Virginia Communications

With the meat allergy, people become sensitized to alpha-gal, a type of sugar found in red meat. People with the symptomatic form of the allergy can develop hives, stomach upset, have trouble breathing or exhibit other symptoms three to eight hours after consuming meat from mammals. (Poultry and fish do not trigger a reaction.) Other people can be sensitive to alpha-gal and not develop symptoms. In fact, far more people are thought to be in this latter group. For example, up to 20 percent of people in central Virginia and other parts of the Southeast may be sensitized to alpha-gal but not show symptoms.

The allergy to alpha-gal was first reported in 2009 by Thomas Platts-Mills, MD, the head of UVA's Division of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, and his colleague Scott Commins, MD, Ph.D. Since then, there have been increasing numbers of cases of the meat allergy reported across the U.S., especially as the tick's territory grows. Previously found predominantly in the Southeast, the tick has now spread west and north, all the way into Canada.



From left: Thomas Platts-Mills, M.D., who first identified the alpha-gal meat allergy spread by ticks, collaborates with colleagues Coleen McNamara, M.D.; Jeff Wilson, M.D., Ph.D.; and Anh Nguyen, Ph.D.. The researchers at the University of Virginia School of Medicine have now linked sensitivity to the allergen in meat with increased accumulation of fatty plaque in the arteries of the heart. Credit: Dan Addison | University Communications

UVA's new study suggests that doctors could develop a blood test to

benefit [people](#) sensitive to the allergen. "This work raises the possibility that in the future a [blood test](#) could help predict individuals, even those without symptoms of red meat allergy, who might benefit from avoiding red meat. However, at the moment, red [meat](#) avoidance is only indicated for those with allergic symptoms," said researcher Jeff Wilson, MD, Ph.D., of UVA's [allergy](#) division.

More information: Jeffrey M. Wilson et al, IgE to the Mammalian Oligosaccharide Galactose- α -1,3-Galactose Is Associated With Increased Atheroma Volume and Plaques With Unstable Characteristics, *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* (2018). [DOI: 10.1161/ATVBAHA.118.311222](#)

Provided by University of Virginia Health System

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