

PREVALENCE OF FOOD ANAPHYLAXIS IN PAEDIATRIC POPULATION OF YEKATERINBURG

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The number of patients suffering from allergy is increasing worldwide. This trend also applies to the pediatric population of Russia. The growth rate certainly depends on the country region, the natural landscape, ecology and cuisine features of the area.

To study the prevalence of allergic diseases in the pediatric population of Ekaterinburg, early in the year 2020, 5000 parents, whose children attend preschool or school educational institutions of the city (2-18 years old), were questioned in the survey. The questionnaire survey was carried out in the city educational institutions, and it was voluntary. According to official statistics, as of January 1, 2020, the number of children in Ekaterinburg is 317 thousand. The developed questionnaire was based on the ISAAC questionnaire (1999), translated into Russian.

2461 completed questionnaires were returned, 1112 (46.3%) of which had negative answers of parents to all questions about allergies, 1288 (53.7%) questionnaires contained positive answers, 61 questionnaires were filled in incorrectly and dropped out of the study. In 2400 questionnaires, parents described symptoms of allergic rhinitis (AR) in children in 20.5%, symptoms of bronchial asthma (BA) in 10.1%, recurrent allergic urticaria (AU) with and without symptoms of angioedema in 6.2%, anaphylaxis (ANA) in 1.08% of cases.

According to questionnaires, 2-17 years old children had symptoms of anaphylaxis (boys - 62%, girls - 38%), 88.5% of which cases were caused by food, and 11.5% - by medicines (iodine, pain-killers and vaccines). In the group of children with ANA, 80.7% of them had clear atopic diseases: AR-61.5%, AU- 57.7%, BA- 46.2%, AD- 26.9%. In children with food anaphylaxis, symptoms were caused: in 19.2% of cases by cow milk (2-11 years old), in 11.5% - by chicken egg (4-11 years old) and fruit (8-15 years old), in 7,7% - by fish (5-14 years old), nuts (12-14 years old), wheat (5-8 years old), and in 3.8% - by rice, honey, peas, food additives. The survey didn't reveal children with ANA to shrimps and seafood. The number of emergency calls for the ANA children was 1.6 times per each person per year.