Mast Cell Mediator Release Syndrome Questionnaire

Patient name					Date						
Age _	Dat	te of bir	th								
bother in the	rsome, r	arely o c may s	ccurri eem n	ng (for	r insta elated	nce, n l to yo	ot nec ur ma	essar in pr	y pres	re only sl ent curre s. Contac	ently but
Check	(✓) insi	de the b	ox if t	he stat	ement	applie	s to yo	ou.			
time it		d on the	line n	ext to	the box	x. Plea	se use			ns present f 1 (very 1	the last nild) to 10
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
CONS	TITUT	IONAL	1							Applies	Intensity
Signifi	cant phy	sical w	eaknes	ss or fa	tigue o	doing e	everyd	ay ac	tivities	□ 1	
Extreme fatigue attacks, so it is hard to keep eyes open					□ 1						
At times I lose weight despite maintaining my normal diet					1						
_	Complaints of any type including others below are worsened by:										
Sleep deprivation (awake for more than 24 hours)											
Hunger or fasting (no food all day) High histamine foods (such as red wine, cheese, chocolate,											
	tuna, cu			•						□ 1	
	Alcohol									\Box 0	
	Physical	exertio	n	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••		□ 0	
	Heat	•••••		•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •		□ 0	
	Cold Stress									□ 0 □ 0	
	Suess	••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••		□U	
	EARS/I				may be	e const	ant:				
Ears ha	ave ringi	ng or o	dd sou	nds an	d/or						
	re dry, it	_				ritty a	nd/or				
Runny	nose or	stuffy r	ose an	d/or		-					
Inflam	mation o	or ulcers	s of the	e mout					_		
					Scor	e 1 if c	ne or	more	is pres	ent. \Box 1	

CHEST and HEART The following occur repeatedly or may be constant: Burning and/or pressure pain in the chest and the heart tests were normal (electrocardiogram and/or stress test) \Box 1 Rapid heart rate (palpitations) □ **1** Redness or flushing of the skin, especially face or upper body □ **2** Hot flashes (these usually last 2 to 5 minutes and rarely 10 minutes and are often accompanied by nausea or other symptoms; these are not hot flashes of menopause) □ **2** Sudden dizziness/lightheadedness with fainting or near faint Sudden temporary increase in blood pressure Score 2 if one or more is present. □ **2** I have seen evidence for pulse and blood pressure changes using my digital watch device LUNGS The following occur repeatedly or may be constant: Irritable dry cough or need to cough and/or Feeling of shortness of breath or difficulty taking a full breath and/or Asthma-like complaints (wheezing) Score 1 if one or more is present. □ **1 ABDOMEN** The following occur repeatedly or may be constant: Nausea (with or without vomiting) □ **1** Pain in the abdomen □ **1** Character of pain: burning \sqcap 1 Character of pain: crampy or spastic \sqcap 1 Character of pain: it is associated with diarrhea \Box 1

Marked attacks of visible bloating or distension within minutes

A surgeon told me that adhesions (scar tissue) were seen during

my very first laparoscopy or abdominal/pelvic surgery

□ **1**

(up to around 10 minutes)

URINE/PELVIS

The following occur repeatedly or may be constant:		
Bladder and/or pelvic pain (this applies to women and men) and is often associated with painful, frequent and/or urgent urination and may be associated with pain during sex.	1	
During these times bacterial cultures and urine analysis are normal.		
I have had these symptoms but have not seen a doctor to order tests.		
NEUROLOGIC The following occur repeatedly or may be constant:		
Headaches (may be throbbing on one side only or have previously been diagnosed as a migraine)	□ 1	
Brain fog – word finding problems and/or concentration difficulties with or without associated insomnia episodes.	□ 1	
Neuropathy: leg pain or arm pain and/or altered feelings (numbness, tingling, pins and needles). This does not respond to over-the-counter pain medicine.	1	_
SKIN – see last page for photograph examples The following occur repeatedly or may be constant:		
Hives (red raised itchy spots)	□ 1	
Itching with or without skin changes Itchy skin lesions that look like acne in the corners of the	□ 0	
nasal-lip area, as well as, the chin and forehead during attacks Itching in area around the anus during attacks	□ 1 □ 1	
Painless, non-itchy swelling (especially lips, cheeks, eyelids)	□ 1	
Reddish-brown spots and/or knots under the skin	□ 2	
Hemangiomas ("blood sponges")	□ 1	
HEMATOLOGIC The following occur repeatedly or may be constant:		
Bruising after minor injuries and/or		
Unusual nose bleeds and/or		
(Women with significantly increased menstrual bleeding) Score 1 if one or more is present.	□ □ 1	

BONE Denomin that your live account in many than one have	_ 1			
Bone pain that usually occurs in more than one bone	1			
Bone density test showed osteoporosis or osteopenia and/or				
Whole-body nuclear scintigraphy showed areas of increased bone metabolism without a known cause				
Score 1 if one or both is/are present.	□ □ 1			
General Questions				
Do you get colds regularly which then turn into bacterial infections such as bronchitis or sinus infections?	□ 1			
Is your illness episodic or comes with attacks?	□ 1			
Have symptom-free periods become shorter?	□ 1			
Any degree of relief of nausea by taking antihistamines (examples: diphenhydramine, loratadine, cetirizine)?	1			
Do you know with relative certainty the beginning of your gastrointestinal and/or other complaints that is linked to a memorable event (infection, stress, environmental change, etc)?				
If yes, when and which events?				
Have your parents, siblings and/or children had similar diseases or synd yours (such as intestinal complaints, food intolerances, pulmonary compallergies, migraine-like headache, pains in various systems without appaskin changes, hives, itching, runny nose, recurring eye irritation, ringing tendency to bruise)?	olaints, arent cause,			
List these affected relatives:				
List of your medications, vitamins, and supplements used regularly or as needed:				
Medicine allergies/reactions:				
Food allergies/reactions:				

