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Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate Determination in Childhood Asthma Due to House Dust Allergy

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate Determination in Childhood Asthma Due to House Dust Allergy

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Abstract

Background: Allergy is a disease of inflammation. The evidence of elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate in asthmatic patients due to house dust allergy and its correlation with house dust positivity have not been fully elucidated. Objective: To investigate the findings of erythrocyte sedimentation rate elevation and its correlation with positivity reaction of house dust allergen. Methods: The study is an observational retrospective study. The patients were asthmatic children visiting the pediatric allergic outpatient clinic, during the period of 1 January 2000- 31 December 2000. Included in this study were asthmatic patients with positive house dust skin test reaction. Blood examinations were taken from the patients including erythrocyte sedimentation rate on the first visit to the hospital. Results: Seventy-three children (40 boys and 33 girls) were enrolled in this study. Increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate were noted in 26 patients (49%) with positive house dust skin test reaction. Coefficient correlation between House Dust and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (1 hour) was -0,087 (p=0,467) and coefficient correlation between House Dust and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (2 hour) was -0,203 (p=0,121). Conclusion: This indicates that elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate possibly could be used as one of parameters of allergic reactions. There is no correlation between either 1 hour or 2 hour erythrocyte sedimentation rate and House Dust positivity reaction.

Keyword : Childhood, Asthma, erythrocyte, sedimentation, rate, and, house, dust, allergy.

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