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**RESPIRATORY AND ALLERGIC DISEASES
FROM CHILDHOOD TO OLDNESS**

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**ABSTRACT
BOOK**

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ABSTRACT BOOK

poster presentations **2**

>>> FROM 22 TO 44

2nd April, 2011

12:30 - 13:30

POSTER EXHIBITION AREA **Poster Session 2** **IN VITRO DIAGNOSIS, MEDITERRANEAN AEROBIOLOGY, MISCELLANEOUS, SKIN ALLERGY**

CHAIRS *Guglielmo Bruno (Italy), Helena Falcão (Portugal), Carlos Loureiro (Portugal)*

22• *The dactylis glomerata (Grass Pollen) allergen repertoire for dogs*

L. Martins(1), A. Marques(1), A. Martins(2), O. Bento(1)

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Companion animals' consultation on allergic diseases is increasing much beyond the common flea bite allergic dermatitis. Several sources of aeroallergens, as well as many food allergens are also frequent causes of allergic reactions, showing different target organs such as skin, eye conjunctiva, respiratory or digestive systems. Hypersensitivity reactions studies, mainly from type I, but also from type IV are presenting a grown-up relevance also in veterinary medicine, as shown by the increase of scientific communications in the field. In pursuit of improvement in diagnostic guidelines for veterinary allergy diagnosis, the identification of allergens for animals among allergen sources allergoms, appears as an essential tool towards more successful therapeutic measures founded on deeper etiopathological knowledge. It is also important to know the allergic recognition profile of regional populations for several of the most

relevant allergen sources which are, as for humans, mites and grass-pollens, because of the genetic pattern associated to a given population, conditioning individual predisposition. In our study, a group of 13 non subjected to specific immunotherapy atopic dogs from southern Portugal outpatient dermatology and allergy consultation was selected by means of clinical, intradermic tests and specific IgE determination. *Dactylis glomerata* proteome was separated by isoelectric focusing and allergens for dog were identified by patient serum IgE in Western Blotting. Twenty nine allergens were identified within a pH range from 4 to 9,85, five of them showing in this preliminary study a major recognition in our atopic dog population: pI 5,9; 6,1; 8,15; 8,25 and 9,85.

Great heterogeneity was observed between individual patient allergen recognition, with the majority of patients (11 out of 13) showing sensitization to other grass pollen species. Clinical manifestations were mainly dermatological with worse symptoms in Spring. Like what happens in humans no relation between clinical signs and a specific spectrotypic pattern of allergen recognition was observed. Each patient spectrotypic

could be associated with an individual pattern of sensitization under genetic modulation or with the frequency and amount of exposure to grass pollen. More patients are being selected for inclusion and further electrophoretic techniques, especially two-dimensional SDS PAGE are being performed to obtain further data.

23• *Basophil activation tests in NSAID hypersensitivity*

J. Viana(1), N. Sousa(1), A. Todo-Bom(1,2), A. Mota Pinto(2), S. Vale Pereira(2)

(1)Serviço de Imunoalergologia dos Hospitais da Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal (2)Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

INTRODUCTION Flow cytometric determination of basophil activation following stimulation with different drugs is a promising in vitro diagnostic test.

We report a case of a 28 years old male patient with urticaria and bronchospasm and sensitivity to acetaminophen. He also had a history of suspected sensitivity to NSAID

METHODS Flow2 Cast basophile activation test (BAT) in vitro was used for detection of hypersensitivity to aspirin before provocation test in vivo. It was evaluated the percentage of basophils cells (CCR3+ cells) and activated basophils (CCR3+/CD63+) in peripheral blood. Basophil activation was assessed at basal condition (without allergen exposure), after in vitro exposure to Formyl-Methionyl-Leucyl-Phenylalanine (fMLP), to monoclonal antibody anti-FC γ RI mAb) and after several dilutions of Lys-Aspirin (allergen from de kit) and Lysine Acetyl salicilate (Labesfal). BAT was performed during asymptomatic period and repeated during oral provocation test under medical surveillance with aspirin. It was also

evaluated triptase and arterial blood gas after challenge.

RESULTS Approximately 4h after aspirin challenge with 400mg of aspirin, he developed urticaria and bronchospasm with hypoxemia (PO_2 61.2 mmHg) that reversed with adrenaline, antihistamines and corticosteroids. Triptase reached 25ug/L during the symptomatic stage. BAT results in both clinical conditions (fMLP1 and anti-FCeRI mAb2) were positive (CCR3+/CD63+= 90 %) Asymptomatic and After challenge results were the following: Total Peripheral Basophils (CCR3+) were 0,82% vs 0,91%; Activated Basophils (CCR3+/CD63+) in basal conditions were 3,9% vs 93% ; After in vitro stimulation with Lys-Aspirin (Kit) were 7,9% vs 96%; After in vitro stimulation with Lysine Acetyl salicilate were 16,3% vs 92%

CONCLUSIONS Prior to challenge, the activated basophiles stimulated with antibody KIT were above 5% but with a stimulation indice (IM) < 2, while with L-Lysine acetate the IM > 2. The oral provocation test, the gold standard in drug allergy diagnosis, triggered a severe systemic reaction and a high activation response in basophiles. This suggests that results from in vitro tests should be carefully evaluated although they cannot replace provocation challenges yet but may prove to be useful in the management of patients allergic to drugs.

24• *Specific IGE to grasses of poideae subfamily: which one is the most reliable?*

G. Calado(1), G. Loureiro(1), R. Cunha(2), F. Rodrigues(2), A. Segorbe Luís(1)

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