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Second Announcement

ABSTRACT CATEGORIES

CLINICAL RESEARCH:

Allergy and hypersensitivity

- 1 Adverse reactions to drugs
- 2 Airway hyperresponsiveness
- 3 Allergens
- 4 Anaphylaxis
- 5 Aspirin intolerance
- 6 Asthma, clinical
- 7 Asthma, environmental factors/epidemiology
- 8 Asthma, pathophysiology
- 9 Asthma, therapy
- 10 Atopic dermatitis/eczema
- 11 Atopy, prediction and prevention
- 12 Bronchitis
- 13 Cough
- 14 Dermatitis
- 15 Environment, indoor/outdoor
- 16 Food allergy
- 17 Food related disease
- 18 In vitro testing
- 19 Latex allergy
- 20 Occupational allergy
- 21 Ocular disease
- 22 Otitis
- 23 Pharmacotherapy, drug trials
- 24 Rhinitis, clinical
- 25 Rhinitis, treatment
- 26 Sinusitis
- 27 Urticaria/angioedema
- 28 Other

CLINICAL RESEARCH:

Clinical immunology

- 29 Autoimmune disorders
- 30 HIV
- 31 Immunodeficiency disorders

32. Immunohematology, tumor immunology
33. Immunoregulation
34. Immunotherapy and immunomodulation
35. Infection and immunity
36. Mucosal immunity
37. Other

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH:

Basic mechanisms

38. Adhesion molecules
39. Allergen-specific T-cells
40. Animal models of disease
41. Cell to cell interaction
42. Cytokines and chemokines
43. Endothelial and epithelial cells
44. Eosinophils
45. Experimental pharmacology
46. Fc receptors
47. IgE
48. IgG, IgG subclasses, IgM, IgA, IgD
49. Immunological tolerance
50. Interleukins
51. Lymphocytes
52. Mast cells/basophils
53. Mediators and antagonists (including leukotrienes, kinins, PAF, histamine, complement, etc.)
54. Monocytes/macrophages/platelets
55. Nervous mechanisms, including neuropeptides
56. Neutrophils
57. Nitric oxide
58. Other target tissues
59. Other

ABSTRACT

DIAGNOSTIC TEST PROFILE OF IgE MEDIATED ATOPIC DISEASES IN SAUDI ARABIA

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The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a large country with significant climatic and geographical variation. There has also been tremendous development and modernization in the Kingdom during the past two decades. These developmental factors, directly or indirectly, contribute to the growth, dissemination and/or provision of sources for allergens accumulation. In Saudi Arabia, we conducted environmental and allergological studies in different areas of the Kingdom using volumetric sampling for outdoor and immunochemical study for indoor allergen sources. The study revealed significant regional variations for both indoor and outdoor allergens. For example, *Der p 1* was prevalent in mountainous while *Der f 1* was prevalent in coastal region. Agricultural areas with very low composition of *Der p 1* and *Der f 1* did not show any variation. *Fel d 1* and *Per a 1* were recorded in higher composition but no clear variations were seen. Diagnostic results using SPT methods were also variable showing upto 70% reactions with commercial extract including *Prosopis* pollen extract. Thus, based on the aerobiological information obtained, we have prepared a diagnostic profile of allergens for screening of allergic individuals. Preparation of profiles for each region is also underway. The study resulted as a background basis for the selection of diagnostic antigen and elimination of those not directly relevant to the patients' ambient environment.

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