

Prevalence of allergic reactions to non-food allergens in residents of Gonabad in 1390

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Background and Aims: Allergic diseases cause disability in many people and impose significant expenses on health systems in different countries. Therefore, Due to the increasing number of susceptibility to food and non-food substances and appearance of various symptoms after exposure to an allergen, this study was conducted to identify the prevalent non-food allergens among residents of Gonabad.

Methods: This descriptive study was carried out on 339 of students of Gonabad universities and people living in Gonabad in 1390 through stratified sampling. International study of asthma and allergies in childhood (ISAAC) questionnaire was used to collect data. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and SPSS version 16.

Results: Findings show the participants of the study are included: 57.2% native population of Gonabad, 35.4% native population and 7.4% non-native population of Khorasan. The frequency of males and women are 152 with average age of 25.1 and 187 with average age of 21.1, respectively. The most frequent allergens were dust (40.7%), fungal spores (28.3%), sweeping (25.4%), cold (15.9%), deodorant (14.5%), dead insects (14.2%) and cosmetics (6.2%). In people under 20, the most frequent allergic reactions were related to cold (25.4%), dust (10%) and spores (6.5%).

Conclusion: Considering the most frequencies of allergic reaction to cold, dust and spores allergens in people under 20, it is recommended to conduct prospective studies to evaluate the changes in clinical status of age group under 20.

Keywords: non-food allergens, allergy, Gonabad

