

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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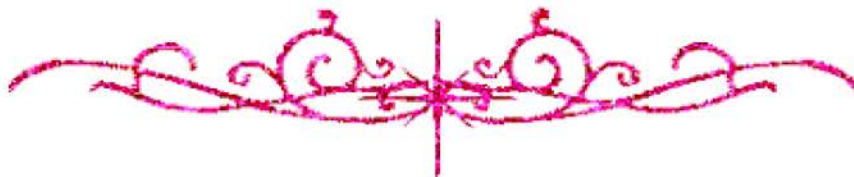
قسم

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THE MOST PREVALENT ALLERGENIC AIRBORNE POLLENS AMONG EGYPTIAN PATIENTS WITH RESPIRATORY ALLERGY

Thesis

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List of Contents

Title	Page
▪ List of Abbreviations	I
▪ List of Tables	IV
▪ List of Figures	VI
▪ Introduction	1
▪ Aim of the Work	4
▪ Review of Literature	
- Chapter (1): Respiratory Allergy.....	5
- Chapter (2): Pollen allergy	47
▪ Subjects and Methods	64
▪ Results	76
▪ Discussion	97
▪ Summary and Conclusion	110
▪ Recommendations	112
▪ References	000
▪ Arabic Summary	--

List of Abbreviations

ABPA	Allergic broncho-pulmonary aspergillosis
ACE	Angiotensin converting enzyme
ACO	Asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease overlap syndrome
AIT	Allergen immunotherapy
APC	Antigen presenting cell
AR	Allergic rhinitis
ARIA	Allergic rhinitis and its impact on asthma
BA	Bronchial asthma
BAT	Basophil activation test
CD	Cluster of differentiation
CS	Corticosteroids
CT	Computerized tomography
CysLTs	Cysteinyl leukotrienes
DCs	Dendritic cells
EAACI	European academy of allergy and clinical immunology
ECP	Eosinophil cationic protein
FENO	Fractional exhaled nitric oxide
FEV1	Forced expiratory volume in 1 second
Fig	Figure
FVC	Forced vital capacity
GINA	
HDM	House dust mites
ICAM-1	Intercellular adhesion molecule-1
ICS	Inhaled corticosteroids
IgE	Immunoglobulin E

List of Abbreviations

IL	Interleukin
ILCs	Innate lymphoid cells
INS	Intra nasal steroids
IV	Intravenous
LABA	Long acting beta agonists
LAMA	Long-acting muscarinic antagonist
LAR	Local allergic rhinitis
LTP	Lipid transfer proteins
LTRA	Leukotrienes receptor antagonist
NANIR	Non-allergic non-infectious rhinitis
NAPT	Nasal allergen provocation test
NAR	Non- allergic rhinitis
NARES	Non-allergic rhinitis with eosinophilia syndrome
NO	Nitric oxide
OAS	Oral allergy syndrome
OCS	Oral corticosteroids
PEF	Peak expiratory flow
PFAS	Pollen-food allergy syndrome
RAST	Radioallergosorbent testing
RF	Risk factors
RSV	Respiratory syncytial virus
SABA	Short acting beta agonists
SC	Subcutaneous
SCIT	subcutaneous immunotherapy
sIgE	Specific immunoglobulin E
SLIT	Sublingual immunotherapy

List of Abbreviations

SNP.....Single nucleotide polymorphism

SPT.....Skin prick test

THT helper

TNFTumor necrosis factor

TSLP.....Thymic stromal lympho-poietin

WHOWorld health organization

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page
Table (1):	TYPE 2 Targeted biological therapy.....	31
Table (2):	For important allergen components families involved in cross-reactivity between aeroallergens and food allergens	63
Table (3):	(ATS) Grades for Severity of a Pulmonary Function Test Abnormality	72
Table (4):	Demographic data of the studied subjects	76
Table (5):	Distribution of the respiratory allergy subjects according to presence of AR/BA or both	77
Table (6):	Duration and severity of AR patients according to ARIA classification.....	77
Table (7):	Duration and severity of BA patients according to GINA guidelines.....	78
Table (8):	History of Oral Allergy Syndrome (OAS) in respiratory allergy patients	78
Table (9):	Lab investigations of all studied subjects	79
Table (10):	Pulmonary function test of asthmatic subjects	79
Table (11):	SPT results.....	81
Table (12):	Cross-reactive food evident by SPT	83