Environmental reactions (odors, temperature, lights, etc.):						
Mold expo	sure:					
Tick bite h	istory:					
Weight: _	kg (or	pounds); Height:	cm (or	feet and	inches)	

SKIN PHOTOGRAPHS

Hives





Reddish-brown spots







Hemangiomas

Laboratory Data	
At least once during the disease phases there was:	
Hyperbilirubinemia up to about 2.5 mg% with the exclusion of Meulengracht/Gilbert's syndrome or another hereditary disorders	Applies
Increase in transaminases: γGT and/or ALT and/or AST and/or Score 1 if one or more is present.	
AST increased >10 fold (subtract 1 point and look for other disease	es) 🗆 -1
Hypercholesterolemia (patient must be normal or underweight)	1
Low titer autoantibodies without a corresponding organ symptom	□ 1
Mast cell mediators: Tryptase in serum was normal Tryptase was marginally increased Tryptase increased >2 times the upper limit Histamine in plasma was normal Histamine was marginally increased Histamine increased >2 times the upper limit	□ 0 □ 3 □ 10 □ 0 □ 3 □ 10
Prostaglandin D2 in plasma was normal Prostaglandin D2 was marginally increased Prostaglandin D2 increased >2 times the upper limit	□ 0 □ 3 □ 10
Heparin and/or factor VIII in plasma was/were normal Heparin and/or factor VIII was/were elevated (and bleeding disorders were excluded).	□ 0 □ 3
Chromogranin-A in serum was normal Chromogranin-A was increased (and other causes were excluded)	□ 0 □ 3
Leukotriene E-4 in urine was normal Leukotriene E-4 was marginally increased Leukotriene E-4 was 10 times the upper limit Leukotriene E-4 was >10 times the normal limit	□ 0 □ 1 □ 5 □ 10
N-methylhistamine in urine was normal N-methylhistamine was marginally increased N-methylhistamine was 10 times the upper limit N-methylhistamine was >10 times the normal limit	□ 0 □ 1 □ 5 □ 10

2,3 Dinor 11b PG F2 alpha in urine was normal	□ 0
2,3 Dinor 11b PG F2 alpha was marginally increased	□ 1
2,3 Dinor 11b PG F2 alpha was 10 times the upper limit	□ 5
2,3 Dinor 11b PG F2 alpha was >10 times the normal limit	□ 10
2,5 Binor 110 1 G 12 dipita was 10 times the normal mine	
Other conspicuous laboratory findings (please name with values)	□ 0
Procedures and Imaging	
Esophagogastroduodenoscopy or associated biopsies had:	
no pathological findings or	0
mild inflammation	□ 1
or Helicobacter pylori-negative and NSAID-negative erosions and/or ulcers	□ 3
or diffuse and/or focal mast cell infiltrates ≥20/hpf with rounded shape	□ 5
Mast cell nests and/or sheets of spindle-shaped mast cells and/or CD25-positive mast cells	□ 10
Colonoscopy and associated biopsies had:	
no pathological findings or	0
mild inflammation	1
or focal and/or disseminated dense infiltrates of morphologically inconspicuous mast cells or	□ 5
Mast cell nests and/or sheets of spindle-shaped mast cells and/or CD25-positive mast cells	□ 10

Diseases and disorders below should be excluded in order help confirm the presence of a mast cell disorder. Symptoms in some organ/tissue systems can be similar in both. Evaluate both checklists and the numerical values listed to the right of each box. Add together to get a sum. The data should be entered by the physician.

Sum 9 to 13 = pathological activation of mast cells as cause of complaint is assumed.

Sum ≥ 14 = diagnosis of mast cell mediator release syndrome is clinically confirmed.

Sum of points: _____ Diagnosis: mast cell mediator release syndrome $\ \square$

Differential diagnosis and testing for disorder that may have similar symptoms as mast cell activation

Endocrine disorders

Diabetes mellitus (laboratory determination)

Porphyria (laboratory determination)

Hereditary hyperbilirubinemia (genetic testing)

Thyroid disorders (laboratory determination)

Fabry disease (clinical picture, genetic examination)

Gastrointestinal disorders

Helicobacter-positive gastritis (gastroscopy, biopsy, urea breath test, fecal antigen)

Infectious enteritis (stool examination)

Parasitoses (examination)

Inflammatory bowel disease (endoscopy, biopsy)

Celiac disease (laboratory determination, biopsy)

Lactose, sucrose, or fructose intolerance as an independent disease (history, breath tests)

Microscopic colitis (endoscopy, biopsy)

Amyloidosis (fat biopsy, rectal biopsy)

Adhesions, volvulus, and other intestinal obstructions (history, physical, imaging studies)

Hepatitis (laboratory determination)

Cholecystitis (imaging studies)

Median arcuate ligament syndrome (auscultation, CT angiography with deep expiration views)

Immunological and neoplastic diseases

Carcinoid tumor (laboratory determination, octreotide imaging)

Pheochromocytoma (laboratory determination)

Pancreatic endocrine tumors [gastrinoma, insulinoma, glucagonoma, somatostatin, VIPoma]

(Lab determination, imaging studies, endoscopic ultrasound)

Food allergy/sensitivity (history, special investigations of the biopsies, elimination diet)

Hypereosinophilic syndrome (laboratory determination)

Hereditary angioedema (family history, laboratory determination)

Vasculitis (clinical picture, laboratory value determination)

Intestinal lymphomas (imaging studies)