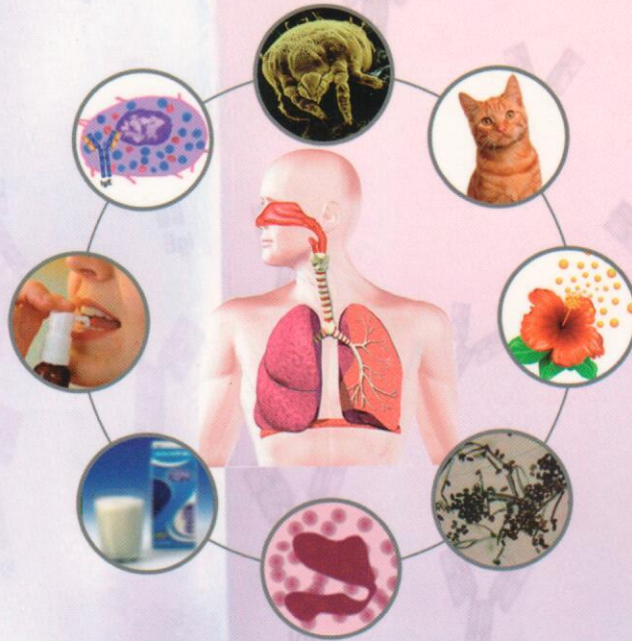




FIRST SAUDI SYMPOSIUM ON ALLERGIC ASTHMA

الندوة السعودية الأولى للربو التحسسي



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ABSTRACTS



SKIN PRICK TEST RESULTS IN ASTHMA AT KSA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to evaluate the prevalence of positive skin test to pollen and fungal allergens collected from local indigenous plants or isolated molds, as well as other outdoor and indoor allergens in respiratory allergic patients in 6 different geographical areas in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), the United Arab Emirates and Sudan.

Material and Methods: Five hundred thirty two consecutive patients evaluated at different allergy clinics (276 women and 256 men; mean age 30 years) participated in the study. The selection of indigenous allergens was based on research finding in different areas from Riyadh and other locations in KSA. The following plants were included: *Chenopodium Murale*, *Salsola Imbricata*, *Rumex Vesicarius*, *Ricinus Communis*, *Artiplex Nummularia*, *Ammaranthus Viridis*, *Artemesia Monosperma*, *Plnatago Boissieri* and *Prospis Juliflora*. Indigenous molds were isolated from air sampling in Riyadh and grown to obtain the raw material, which includes: *Ulocladium* spp., *Aspergillus Fumigates*, *Cladosporium* spp. and *Alternaria* spp. The raw material was processes under good manufacturing practices for skin testing. Other commercially available outdoor (grass and tree pollens) and indoor (mites, cockroach and cat dander) allergens were also tested.

Results: The highest sensitization to indigenous pollens was detected to *C. Murale* (32%) in Khartoum (Sudan) and *S. Imbricata* (30%) and *P. Juliflora* (24%) in Riyadh region. The highest sensitization to molds was detected in Khartoum especially to *Cladosporium* spp (42%), *Aspergillus* (40%) and *Alternaria* spp (38%). Sensitization to mites was also very prevalent in Khartoum (72%) as well as in Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) (46%) and Jeddah (KSA) (30%)

Conclusion: The allegenicity of several indigenous pollens and molds derived from autochonus sources was demonstrated. Prevalence studies in different regions at KSA and neighbor countries indicate different sensitization rates to these and other outdoor and indoor allergens.