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قسم

نقسم باللّه العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها

علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

Ragweed Allergy in Patients with Respiratory Allergic Diseases: Prevalence and Phenotyping

Thesis

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
AERD	*Aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease*
AR	*Allergic rhinitis*
ARIA	*Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma*
ATS	*American Thoracic Society*
EAST	*Enzyme allegro-sorbent test*
ERS	*European Respiratory Society*
FENO	*ExhaLed nitric oxide*
FEV1	*Forced expiratory volume in 1 second*
GERD	*Gastroesophageal reflux disease*
ICS	*Inhaled corticosteroids*
ICS-LABA	*ICS and long acting beta2 agonist bronchodilator combination*
ICSs	*Inhaled corticosteroids*
IgE	*Immunoglobulin E*
INCS	*Intranasal corticosteroids*
LTRA	*Leukotriene receptor antagonists*
mDC	*Myeloid-derived dendritic cells*
NSAIDs	*Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs*
PAR2	*Protease-activated receptor 2*
PEF	*Peak expiratory flow*
PFAS	*Pollen-food allergy syndrome*
PFTs	*Pulmonary Function tests*
pMDI	*Pressurized dose meter inhaler*
RM	*Rhinitis medicamentosa*
SABA	*Short acting beta 2 agonists bronchodilators*
SCIT	*Subcutaneous immunotherapy*
sIgE	*Specific IgE*
SLIT	*Sublingual immunotherapy*
SPT	*Skin prick test*
Th2	*Helper T cell*
TSLP	*Thymic stromal lymphopoietin*

INTRODUCTION

Respiratory allergic airway diseases mainly include allergic rhinitis and bronchial asthma. Allergic rhinitis 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. Severe allergic rhinitis has been associated with significant impairments in quality of life and work performance ***(Hasan and Timothy, 2016).***

Bronchial asthma has become widespread with an increasing rate of prevalence. It is a heterogenic, complex, chronic inflammatory and obstructive lung disease, which can be associated with many comorbidities ***(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 only 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 improved. Epidemiological studies have identified several environmental factors that have a protective or supporting effect on allergy development, one of these factors are pollens ***(Traidl, 2017).***

Pollens study is highly valuable for allergen avoidance and thus raising the quality of life of persons concerned by pollen allergies ***(Bastl et al., 2017).***

Ragweed pollen is one of the common weed pollens. Weed pollen allergic patients are frequently poly-sensitized to diverse plant sources, thus molecule-based approaches are especially valuable for precise diagnosis ***(Stemeseder et al., 2014)***.

Ambrosia allergy has become important health problem in recent years. Ambrosia pollen can lead to type I hypersensitivity reactions in late summer and autumn. Ragweed pollen sensitization can result into respiratory diseases such as allergic rhinitis, asthma and allergic conjunctivitis and less skin symptoms ***(Chen et al., 2018)***. High exposure to pollen or increased pollen concentration over a certain period of time results into high sensitization rate and symptoms ***(Chen et al., 2018)***.

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this study is to estimate prevalence of Ragweed Allergy in adult patients with respiratory allergy and to predict phenotyping of patients with Ragweed Allergy.