Cow milk protein allergy during the first year of life: a 12 year experience at the children's hospital, Bangkok.

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CMA should be suspected for patients aged less than one year who had persistent diarrhea and/or hematemesis with no enteric pathogen found. Confirmed diagnosis could be made by Goldman challenge test. Patients with confirmed CMA should be treated by changing the cow milk feeding to soy milk feeding. However, in our study, 17% of CMA patients were also allergic to soy protein. Thus the soy milk was replaced by the elemental formula for successful treatment of this group of patients. Beside persistent diarrhea, hematemesis, anemia and hypoalbuminemia were other possible findings among patients with CMA with or without soy protein allergy.

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