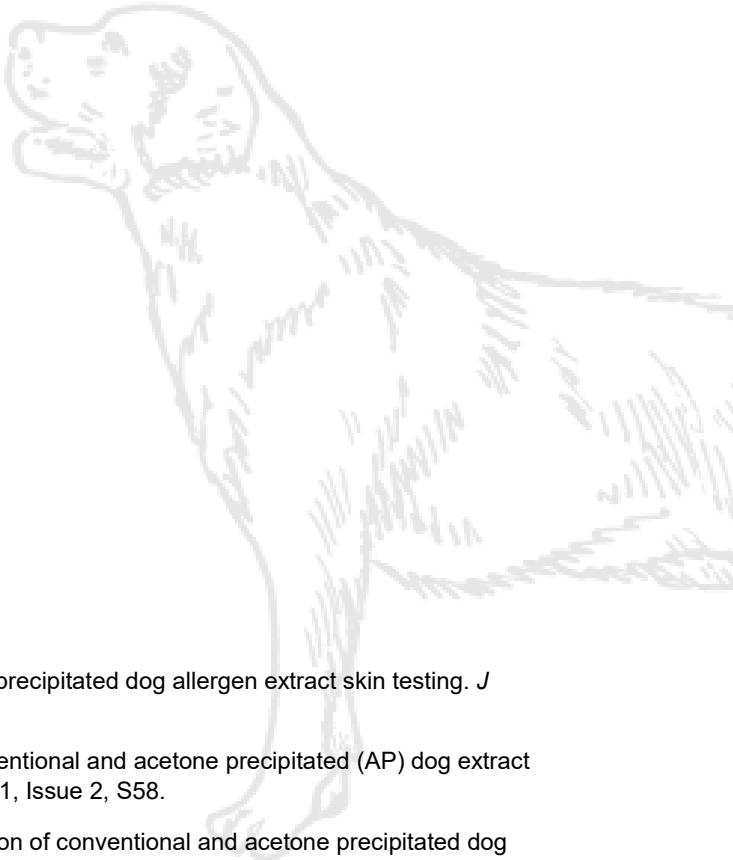
AP Dog Diagnostic Advantage

Overview:

Three studies showing that AP Dog can identify more patients who are sensitive to dog allergens than conventional dog extracts.[1, 2, 3]

For all patients in the studies, more than half of those identified as dog sensitive were missed by SPT using conventional dog extract, but tested positive when AP Dog was used.

Study Reference	No. Test Subjects	TOTAL POSITIVE SKIN TEST (AP and/or Conv)	Acetone Precipitated (AP) Dog Extract		Conventional Dog Extract		Mean Wheal Diameter (mm) (AP / Conv.)
			Positive	Missed	Positive	Missed	
Meiser, et al [1]	123	59	59	0	35	24	6.9 / 3.4
Turbyville, et al [2]	73	11	11	0	3	8	7.6 / 3.4
Krassilnikova, et al [3]	168	65	63	2	18	44	5.9 / 4.6
TOTAL	**364**	**135**	**133**	**2**	**56**	**76**	



References:

1. Meiser JB, Nelson HS. Comparing conventional and acetone-precipitated dog allergen extract skin testing. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. Apr 2001, Vol. 107, Issue 4, 744-745.
2. Turbyville JC, Nelson M, Mikita C. Discordance between conventional and acetone precipitated (AP) dog extract in skin prick testing. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, Feb 2008, Vol. 121, Issue 2, S58.
3. Krasilnikova SI, Indelicato M, Nikiforov I, Chegini S. Comparison of conventional and acetone precipitated dog allergen extracts in identification of dog allergy by skin prick test. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, Feb 2009, Vol. 123, Issue 2, S205.