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Effect of cetirinox on the skin reactivity in patients with chronic urticaria

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Background:

Cetirinox® (Actavis), a derivate of piperazine, belongs to the family of the second-generation antihistamines. It is a fundamental pharmacological active metabolic product of hydrazine - a first-generation antihistamine. Beside its antihistamine activity, Cetirinox® possesses also other varied qualities that augment its antiallergic properties. Suppression of erythema and papula is traditional pharmacodinamical mechanism used to determine activity of H1 receptor antagonists.

The purpose of that survey is to get in touch with suppressive effect of Cetirinox® on erythema and papula caused by histamine in patient with chronic urticaria.

The aims that we put were to survey suppressive effect according to time, clinical condition of patients, sex and age.

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Methods:

The study involved twenty patients with chronic urticaria, 18-63 years of age. Histamine sensitivity of all patients was given by prick-test with 10 mg/ml histamine 20th minutes before treatment with 10mg Cetirinox®. After that the same sensibility was determined on 30th minutes, 1st, 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th and 24th hour.

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Results:

The suppressive effect of Cetirinox® set in 30th minutes and is highest marked in 3rd hour on the erythema and in 9th hour on the papula. The difference were statistic important compared to basic size of papula and erythema. Depression of erythema was equal like papula in various hours.

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Fresh frozen plasma for the treatment of acute hereditary angioedema

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Background: Chronic prophylactic therapies for hereditary angioedema (HAE) have existed for some time but in the United States acute therapies are lacking. Fresh frozen plasma (FFP) has been used to treat acute attacks but its use is controversial because reports of FFP worsening HAE symptoms exist.

Methods: Twenty-three patients with HAE answered survey questions regarding past experiences with FFP. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether FFP administration during acute HAE attacks ever lead to a worsening of symptoms. Additionally, patients were asked whether FFP was perceived to be beneficial. Demographic data and data on the types of attacks treated was also collected.

Results: Six of 23 patients received FFP for acute attacks and an additional three patients received FFP for surgical or dental prophylaxis. Greater than 71 acute attacks were treated with FFP. One individual accounted for approximately 50 treatments. Attack locations included abdominal, peripheral, facial, genital, and laryngeal. There were no episodes of acute worsening after administration of FFP or spread to the larynx. There was perceived benefit from FFP in all but five instances.

Conclusion: Until more specific therapies for the acute treatment of HAE are widely available, FFP should be considered as a treatment option particularly in non-laryngeal attacks.

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Hereditary angioedema prognosis in non treated Algerian patients

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Background: Hereditary angioedema (HAE) is an autosomal dominant disease that is characterized by quantitative or qualitative deficiency of a plasma protein called C1 esterase inhibitor (C1INH). The disease is manifested by episodic attacks of nonpitting, nonpruritic, localized oedema that progresses rapidly without urticaria or erythema. Swelling of the intestine can cause intense abdominal cramping associated with vomiting and diarrhoea. Laryngeal oedema may prove fatal.

The main of the present retrospective study is to report the follow-up care of HAE non treated symptomatic patients.

Patients and Methods: For each patient clinical score was established and complement system investigation including antigenic quantification of C1 INH, C3, C4 and C1q by nephelometry (Dade Behring, Germany). And determination of C1 inhibitor function by chromogenic assay (C1 - INH, IMMUNO AG, Vienna, Austria) were performed.

Results: The two most striking matters of HAE spontaneous course in our patients comparing to literature data before androgenic therapy are, firstly a very low mortality rate (about 5% versus 30%) and secondly, only few of them (less than 10%) had developed moderate attack following dental care even without preventive drug.

Conclusion: Our population seems to be more resistant to C1 inhibitor deficiency than European and American patients. We suppose that treated

patients would become more sensitive to minor disorders than non treated ones, and also this difference could be due to environmental factor(s) such as microbes.

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Effect of cetirinox on the skin reactivity in patients with chronic urticaria

Sonya Genova, Vania Tzvetkova, Hristina Dardanova, Desislava Yolcheva, Ludmil Terziev, and Temenuga Yosifova. Medical University - Pleven, Clinic of Allergy, Pleven, Bulgaria.

Background: Cetirinox® (Actavis), a derivate of piperazine, belongs to the family of the second-generation antihistamines. It is a fundamental pharmacological active metabolic product of hydrazine – a first-generation antihistamine. Beside its antihistamine activity, Cetirinox® possesses also other varied qualities that augment its antiallergic properties. Suppression of erythema and papula is traditional pharmacodynamical mechanism used to determine activity of H1 receptor antagonists.

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Methods: The study involved twenty patients with chronic urticaria, 18-65 years of age. Histamine sensitivity of all patients was given by prick-test with 10 mg/ml histamine 20th minutes before treatment with 10mg Cetirinox®. After that the same sensibility was determined on 30th minutes, 1st, 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th and 24th hour.

Results: The suppressive effect of Cetirinox® set in 30th minutes and is highest marked in 3rd hour on the erythema and in 9th hour on the papula. The difference were statistic important compared to basic size of papula and erythema. Depression of erythema was equal like papula in various hours. Depressive effect was marked clearly in 24th hour. We determined that histamine papula and erythema were similar at patients independently ages, sex, and clinic condition. The clinic effect correlates to the excellent suppressive functions.

Conclusion: Cetirinox® is a medicine with excellent quality on the skin reactivity.

EPIDEMIOLOGY - RISK FACTORS

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Prevalence of bronchial asthma in children in Saudi Arabia

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Background: The impact of childhood asthma on the health care system is considerable. As one of the most chronic diseases of children, asthma is frequent caused for emergency room visits and hospitals admissions. Clinical observations indicate that atopic diseases, particularly bronchial asthma and allergic rhinitis are also common in Saudi Arabia. However, there were no formal studies until recently on the prevalence and etiology of childhood asthma in the country.

Methods: Prevalence of Bronchial Asthma in school children were studied in different part of the country using a standardized protocol of 32 questionnaires. The questionnaire was designed by a committee of international expert and first