

HIGH PREVALENCE OF ATOPY AND CONTACT SENSITISATION AMONG POLISH RURAL YOUTHS



RADOSLAW SPIEWAK, NIMFA M. STOJEK
INSTYTUT MEDYCZYNY WSI, LUBLIN



BACKGROUND

Rural youths are generally thought to be at low risk for allergy. However, this may be not true in Poland.

STUDY POPULATION

- 5 vocational schools in rural areas of Poland - 1 random farming class in each
- 135 students (73 F, 62 M aged 18-19 years); participation rate 88%

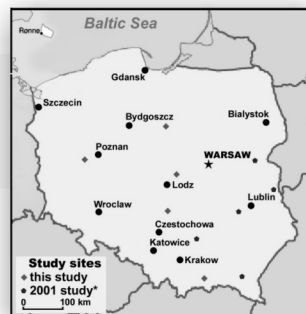
METHODS

Atopy markers:

- positive skin prick tests (16 aeroallergens)
- Phadiatop
- total IgE >120 kU/l

Contact sensitivity marker:

- patch tests (ICDRG)



RESULTS

Hypersensitivity was found in 49.6% (95% CI 41.2% - 58.1%).

Table 1. Most frequent positive reactions on skin prick tests

Allergen	Frequency (95% CI) in this study	Frequency (95% CI) in 2001 study*
<i>Lepidoglyphus destructor</i>	12.6% (7.0- 18.2%)	18.4% (11.9-24.9%)
<i>Acarus siro</i>	11.1% 5.8- 16.4%)	13.2% (7.5- 18.9%)
<i>Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus</i>	10.4% 5.2- 15.5%)	14.0% (8.1- 19.8%)
Grain dust	6.7% (2.5- 10.9%)	14.0% (8.1- 19.8%)
Hay dust	5.9% (1.9- 9.9%)	3.7% (0.5- 6.8%)

Hypersensitivity rates among Polish rural youths

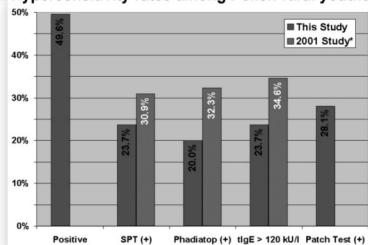


Table 2. Positive patch test reactions

Allergen	Frequency (95% CI)
Thimerosal	18.5% (12.925.1%)
Nickel	9.6% (4.714.6%)
Cobalt	6.7% (2.510.9%)
Chromium	3.0% (1.05.8%)
Fragrance mix	0.7% 0.0-2.2%

CONCLUSION

Hypersensitivity reactions can be detected in every second young adult from rural areas in Poland.

More information at:

www.RadoslawSpiewak.net
more data, more reprints, more science

<http://www.RadoslawSpiewak.net/a04-03.htm>

*Reference for the "2001 Study":
Spiewak R, Gora A, Horoch A, Dutkiewicz J: Atopy, allergic diseases and work-related symptoms among students of agricultural schools: first results of the Lublin Study. *Ann Agric Environ Med* 2001; 8(2): 261-267 (reprint at <http://www.RadoslawSpiewak.net/200110.pdf>)

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