

عنوان مقاله:

Prevalence of Mold Allergy in Asthmatic Patients of Less than ۱۸ Years Old in Semnan

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

**Background & Aims:** Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways which is associated with the triad of cough, wheezing and dyspnea. Allergic asthma is often associated with a personal or family history of allergic diseases and mostly begins at early childhood. Mold is one of the most common irritants of asthma and allergic rhinitis. In the last ۲۰ years there has been ۳۰% increase in the prevalence of molds related asthma. **Methods:** In this study the prevalence of mold allergy in asthmatic patients of less than ۱۸ years old who referred to Semnan allergy clinic during ۲۰۰۷-۲۰۰۸ was determined. Skin prick test with standard mold allergens was performed and sensitivity to the most prevalent molds like Alternaria, Penicillium, Aspergillus, Cladosporium and mucor was evaluated. **Results:** From ۲۲۰ studied subjects, ۳۵% (۹۵% Confidence Interval: ۲۸.۷-۴۱.۳%) were shown to be sensitive to at least one mold. The prevalence rates of sensitivity to molds were as follow: Alternaria ۱۴.۵%, Aspergillus ۱۲.۷%, Cladosporium ۱۳.۲%, Penicillium ۱۲.۷% and Mucor ۲.۷%. There was a significant relationship between sensitivity to molds and the grade of asthma ( $P < .05$ ) and episodes of admissions ( $P < .05$ ), but mold sensitivity showed no significant relationship with age, gender, personal or family history of other allergic diseases and the duration of asthma. Association between grade of asthma and episodes of admissions with the number of sensitizing molds was significant ( $P < .05$ ). **Conclusion:** Since asthma is the most common childhood disease and molds especially Alternaria and Cladpsporium are among the most important triggers of asthma and its progression, detection of this type of allergens and warning patients to avoid them could be an efficient way to prevent and control the disease progress.

کلمات کلیدی:

Asthma, Mold, Skin prick test

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