Methods: A total of 60 children (age between 4 to 16 years old), 30 with asthma and 30 with eczema respectively were recruited in Singapore for the present study. The IgE levels specific to a panel of house dust mite-allergens from two mite species were measured using ELISA. The panel of allergens used is *Der p* extract, Der p 1, Der p 2 and Der p 5 from *Der p* mites and *Blo t extract*, Blo t 4, Blo t 5, Blo t 11 and Blo t 12 from *Blo t* mites.
Results: Children with asthma and rhimitis exhibited the highest sensitization to Blo t 5 (77%) with relatively lower sensitization frequency to Der p 1 (50%) and Der p 2 (67%) while children with eczema showed high sensitization to Blo t 5 (73%), Der p 1 (50%) and Der p 2 (70%). Generally, more eczema patients were sensitized to this panel of *Der p* allergens with much higher measured IgE titres as compared to the asthma group.
Conclusion: These two patient groups tend to show differential sensitization profiles to *Der p* and *Blo t* allergens. Patients with asthma and rhinitis show high sensitization to *Blo t* mite allergens, especially Blo t 5 whereas eczema patients showed high sensitization to Blo t 5, Der p 1 and Der p 2. This suggests the possible correlation between the manifestation of different disease symptoms of allergy and the mite species.

638

Sensitization and clinical relevance of ragweed pollen in patients with intermittent rhinoconjunctivitis

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Background: In the past years ragweed (Ambrosia elatior) became of interest in Germany since an increasing distribution of this type-1 allergy causing plant was observed in Europe. We investigated the sensitization against ragweed in patients with intermittent rhinoconjunctivitis and its clinical relevance.
Patients and Methods: 516 patients from North Rhine-Westphalia (Hochsauerland) were tested intracutaneously and specific IgE against ragweed were examined. If the i.c. test turned out positive, a placebo-controlled nasal provocation test was performed. To exclude cross-reactivity with mugwort this allergen was also tested intracutaneously.
Results: 189/516 patients had a positive i.c. test reaction on ragweed. All of them underwent nasal provocation test and 66 revealed a positive result. In 21/66 patients specific IgEs against ragweed could be detected. 40/66 developed also a positive i.c. test reaction against mugwort.
Conclusion: 37% of our patients with intermittent rhinoconjunctivitis had a sensitization against ragweed which was clinically relevant in 35%. 60% of ragweed sensitized patients were also sensitized against mugwort. It remains doubtful whether the clinical relevance of the ragweed sensitization can be explained by cross-reactivity to mugwort taking into account that ragweed has not been detected in the Hochsauerland region.

639

Prevalence and evaluation of allergic conjunctivitis in population of buenos aires, Argentina

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Introduction: Allergic conjunctivitis is defined as a bilateral conjunctival inflammation, chronic and recurrent that appear in different times of the year, caused by the direct exposure of the ocular mucosa to allergens present in the environment. Patients who suffer this patology present other associate allergic entities that alter their quality of life.
Objective: Evaluation of patients with ocular allergy pathology by ophtalmologic examination, allergic sensitivity by skin prick test (SPT) with Allergo-Pharma allergens, and serum IgE levels and in tears.
Methods: Population: 64 patients (39 women-25 men) aged between 2 and 75 years with suspected of allergic ocular pathology. Evaluation of allergic sensitivity using allergens such as gramineae, trees, cats, dogs, alternaria, cladosporium, dermatophagoides (d), pteronyssinus (pte) and farinae (fa) using SPT. Measurement of serum IgE levels by RIA and IgE in tears by Elisa method in both eyes. Correlation with other allergic diseases and/or purpose of consultation.
Results: The total number of patients with ocular allergy pathology: 41% belongs > 40 year old, 39% between the 16-39 years old and 20% under 15 years old; 61% females and 39% males. As for the allergy sensitivity (+) for d.pte and d.fa (86%), alternaria and or cladosporium (60%), gramineae (37%), trees (33%), cat (33%) and dog (12%). 45% of patients presented elevated IgE in tear with normal serum IgE and 34% presented both high. The purpose of consultation and/or associated pathology was perennial allergic rhinitis (85%), bronchial asthma (23%), eczemas (14%) and pure allergic conjunctivitis (5%).
Conclusion: We observed through our work that the majority of patients consulted our centre for other allergic entities which aroused the suspicion of this ocular affection by means of a complete interrogation and ophthalmology examination and then confirming with the laboratory and/or SPT. We therefore consider that it is a sub diagnosed entities as it is not the most common consulting, but must be suspected by the Allergist in other allergy pathologies and by the trained ophthalmologist by managing it with discipline to improve the patients quality of life and to avoid after effects.

640

The incidence of allergic diseases in different age groups in Western-Hungary 2002-2006

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Rationale: In spite of detailed multi-country cross-sectional surveys focused on allergies (1) there are little comparable data on the distribution pattern of allergy-incidences in different age-groups. Our present aim was-like in a former investigation- to determine it again in the Allergy Outpatient Clinic of Western-Hungary receiving patients from a region located between Western and Eastern Europe with a population of 300.000.
Patients and Methods: Including criteria: Patients with newly diagnosed allergy. Besides clinical investigations allergy diagnosis was always confirmed by skin Prick test and/or specific IgE tests as well. Age groups: Newborns - 96 years of age. Period of investigation: 2002-2006. Total number of patients: 15450
Results: Average total incidence during the investigated period was 160,9. The highest peak was found in the age group of 3-6 years (361,8), the second one was in the age group of 6-14 years (296,9). Adolescents (14-18 y.o) and young adults had nearly the same incidences (average: 289). Further average incidences: 0-3 y.o: 134,7, 30-60 y.o: 197,8; 60-80 y.o: 60,7, over 80 y.o: 7,3.
Conclusion: Peak incidences of allergic diseases were found, like in our former investigation in the age group of 3-6 y.o children. Incidence patterns may not necessarily follow the prevalence distributions of the atopic march. Comparative studies are necessary to determine/analyse regional distribution patterns worldwide.

641

The prevalence of allergic diseases in rural and urban regions of Poland - preliminary report

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