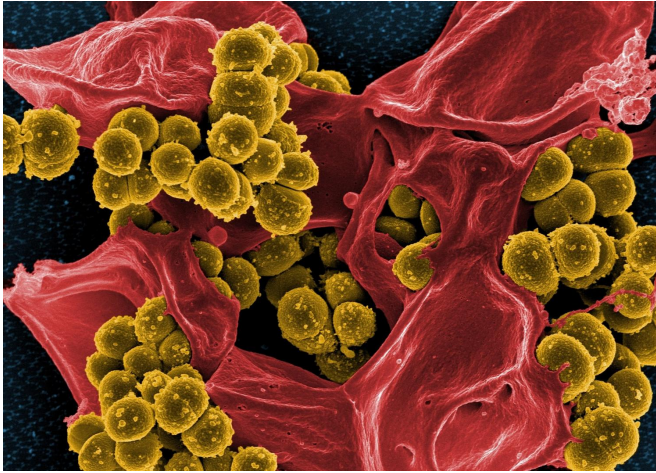


A common skin bacterium put children with severe eczema at higher risk of food allergy

31 May 2019



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In a new study published today in the *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, scientists from King's College London have found that young children with severe eczema infected with *Staphylococcus aureus* (SA) bacterium, are at a higher risk of developing a food allergy.

Staphylococcus aureus (SA) is a bacterium that can be found in the nose and the skin of healthy individuals.

However, SA is more common in sufferers of eczema, especially severe eczema.

When someone has an allergy, their [immune system](#) mistakes a harmless substance (such as eggs or peanuts) as an intruder and overreacts in response. Their body produces a molecule or else antibody known as Immunoglobulin E (IgE).

When IgE encounters the intruder on the skin or within the body it releases chemicals, such as histamine that cause the allergic reaction.

The team of scientists found that [young children](#) with severe eczema who are infected with SA produce more IgE against [peanut](#), egg and milk indicating they have a food allergy to each of these.

These children were also more likely to have their egg allergy persist at the age of 5 or 6 years in comparison to children that did not have SA present.

Lead author Dr. Olympia Tsilochristou from King's College London said: "This is significant as most children with egg allergy usually outgrow this at an earlier age.

"We do not know yet the exact mechanisms that lead from eczema to food allergy however our results suggest that the bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* could be an important factor contributing to this outcome."

These results build on the earlier ones from the Learning Early About Peanut Allergy (LEAP) study which demonstrated that infants who were at a high-risk of developing peanut allergy but consumed a peanut-containing snack throughout the study were prevented from later developing a peanut allergy.

In this current study, scientists found that children with SA on their skin and/or nose were more likely to develop peanut [allergy](#) despite them being fed with peanut from early ages as part of the LEAP study protocol.

Co-author Professor du Toit said: "These findings indicate that SA may have reduced the chance of young infants gaining tolerance to peanut, even if peanut was eaten in early childhood."

Professor Lack, who conceived and led the LEAP study, said that "SA could be considered as an additional risk factor for the development of [food allergy](#)."

Provided by King's College London

APA citation: A common skin bacterium put children with severe eczema at higher risk of food allergy (2019, May 31) retrieved 15 July 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-05-common-skin-bacterium-children-severe.html>

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