

Improving Implementation of Early Peanut Introduction Guidelines Among Pediatric House Staff in an Inner-City Hospital

Introduction: The 2015 Learning Early About Peanut Allergy (LEAP) landmark study led to the 2017 Addendum Guidelines, which recommend early peanut introduction to infants at increased risk of developing peanut allergy. Educating pediatric house staff and attendings will result in increased knowledge of these guidelines and eventually lead to reduced development of peanut allergy.

Methods: A voluntary survey of 12 questions was distributed to all pediatric residents and attendings. Participants viewed a 10-minute informational video, and the same survey was redistributed 6 months later to assess for any post intervention changes. This study was exempted from IRB approval by the institution's board.

Results: 77 pre-intervention responses and 54 post-intervention responses were collected. Post-intervention, 19/43 residents (44.2%) always inquired about whether parents have already introduced peanut-containing foods compared to 24/69 (34.8%) residents pre-intervention, only 7/43 residents (16.3%) rarely inquired (decreased from 22/69 (31.9%) residents) and 17/43 residents (39.5%) never inquired (compared to 23/69 (33.3%) residents), $p=0.033$. Moreover, 12/43 residents (27.9%) felt very comfortable interpreting laboratory tests to diagnose a peanut allergy (increased from 6/69 (8.7%) residents prior to the intervention), 21/43 residents (48.8%) felt somewhat comfortable compared to 35/69 (50.7%) residents and only 10/43 residents (23.2%) did not feel comfortable (decreased from 28/69 (40.6%) residents, previously) $p=0.043$.

Conclusion: It is evident that there are knowledge deficits regarding early peanut introduction. This is an ongoing project with additional educational interventions.