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‹ Previous Issue | Next Issue ›

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First Page | PDF | Request permissions

## ABSTRACTS OAS

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### Abstract

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First Page | Full text | PDF | Request permissions

## ABSTRACTS LB OAS

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### Abstract

Pages: 100-119 | First Published: 07 September 2020

First Page | Full text | PDF | Request permissions

## ABSTRACTS PDS

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Abstract

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First Page | Full text | PDF | Request permissions

## ABSTRACTS LB PDS

Free Access

Abstract

Pages: 275-306 | First Published: 07 September 2020

First Page | Full text | PDF | Request permissions

## ABSTRACTS TPS

Free Access

Abstract

Pages: 307-567 | First Published: 07 September 2020

First Page | Full text | PDF | Request permissions

## ABSTRACTS LB TPS

Free Access

Abstract

Pages: 568-610 | First Published: 07 September 2020

First Page | Full text | PDF | Request permissions

## AUTHOR INDEX

Free Access

Author Index

Pages: 611-643 | First Published: 07 September 2020

First Page | Full text | PDF | Request permissions

### 0843 | Endophenotype of patients with local allergic rhinitis by Alternaria alternata

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**Background**: Airway allergy due to *Alternaria alternata* (AA) is commonly associated to persistent forms of rhinitis and more severe asthma. However, the relevance of AA in patients with local allergic rhinitis (LAR) hast not been established yet. In this study, we made a first approach to the endophenotyping of LAR due to AA (AA-LAR).
**Method**: Thirty-nine adult patients with LAR were included: 14 AA-LAR and 25 non-allergic to AA (11 perennial LAR due to *D. pteronyssinus* (DP) and 14 seasonal LAR due to grass and/or olive pollens). Clinical history was recorded and nasal allergen challenge was performed. Basophil activation test (BAT) with AA was carried out in 10 AA-LAR patients and in 10 LAR individuals non-allergic to AA.
All participants signed the corresponding informed consents. Funding information: ARADyAL RD16/0006/000 and ARADyAL RD 16/00006/0018
**Results**: Sixty-seven% of patients were female (mean age of 31 ± SD 15.94 years). Subjects allergic to AA showed a higher proportion of poly-allergy (46% vs 24%), persistent rhinitis (91% vs 73%), severe rhinitis (29% vs 9%), asthma symptoms (64% vs 40%) and conjunctivitis (64% vs 48%) than those non-allergic to AA. Moreover, in perennial LAR cases, asthma symptoms were significantly more common in subjects allergic to AA than in those allergic to DP (64% vs 20%, $P = .047$). The BAT with AA showed a sensitivity of 60% and a specificity of 90% for AA-LAR diagnosis.
**Conclusion**: These results suggest that AA-LAR is more frequently associated to persistent and severe forms of rhinitis, poly-allergy, asthma symptoms and conjunctivitis as compared to LAR due to DP, grass or olive pollens. BAT seems a promising tool for AA-LAR diagnosis.

### 0918 | Patterns in Google trends terms reporting of rhinitis in the alternaria mold spore season in Ukraine

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**Background**: Mold allergy is a major trigger for the development of widespread respiratory disorders most notably allergic rhinitis. asthma, chronic sinusitis. A precise definition of the mold spore season onset is crucial for the confirmation of a mold allergy diagnosis and personalized treatment of patients with mold induced allergic rhinitis and asthma. In order to determine the precise onset of the mold spore season, innovative Web-based surveillance tools provided by Google Trends (GT) can be used. The most comprehensive approach is the development of a pan-European sentinel network, which combines all these strategies. This study aimed to examine the seasonality of GT queries in Ukraine with Alternaria pollen counts.
**Method**: GT was used to search Google queries concerning mold allergy: "allergy," "running nose," "mold," "asthma," "tears" and "cough." The Cyrillic terms in Ukrainian and Russian were used. Pollen collection for 2009-2017 was conducted using volumetric methods. Average daily temperatures were obtained from the web-site http://gismeteo.ua. Correlations were studied using Pearson and Spearman tests.
**Results**: The *Alternaria* spore season typically started at the end of August and the beginning of September. The terms "running nose," "tears," "dyspnea" and "cough" in Cyrillic are required in Ukraine to calculate the mold spore exposure by GT. The mold spore season started with a concentration of spores of 25 $m^{-3}$. A maximal peak of Alternaria spores was nearly 500 $m^{-3}$ during the observation period. The termination of mold spore autumn season was the end of October.
**Conclusion**: Google Trends associated with respiratory allergy symptoms were consistent with the onset and conclusion of the Alternaria mold spore allergy season in Ukraine.

### 1024 | Impact of cetirizine on allergen-induced blood cell dynamics in male and female allergic rhinitis subjects

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