

The Joint Board
for Postgraduate
Medical Education



المجلس المشترك
لدراسات الطبعة العليا

PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

FIFTH ANNUAL PAEDIATRIC
SYMPOSIUM

SUNDAY - MONDAY

7-8 Shaban 1410

(4-5 March 1990)

DISTINGUISHED LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL

SPEAKERS including:

Prof. James W. Farquhar

Professor of Paediatrics

University of Edinburgh

Edinburgh, Scotland

U.K.

Prof. Keith N. Drummond

Professor of Paediatrics

Director, Nephrology Service

The Montreal Children's Hospital

McGill University

Montreal, Canada

Dr. Roger A. Brumback

Consultant Paediatric Neurologist

University of Oklahoma

Heath Science Centre

Oklahoma

U.S.A.

Venue:

Security forces Hospital

Riyadh

Registration:

commences at 7:30 a.m.

(no pre-registration required)

Contact:

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برنامج وملخصات

الندوة السنوية الخامسة
لطب الأطفال

الأحد - الاثنين

٧-٨ شعبان ١٤١٠ هـ

(٤-٥ مارس ١٩٩٠ م)

يشترك فيها نخبة من الأخصائيين من داخل

وخارج المملكة:

الأستاذ/ جيمس فاركوهر

أستاذ طب الأطفال

جامعة أدنبرا

أدنبرا - اسكتلندا

المملكة المتحدة

الأستاذ/ كي. ن. درموند

أستاذ طب الأطفال

مدير وحدة أمراض الكلى

مستشفى الأطفال بمنتريال

جامعة ماكجيل

منتريال - كندا

الدكتور/ روجير أ. برمباك

استشاري أعصاب الأطفال

جامعة أوكلاهوما

مركز العلوم الصحية

أوكلاهوما

الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

المكان:

مستشفى قوى الأمن

الرياض

التسجيل:

يبدأ التسجيل الساعة ٣٠ : ٧ صباحاً

(ليس هناك حاجة للتسجيل المسبق)

الاتصال:

مكتب المجلس المشترك

مركز الدراسات الطبية العليا

كلية الطب، جامعة الملك سعود

ص. ب ٢٩٢٥ - الرياض ١١٤٦١

تليفون: ١٥٥٦ / ١٥٥١ / ١٥٦٤ - ٤٦٧

IgE RESPONSE IN CHILDREN TO VARIOUS ALLERGENS IN SAUDI ARABIA

Prof. Abdulrahman Al-Frayh, M.O. Gad-El-Rab, *S.M. Hasnain,
Department of Paediatrics, College of Medicine, King Saud University,
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Bronchial asthma in children is a common disease in Saudi Arabia with up to 11.5% children, nationally, having wheeze. The disease varies from region to region and extrinsic factors are considered to be important in the development of the specific IgE antibodies in susceptible individuals resulting in the disease. Based on an aerobiological study, both indoor and outdoor, in Riyadh and other cities in the Kingdom, a panel of inhalant allergens was selected for skin prick test (SPT) in order to identify the causative agent. The panel included cockroach, cat and house dust mites, pollen, fungi allergens as well as cotton flock, horse epithelium etc. as miscellaneous allergens. SPT was conducted on a group of 56 asthmatic children (31 males and 25 females). Thirty five allergens in total were tested along with positive and negative controls. Thirty five (63.7%) reacted to one or more allergens, pollen, fungi spores and the miscellaneous group. Strongest reaction was recorded with indoor nature of allergens. Twenty eight positive reactions were recorded to differing fungi. The study indicates the association of various allergens in the IgE mediated allergic disorders and though some reactions were mild positive, necessitate further investigation with more relevant and carefully selected allergens for the accurate diagnosis of the disease in children in Saudi Arabia.