Abstract

Introduction. Patients with atopic dermatitis (AD) showed an elevated frequency of sensitization for different allergens by means of allergy testing (AT). Possible clinical differences between such patients with AD and positive AT have not been previously studied in our region. The aim of the study was to determine the frequency of allergic sensitization in a group of children with AD and to compare a set of clinical features based on AT results. Materials and Methods. A descriptive, crosssectional and comparative study was designed among infants and children population with AD attending to Instituto Dermatológico de Jalisco Dr. José Barba Rubio (Guadalajara, México). Previous parents information consent, serum IgE levels were measured bath, in vivo and in vitro according to each patients characteristies. Frequency and means for age, sex, residence, family history of atopy, breastfeeding, ab lactating, time of evolution, and the number of AD regions affected were compared with AT results. Results. We studied 87 children with AD aged 1.5 to 65 months (43 males and 44 females). Frequency of allergic sensitization was 63.2%. Such patients with positive AT showed a highest frequency of IgE for age (P= 0.00001), and three anatomic region affectation (P= 0.09493), as well as increased means for serum IgE in overall population (P= 0.000003), infants (P= 0.00002) and children (P= 0.0326). No other statistical differences were observed.Conclusions. It was observed highest frequency of positive AT in children whit three AD anatomic region affection suggesting us a relationship between severity of AD and positive result of AT. In the studied population, a high serum IgE values increased the probability of a positive AT result.

Keywords

Atopic dermatitis, allergy, atopy, prick skin test, allergosorbent assay, IgE.