Allergy Testing

What Is Modified Quantitative Testing?

Modified Quantitative Testing (MQT) is a blend of skin-pricks and intradermal testing.

First, a small plastic device, dipped in allergens, is used to prick the surface of the skin on the back. The allergens will sit on the skin for 20 minutes.

After 20 minutes, any reaction or raised area is measured.

Next, an intradermal wheal, or bleb, is made by injecting the allergens directly under the top layer of skin.

After 10 minutes the wheals are measured and these measurements are used to determine the extent of the allergy.

You will be tested for trees, weeds, grasses, dust mites, molds and animals.

Treatment options will be discussed after testing.

Medications that Interfere with Allergy Testing

<u>Antihistamines</u>: Must be stopped 4 days prior to testing.

Some common antihistamines:

Actifed	Chlor-trimeton	Meclizine
Alavert	Cimetidine	NyQuil
Allegra	Clarinex	Pepcid
Allegra D	Claritin	Periactin
Allergy-Sinus	Claritin D	Phenergan
Anaprox	Contac	Promethazine
Antivert	Cyproheptadine	Rondec
Atarax	Diphenhydramine	Rynatan
Atuss	Doxepin	Tagamet
Axid	Dramamine	Thorazine
Azelastine	Equate Sleep Aid	Tylenol PM
Benadryl	Famotidine	Unisom
Bromfed PD	Fexofenadine	Vistaril
Carbinozamine	Hydroxyzine	Xyzal
Cetirizine	Loratadine	Zyrtec

Limit Ibuprofen

OK to take: Plain Tylenol Plain Sudafed Plain Robitussin



Eye Drops:

Astelin Astepro Olopatadine Pazeo Cromolyn Pataday Zaditor

Nasal Sprays:

Alaway Optivar Patanol Azelastine Patanase Bepreve Dymista Procompounding rinses



Test Day

- Wear your hair up off of your back.
- Do not skip breakfast or lunch.
- Testing will take 1-2 hours.
- If you have asthma, bring your Albuterol Inhaler or any other asthma medicines.

Avoid using perfumes or cologne when you come into our office.

Beta-Blockers

Beta blocker medications are usually prescribed for heart conditions, high blood pressure, chest pain, migraines and glaucoma.

You will not be able to be tested or receive allergy shots or drops while on a beta-blocker.

Common Beta-Blockers:

Acebutolol (Sectral) Atenolol (Tenormin, Tenoretic) Betaxolol (Kerlone) Bisoprolol (Zebeta, Ziac) Carteolol (Cartrol) Carvedilol (Coreg) Esmolol (Brevibloc) Labetalol (Trandate, Normodyne) Metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol) Nadolol (Corgard, Corzide) Nebivolol (Bystolic) Penbutolol (Levatol) Pindolol (Visken) Propranolol (Inderal) Sotolol (Betapace, Sorine) Timolol (Blocadren, Timolide)