

New England and Regional

ALLERGY

PROCEEDINGS

The Official Journal of Regional and State Allergy Societies

Vol. 9, No. 4
July-August 1988

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS
OF THE
XIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
OF
ALLERGOLOGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY (ICACI)

Sponsored by the International
Association of Allergology and
Clinical Immunology
October 16-21, 1988

CONGRESS CENTER
Montreux, Switzerland

ICACI
XIII



Montreux '88
Switzerland

393 IMMUNOTHERAPY OF MIXED PERENNIAL RHINITIS AND ASTHMA WITH MOULDS AND HOUSE DUST MITE

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Although the existence of different moulds and house dust mite depends to special conditions and are limited to some periods of the year, but they seem to be more important and frequent factors in inducing perennial allergic diseases.

Thirty - four patients (aged 32 - 58) suffering from simultaneous both perennial rhinitis and asthma were selected upon case history, clinical and paraclinical findings and subjected to immunotherapy with moulds and mite for a period of two years. Clinical and functional changes was thoroughly studied and the effectiveness of the treatment was evaluated with the grade of symptoms: none = 0, mild = 1, moderate = 2 and marked = 3 points. Two patients received very good, 7 - good, 10 - satisfactory and no changes were observed in the others. Involvement of the other factors in the improvement of the patients engaged in this study will be discussed.

395 THE ANNUAL VARIATIONS IN AIRBORNE JAPANESE CEDAR AND CUPRESSACEAE POLLEN COUNTS AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN FUKUOKA CITY

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We studied the distributions of airborne pollen with a Durham sampler in Fukuoka city from 1972 to 1987. The Japanese cedar pollens were most counted, followed by Cupressaceae, causing the pollinosis in early spring.

We examined the correlations between the annual variations in the Japanese cedar and Cupressaceae pollen counts and the annual changes in meteorological conditions. Annual changes in the day on which the pollination season started were also examined. Japanese cedar pollinated from February to March and Cupressaceae from March to April, and total these pollen counts correlated with the mean temperature in July of the previous year. The day on which the pollination season of Japanese cedar started varied widely each year and correlated with the mean temperature in January. From these results, we could make pollen forecast and it would be useful for treatment of the pollinosis.

394 AIRBORNE FUNGAL ALLERGENS IN RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

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To record the presence, identity and quantity of airborne allergens and to prepare a diagnostic profile for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, aerobiological studies were conducted in three cities using Burkard volumetric spore traps outdoor and gravity cultures indoor. Analyses of the data from Riyadh area revealed the presence of various allergenic fungal species. Thirty-five generic categories were recorded with Cladosporium spp. constituting up to 40%, Ustilago 25%, Alternaria 9.6%, Ulocladium 6.8%, Drechslera 5.4% and Chaetomium 4.2%. Quantitative diversities amongst sites were noted, seasonal and diel periodicities were chartered. The findings support the inclusion of fungi in the allergy test profile for the region.

396 EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF RAMIE(BOEHMERIA NIVEA)POLLEN IN ASTHMA

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Ramie is a plant of genus Boehmeria in the Urtica family and is widely distributed in Japan, China and Southeast Asia.

It provides the largest contribution to the airborne pollens every September in Nagasaki area.

Patient with positive intracutaneous reaction against the pollen extract underwent further testing, such as threshold value skin test, the Prausnitz-Kustner test and provocation test.

Ramie pollen-specific IgE antibodies were also measured by ELISA.

The rate of positive reaction to intradermal testing was determined to be 11.7% (71/606) among our cases.

Furthermore, 10 patients had a positive provocation test, by Ramie pollen.

The cross reactivity of Ramie and Parietaria officinalis is also discussed.

AIRBORNE FUNGAL ALLERGENS IN RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

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