# Diagnosing allergies with Skin Prick Automated Test (S.P.A.T.)

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<ul><li>Prospectively registered</li></ul>		
06/07/2022		☐ Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan		
18/07/2022		[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	[] Individual participant data		
05/08/2024	Other			

## Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Allergies affect 30-40% of the general population. The skin prick test is the golden standard to diagnose allergies against for example pollen, dust or food allergies. However, variable results are obtained dependent on who executes the test and on which device is used. In order to reduce this variability, an automated skin prick test device was developed and is being validated in this study.

Who can participate?

Healthy volunteers aged between 18 and 65 years old

What does the study involve?

Participants will be recruited via regular communication channels at UZ Leuven in May 2022. These individuals are asked to undergo two series of skin prick tests, one manual (arm 1) and one automated (arm 2). Both skin prick tests are performed with 9 pricks of histamine, from which a red, itchy inflamed wheal is expected on the skin, and 1 prick of glycerol control solution from which there should be no reaction.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There is no immediate personal benefit for the participants. The Risks of participating are skin itch and redness or erythema (seldom). Uticaria also known as hives, weals, welts or nettle rash, asthma attack or anaphylaxis are rare.

Where is the study run from? University Hospital Leuven (Belgium)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? March 2022 to May 2022

Who is funding the study? Hippo dx (Belgium)

Who is the main contact?

1. Senne Gorris
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## Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

Nil known

Protocol serial number

Nil known

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

Validation and reproducibility of Type I hypersensitivity reaction in the diagnostic process of the skin prick test: Manual versus automated testing

## Study objectives

Allergies are a major problem in global patient care, multiple methods of diagnosis have been created of which the skin prick test is the golden standard. This test, first described in the literature in 1959, has not changed over the last 60 years and is still performed manually and needs to be executed by experienced personnel.

Often human error means that this test can be inaccurate and because of workload, some health care providers move to other less sensitive diagnosis methods.

To improve accuracy and take out human error, Hippo Dx developed Skin Prick Automated Test (S.P.A.T.) an automated skin prick test. This study will provide a comparison between manual and automated skin prick tests.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 09/05/2022, Federal Agency for Medicines and Health Products (FAHMP) of Belgium (Avenue Galilée - Galileelaan 5/03,1210, Brussels; +32 (0)2 528 44 86; annemie.zenner@fagg-afmps.be), ref: CIV-22-03-039130

## Study design

Prospective single-centre study

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Study type(s)

Diagnostic

#### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Allergy diagnostics

#### **Interventions**

Participants will be recruited via regular communication channels at UZ Leuven in May 2022. The individuals will be divided into decade age groups (i.e. sample size). Only adult subjects (18 to 65 years old) are included, this age range consists of the same population where a manual skin prick test will be performed according to international standards in skin prick testing. The participants will undergo a manual (arm 1) and an automated (arm 2) skin prick test; the automated test uses a clinical device by Hippo Dx: S.P.A.T. (skin prick automated test). Both skin prick tests are performed with 9 pricks of histamine, from which a red, itchy inflamed wheal is expected on the skin, and 1 prick of glycerol control solution from which no reaction is expected.

## Intervention Type

Device

#### Phase

Not Applicable

## Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Not provided at time of registration

## Primary outcome(s)

Coefficient of variation wheal size (mm) measured using manual skin prick test (SPT) and SPAT at 15 minutes after skin prick

## Key secondary outcome(s))

Number of true positive and true negative wheals using manual skin prick test (SPT) and SPAT at 15 minutes after skin prick

## Completion date

31/05/2022

# **Eligibility**

## Key inclusion criteria

#### Aged between 18 and 65 years old

## Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

## Healthy volunteers allowed

No

#### Age group

Adult

#### Lower age limit

18 years

#### Upper age limit

65 years

#### Sex

Αll

#### Total final enrolment

118

### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Skin pathologies like chronic or exuberant urticaria, dermographism, and chronic dermatitis that need daily treatment
- 2. Use of antihistaminic medication < 7 days before the start of the study
- 3. Use of tricyclic antidepressants (antihistamine activity) < 7 days before the start of the study
- 4. Use of topical corticoids on the forearm < 7 days before the start of the study
- 5. Use of omalizumab < 6 months before the start of the study
- 6. Pregnancy

#### Date of first enrolment

20/05/2022

#### Date of final enrolment

31/05/2022

## Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

Belgium

## Study participating centre University Hospitals Leuven

Herestraat 49 Leuven Belgium 3000

# Sponsor information

## Organisation

Hippo DX

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Industry

#### Funder Name

Hippo Dx

## **Results and Publications**

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date

## IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

### **Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article		10/12/2022	02/06/2023	Yes	No
Results article		01/11/2023	05/08/2024	Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes