

Sensitization to Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, Dermatophagoides farinae in Algerian allergic patients by in vitro specific IgE

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I-INTRODUCTION

- >House dust mite allergy is a significant risk factor for asthma in many countries. However, awareness of the condition remains generally low.
- >Identifying HDM allergy as the underlying cause of respiratory allergic disease is an important step in managing clinical control of symptoms, as well as potentially preventing disease progression
- > Although many different species of HDM have been reported to occur in indoor environments, Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus and Dermatophagoides farinae are the prima species associated with the development of D pteronyssinus IgE sensitization
- >Our objective was to determine sensitization to two house dust mites in allergic patients living in Annaba city (Algeria)

II-MATERIELS ET METHODES

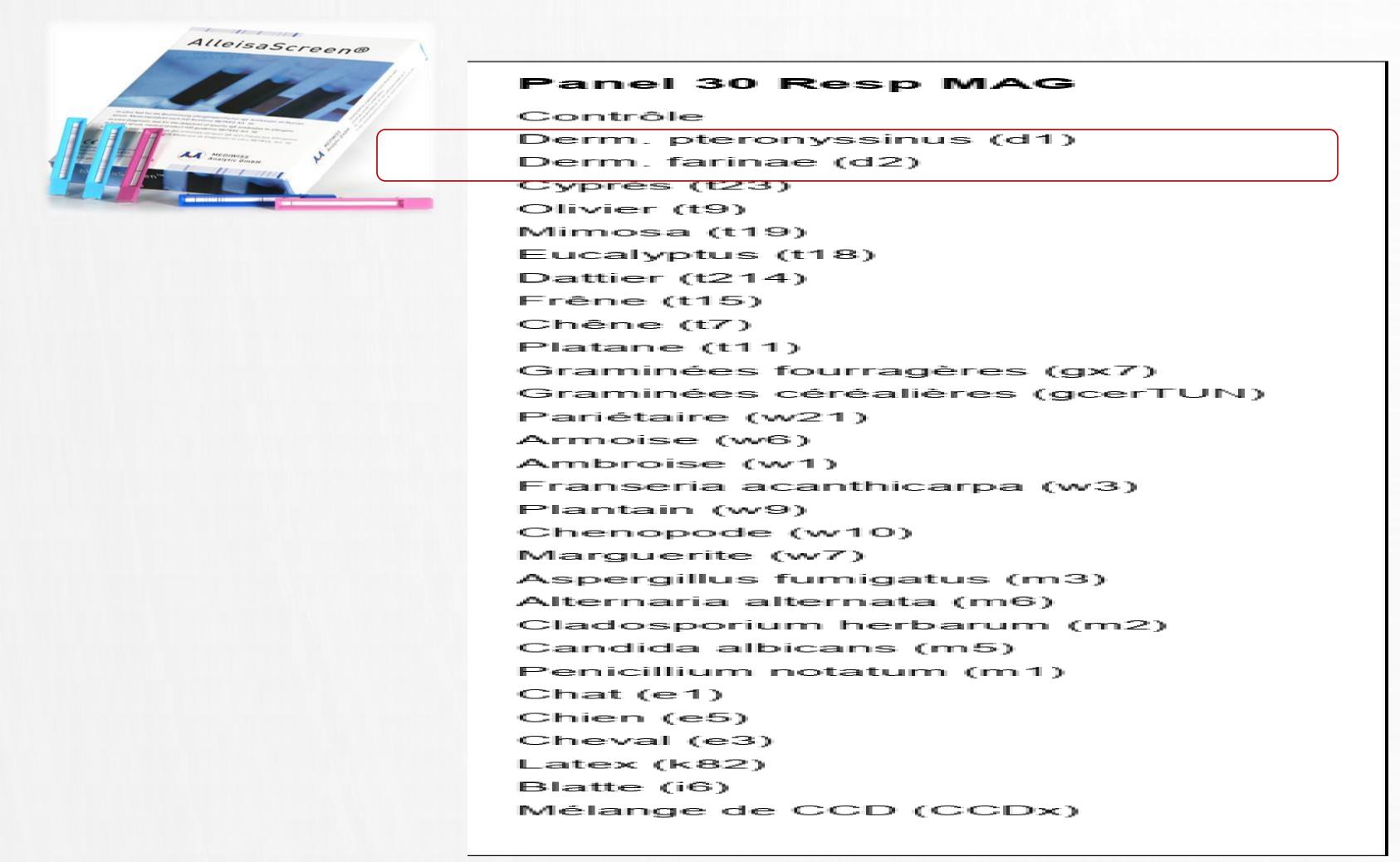
Retrospective study.232 adult patients with respiratory allergic diseases.

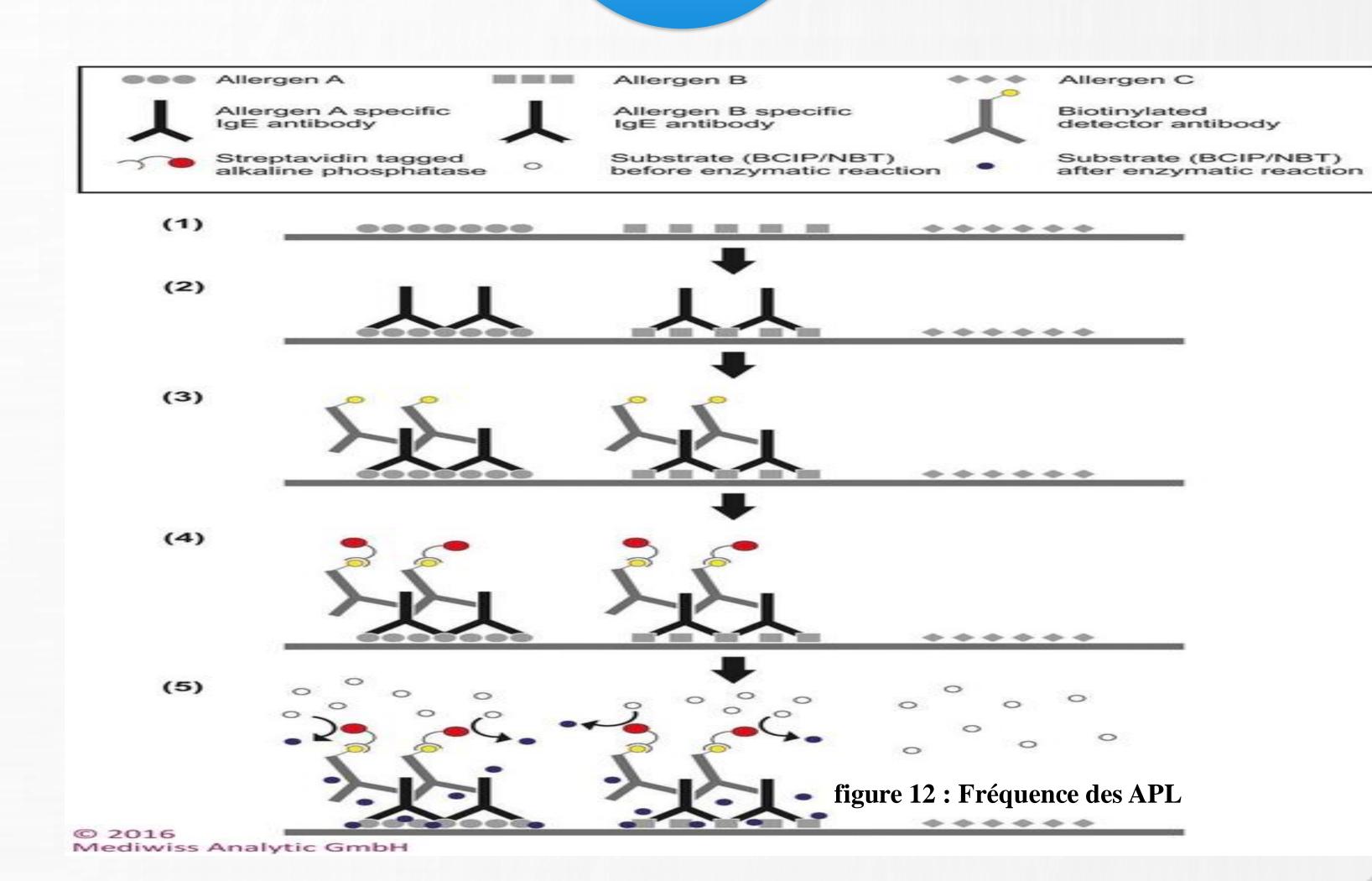
 \triangleright Males represented 75 %, females were 25%. Mean age was 40 years, ranging from 18 to 75 years.

25%

Hommes Femmes

>Quantitative specific IgE (serum) using a enzyme allergo-sorbent test (MEDIWISS AlleisaScreen®).