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page
Table (13):	Peaks of the year at which patients with allergic respiratory diseases suffer the most from the disease.....	84
Table (14):	Comparison between AR and BA as regard pollen prevalence.....	85
Table (15):	Types of pollens in BA patients.....	86
Table (16):	Types of pollens in AR patients.....	87
Table (17):	Comparison between prevalence of different types of pollens in rural vs. urban areas	89
Table (18):	Comparison between cross reactive food and different types of pollens	90
Table (19):	Comparison between Severity of AR and duration of disease	92
Table (20):	Comparison between Severity of BA and duration of disease	92
Table (21):	Comparison between Severity of AR and types of pollens	93
Table (22):	Comparison between Severity of BA and types of pollens	95
Table (23):	Comparison between Severity of AR and no. of allergen.....	96
Table (24):	Comparison between Severity of BA and no. of allergens.....	96

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page
Fig. (1):	Cellular inflammation of BA	12
Fig. (2):	T2-high and T2-low asthma pathway...	17
Fig. (3):	Stepwise approach for asthma management	27
Fig. (4):	Early and late phases showing the pathophysiological processes and drivers of allergic rhinitis and the potential sites for pharmacological intervention.....	35
Fig. (5):	ARIA classification.....	38
Fig. (6):	Classification of rhinitis.....	39
Fig. (7):	Birch Pollen	50
Fig. (8):	Hazelnut Pollen	50
Fig. (9):	Ragweed Pollen	51
Fig. (10):	Mugwort Pollen	51
Fig. (11):	Timothy Grass.....	52
Fig. (12):	Time course, pathogenesis, and manifestations of pollen-food allergy syndrome	59
Fig. (13):	ARIA pocket guide 2018	66
Fig. (14):	Classification of asthma severity.....	67
Fig. (15):	Normal Pulmonary Function Test waves	70
Fig. (16):	Abnormal PFT waves	71

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure No.	Title	Page
Fig. (17):	Positive SPT done at our clinic in Ain Shams University	72
Fig. (18):	Graph showed the percentage of different aeroallergens performed in the SPT including pollens, cat fur, molds and dust mites.....	82
Fig. (19):	Graph demonstrating the prevalence of different pollens among respiratory allergy patients.....	82
Fig. (20):	Graph showed that the most prevalent cross-reactive food was orange (12%) followed by tomato (11.5%) and soya (11%).	83
Fig. (21):	Peaks of exacerbation of respiratory allergy	84
Fig. (22):	Comparison between AR and BA as regard pollen prevalence.....	85
Fig. (23):	Showed comparison between AR patients and BA patient as regard pollen prevalence	88
Fig. (24):	Cross reaction between food and pollens	91

Abstract

Background: Allergy symptoms occur when the immune system overreacts to environmental allergens, such as pollen or dust, which are typically harmless to most individuals but induce a potentially severe reaction to those who are sensitive to them. Pollen is one of the main reasons to cause seasonal allergic respiratory diseases and it is influenced by multiple risk factors.

Objective: To determine the most prevalent types of allergenic pollens by skin prick testing among Egyptian patients with respiratory allergy (asthma and/or allergic rhinitis).

Methods: 200 adult patients, all were subjected to the following: full detailed medical history, clinical examination, asthma severity grading according to the GINA Guidelines, allergic rhinitis severity grading according to ARIA Guidelines, pulmonary Function tests for asthmatic patients. (PFTs), CBC with differential for detection of eosinophilic count, Skin prick testing (SPT) to common environmental allergens and common food allergen.

Results: The present study proved that the grass pollens; timothy grass and maize were the most prevalent pollens among Egyptian respiratory allergy patients.

Conclusion: Difference in results of SPT performed to patients across different countries is explained by the difference in climates, which affects pollination, Egypt is considered to have a dry, desert-like climate in addition to its coastal regions. Our results revealed that both timothy grass and maize pollens were the most prevalent among Egyptian respiratory allergy patients.

Keywords: Allergic Rhinitis, Bronchial Asthma, Pollen, Skin Prick Test

INTRODUCTION

Respiratory allergic airway diseases mainly include allergic rhinitis and bronchial asthma. As regard allergic rhinitis, it is an inflammation in the nasal mucosa characterized by sneezing, nasal itching and discharge. It is an IgE mediated immune reaction characterized by sensitization of mast cells upon exposure to certain allergens and release of multiple allergy mediators; most important of which is histamine. Severe allergic rhinitis has been associated with significant impairments in quality of life, sleep and work performance (*Hasan and Timothy, 2016*).

Bronchial asthma has become widespread and currently affects almost a quarter billion people worldwide with an increasing rate of prevalence. It is a heterogenic, complex, chronic inflammatory and obstructive lung disease, which can be associated with many comorbidities and traditionally, it has been divided into several subtypes (*Heck et al., 2017*).

The increase in allergies is a phenomenon that is being observed in all developing countries. For a long time, science has taken as a starting point that solely a genetic predisposition is a precondition for the development of an allergy. Today, knowledge of environmental factors that can alter genes or the transcription of genes in the cells, has