

MEETING ABSTRACT

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Mechanisms of asthma and allergic disease – 1091. Eosinophilia nasal impact over the lung function tests in patients with moderate to severe persistent allergic rhinitis

Maricruz Calva¹, Sandra Nora Gonzalez², Alejandra Macías³, Alfredo Arias², Claudia Ivonne Gallego^{4*}, Diego De Jesus García³, Karla Mejía¹, Luis Alfredo Dominguez¹, Vanessa Yañez³, Hilda Hernández¹, Lorena Rangel¹

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Background

To understand the impact of nasal eosinophilia in patients with moderate to severe persistent allergic rhinitis over the lung function, focused on FEV1, FvC and the presence or not of reversibility Background.

Methods

We included patients at age of 7 years or more, with diagnosis of moderate to severe persistent allergic rhinitis that were evaluated between March of 2010 and June of 2011 at our Regional Center. All patients were submitted to a spirometry, nasal cytology and a quantitative nasal eosinophilia measured by optical microscopy. Study design: one center, observational, descriptive and transversal.

Results

90 patients were included, 73 of the patients didn't present reversibility and 53.4% were men. The reversibility was significantly greater when associated with the presence of eosinophilia, by a quantitative analysis and by crossings analysis ($P=0.004$ and 0.003). The eosinophilia count by a quantitative analysis in relation to the FEV1 and the FVC did not show statistical significance ($P=0.116$ and $P=0.49$). There was no difference between the relation of the implicated aeroallergen type and the nasal eosinophilia or the reversibility. The time of evolution with the

grade eosinophilia and the presence of reversibility did not show statistical significance.

Conclusions

The allergic rhinitis is a complex disease that involves also lower airway, finding confirmed by the presence of reversibility and a tendency to diminish the basal parameters of the spirometry. We did not find significant difference between the time of evolution neither the type of aeroallergen involved with the presence of reversibility or the amount of nasal eosinophilia.

Author details

¹Centro Regional De Alergia e Inmunología Clínica, Hospital Universitario, Monterrey, Mexico. ²Allergy and Clinical Immunology, University Hospital, Monterrey, Mexico. ³Centro Regional De Alergia E Inmunología Clínica, Hospital Universitario "Eleuterio González", Monterrey, Mexico. ⁴Regional Center of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, University Hospital, Monterrey, Mexico.

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⁴Regional Center of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, University Hospital, Monterrey, Mexico

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article