610 Immunoglobulin E to Allergen Components of House Mite in Children with Allergic Disease
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The results of SPT, sIgE native and recombinant major Phleum [(n/rPhI p5, r: 0.97 (P < 0.05)); (n/rPhI p7) and (n/rPhl p12)].

sIgE to four pollens, preferably with the recombinant major of Phleum Cupressus, Olea and Phleum.

sensitization to four pollens, preferably with the recombinant major of in patients with RC and/or Asthma, are effective in the diagnosis of control over the disease is the target, so we should seek to identify factors that negatively affect asthma control.

METHODS: Included subjects were asthmatics aged 5-14 years, scheduled to visit the asthma clinic during the period from April 2013 to June 2014, at King Abdulaziz Medical City, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Data were collected from 147 patients through chart review, and telephone interviews. Classification of asthma control was according to the GINA guidelines 2014. Children in each classified group were compared regarding BMIs, presence of allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, GERD, tobacco smoke exposure, medication compliance, technique using medications, and their geographical distribution.

RESULTS: Out of 209 eligible patients, 185 were recruited (38 did not respond to the telephone calls, 147 patients’ data were finally analyzed). 74 children met the exclusion criteria, 57.1% were well controlled, 27.9% partially controlled and 15% poorly controlled. Using multivariate regression analysis, males were more likely to be partially controlled (OR = 5.95, 95% CI= 1.69-20.87), & those living in northern Jeddah were more likely to be poorly controlled (OR = 23.59, 95% CI = 2.68-207.31). Assessing the impact of combined risk factors using chi-square test, subjects group with 3 or more risk factors present had higher prevalence of poor asthma control (p=0.02).

CONCLUSIONS: Controlling asthma is challenging because of different contributing variables. The current study provides a highlight on asthma control and associated factors in western Saudi Arabia; however, a multicenter prospective study is required for further assessment of this important health problem.

612 Factors Contributing to Poor Asthma Control in Children
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RATIONALE: Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases in children. Control over the disease is the target, so we should seek to identify factors that negatively affect asthma control.

METHODS: Included subjects were asthmatics aged 5-14 years, scheduled to visit the asthma clinic during the period from April 2013 to June 2014, at King Abdulaziz Medical City, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Data were collected from 147 patients through chart review, and telephone interviews. Classification of asthma control was according to the GINA guidelines 2014. Children in each classified group were compared regarding BMIs, presence of allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, GERD, tobacco smoke exposure, medication compliance, technique using medications, and their geographical distribution.

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CONCLUSIONS: Controlling asthma is challenging because of different contributing variables. The current study provides a highlight on asthma control and associated factors in western Saudi Arabia; however, a multicenter prospective study is required for further assessment of this important health problem.