The Why, Who, What, and How of Immunotherapy: A Practical Guide for GPs:

Why: Immunotherapy (desensitization) is the only currently available "cure" for allergy. Most people receiving appropriate immunotherapy can expect significant improvements in their symptoms, with reduced need for medication. Large studies have shown an approximately 20% improvement at 1 year and 40% improvement at 3 years, with benefit evident as early as 1 month after commencing treatment. This benefit usually persists for a number of years after treatment is ceased

Who: Immunotherapy is indicated in moderate-to-severe allergic rhinoconjunctivitis, when the allergen is unavoidable and symptoms are not well controlled by medical management. Other indications are allergic asthma and immunotherapy may also be of benefit in some patients with severe eczema. Immunotherapy is not indicated for food allergy.

Age: > 5 years old, except Actair and Ascarizax tablets >12 years old

What and How: Overview of subcutaneous immunotherapy vs sublingual/oral immunotherapy:

	SCIT (subcutaneous immunotherapy)	SLIT/OIT (sublingual/oral immunotherapy)
	Injections	Drops or tablets
Allergens	Customisable Most commonly house dust mite and grass pollen (Bahia, Bermuda, Johnson and Ryegrass) Less commonly animal dander Others, including tree pollens and molds Except for Clustek Max, allergens will be diluted if mixed which may reduce efficacy	Drops: customizable, as for SCIT Tablets: mixed HDM or mixed temperate grasses including Ryegrass
Up-dosing	From 1 week, up to 13 weeks (depending on product and protocol)	Drops: no updosing, up to 11 days Tablets: no updosing, up to 3 days (depending on product)
Course and Duration	Monthly injections for 3 years	Daily tablets for 3 years (note: Oralair used for 6 months only of each year)
Ordering	Via specialist, expect 8-10 week delay	Drops: via specialist, 8-10 weeks delay Tablets: available from specialist or on private script
Efficacy	+++ (similar efficacy to sublingual tablets)	Drops: ++ Tablets: +++
Safety	Risk of systemic reaction: 0.1-0.2% during conventional updosing protocols Up to 14% reported systemic reactions are late (>30 mins) Risk of death: 1 in every 2.5 million injections (but may be less than this)	Local reactions very common (oromucosal> gastrointestinal) Much lower incidence severe reactions cf SCIT (11 cases non-fatal anaphylaxis out of 1 x10° doses) no fatalities reported
Available products with approximate costs for 3 years treatment (note that this may not including delivery costs)	 Alustal# (N/A until April 2019) Alutek# \$1914 Alxoid* \$1985 Clustek* \$1925 Clustek Max* \$2618 	Drops: Staloral# cost varies depending on conc & dose; \$1000 - \$2000 Oraltek# \$2607 Tablets: Actair#(Mixed HDM) \$2724 (with health fund rebate) Oralair#(Mixed temperate grasses including Ryegrass) \$1770 (with health fund rebate) Ascarizax# \$3600 (not including health fund rebate of up to 50%)
Storage	 Store in vaccine fridge Should not be frozen or heated → reorder Shelf-life may be reduced if keep at room temperature (ie 20-22°C) → finish bottle 	At room temperature (25°C)
Missed doses	Suggest contact prescribing specialist. As a general rule, this is what I do: In the up-dosing phase 1 week late: → repeat previous dose 2 weeks late → reduce dose by 1 week 3 weeks late → contact specialist During maintenance Rx 1 month late → reduce by 25% 2 months late → reduce by 50% 3 months late → contact specialist	 Drops: can be omitted for up to 7 days without problem Tablets: can be omitted for up to 7 days without problem. After 7 days, may require re-updosing

#Native allergen

Useful links:

ASCIA Guide to Allergen Immunotherapy:

https://www.allergy.org.au/images/pcc/ASCIA_PCC_Allergen_immunotherapy_2016.pdf

• ASCIA Guidelines for Subcutaneous Immunotherapy:

https://www.allergy.org.au/images/stories/pospapers/ASCIA_SCIT_Treatment_Plan_June2013.pdf

^{*} Allergoids: polymerized allergen (reduced allergenicity with retained immunogenicity > similar efficacy with reduced risk of reactions)