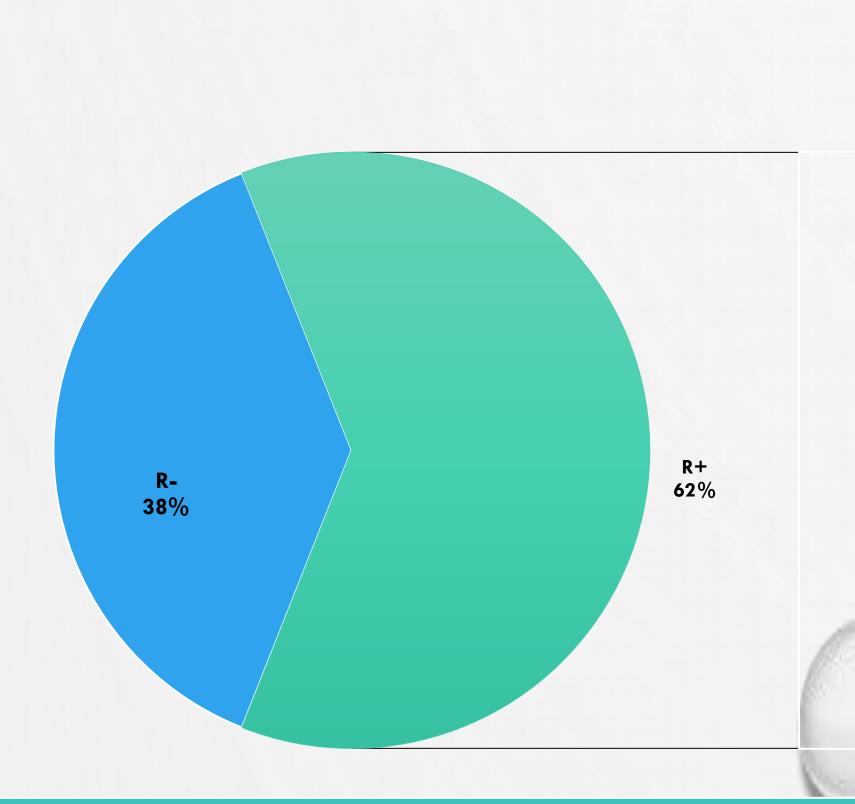
Adultes

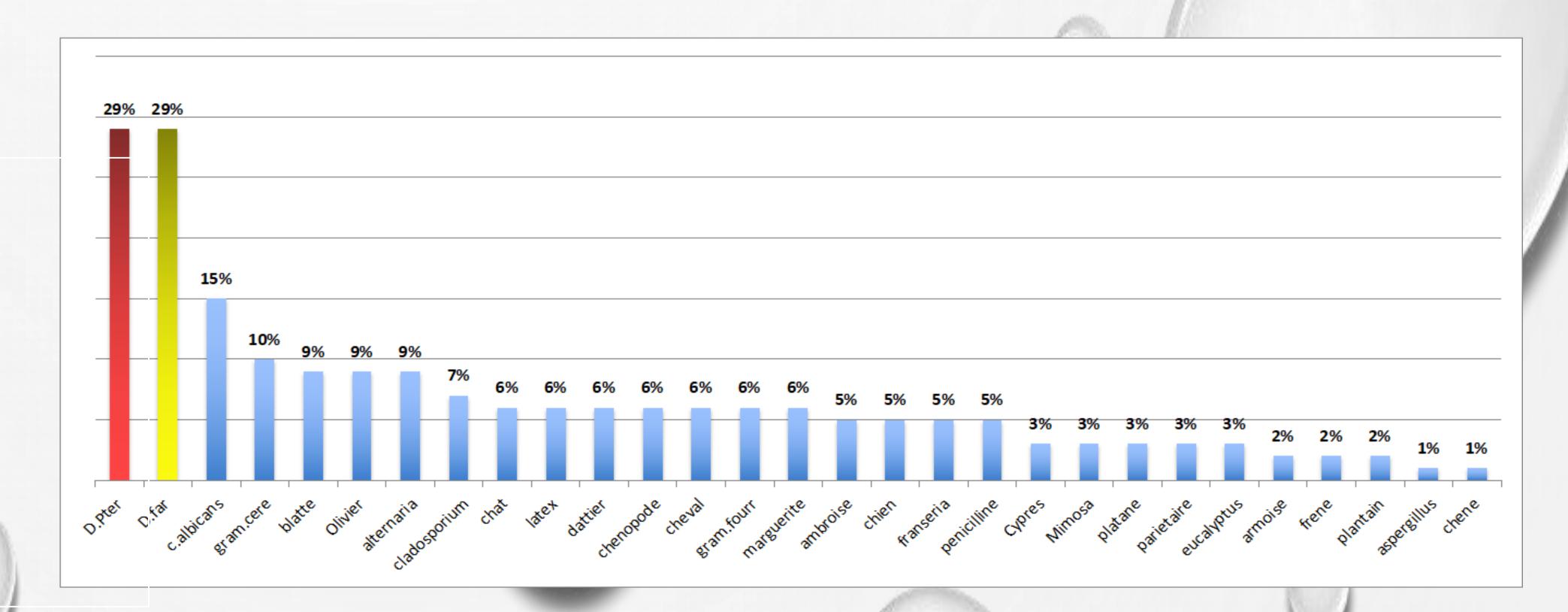
75%

KU	classe	Contenu en IgE spécifique
< 0.35 iU/ml	0	négatif
0,35 – 0.69 iU/ml	1	bas
0.7 - 3,4 iU/ml	2	élevé
3,5 – 17,4 iU/ml	3	clairement élevé
17,5 – 49.9 iU/ml	4	haut
50 – 100 iU/ml	5	très haut
> 100 iU/ml	6	extrêmement haut

III-RESULTS

Frequency of R+ to inhalant allergens was 62%. The frequency of R+ to house dust mites were: D. pteronyssinus = 29%, D. farinae = 29%.





There is a predominant frequency of sensitization to house dust mites in the evaluated patients.

There is no difference of Sensitization between D. farinae and D. pteronyssinus