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Sensitizacion to neumoalergenes in the southern area of Spain

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Background: The determination of specific IgE with immunoassays is a highly sensitive and specific method that is used as a screening method in patients with suspected sensitization to pneumoallergens. The objective of our study is to evaluate the incidence of sensitization to pneumoallergens through the screening test and the percentage of positive results for each of the panels and individual allergens carried out in our geographical area (Granada – Spain).

Materials & Methods: Retrospective study based on the determinations of pneumoallergens in the allergy laboratory of our hospital during the first quarter of the year. The samples were analyzed in the ImmunoCAP 250 (Phadia) autoanalyzer in which allergen-specific IgE assays are based on a sandwich immunoassay method with fluorimetric detection.

Results: During the period study; 1289 determinations of specific IgE to pneumoallergens were performed, which was positive in 668 patients (52%). In these 668 patients, panels and individual positive allergens were: dandruff and epithelium (ex1): 34% (226 of 657 determinations); gramineae (gx1): 61% (410 of 668 determinations); house dust (hx2): 37% (241 of 655 determinations); mushrooms and molds (m6): 12% (78 of 647 determinations); olive (t9): 76% (503 of 666 determinations); cypress (t23): 49% (331 of 668 determinations); ARTEMIS (w6): 34% (221 of 650 determinations) and; *Parietaria* (w19): 43% (283 of 656 determinations).

Conclusions: In our geographical area we highlight the high incidence of allergy to olive (76%) and grasses (61%). The lowest percentages of sensitivity are found for dandruff and animal epithelium (34%), house dust (37%) and mugwort (34%).

Biography

Tomas de Haro Muñoz has completed his PhD at the University of Granada (Spain) and he is a specialist in Laboratory Medicine. He is the Director of the Department of Laboratory Medicine in the Hospital Universitario San Cecilio – Campus de la Salud (Granada, Spain).

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