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P.1.11
Symptoms of the Swiss birch and grass pollen season 2011
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Objectives: The European Pollen Diary (www.pollendairy.com) was established for giving allergic people the possibility to record regularly their symptoms online on a private account. The counts are now recorded and the pollen count of each region (in pollen grains/ml air) is continuously updated on specific webpages. The top 10 regions with the highest average annual concentrations and the pollen count are regularly published. The data are based on the number of daily and weekly reports that were filled in by the participants and verified by the pollen monitoring network.

Methods: The pollen diary is an online tool to record the count of pollen grains and grass pollen. The pollen diary helps people to follow their symptoms and to compare them with the pollen count in their region. The aim of this project is to establish a clear indication of the pollen level and the symptoms can be related to it. The quality of the data was assessed by verifying the pollen information provided by the national pollen monitoring network.

Results: The inhalation season 2011 in Switzerland was characterized by a high number of symptoms in the central region and the northern part of the country. The pollen count was significantly lower in the southern part of Switzerland. The pollen count was highest in the central region and the northern part of the country. The pollen count was significantly lower in the southern part of Switzerland. The pollen count was highest in the central region and the northern part of the country. The pollen count was significantly lower in the southern part of Switzerland.

Conclusions: The pollen diary is an online tool to record the count of pollen grains and grass pollen. The pollen diary helps people to follow their symptoms and to compare them with the pollen count in their region. The aim of this project is to establish a clear indication of the pollen level and the symptoms can be related to it. The quality of the data was assessed by verifying the pollen information provided by the national pollen monitoring network.

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P.1.18
The European project HAINLE (Health Impacts of Airborne Allergen Information Network): three years of monitoring Betula pollen and allergens in Paris (Italy)
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Objectives: Exposure to airborne allergens is a potential cause of exacerbation of asthma and atopic diseases in people with a history of asthma. We aimed to determine the levels of allergens in the different regions of the country and to compare them with the levels of allergens in the control areas.

Methods: Allergens were measured in the samples collected from the different regions of the country and the control areas. The allergens were measured using the ImmunoCAP assay (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden). The levels of allergens were compared with the levels of allergens in the control areas.

Results: The levels of allergens were significantly higher in the regions with a high level of pollution than in the control areas. The levels of allergens were significantly higher in the regions with a high level of pollution than in the control areas.

Conclusions: Exposure to airborne allergens is a potential cause of exacerbation of asthma and atopic diseases in people with a history of asthma. We aimed to determine the levels of allergens in the different regions of the country and to compare them with the levels of allergens in the control areas. The allergens were measured using the ImmunoCAP assay (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden). The levels of allergens were compared with the levels of allergens in the control areas. The levels of allergens were significantly higher in the regions with a high level of pollution than in the control areas. The levels of allergens were significantly higher in the regions with a high level of pollution than in the control areas.

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P.1.9
Nasal cytology as a useful tool for allergic and non-allergic rhinitis treatment
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Objectives: Scoring cytology of the nasal mucosa is one of the diagnostic methods in the evaluation of upper airways diseases. The main indications for the use of cytology in allergic and non-allergic rhinitis include the identification of nasal pathological changes, the detection of nasal mucus overproduction and the evaluation of nasal mucus quality.

Methods: The nasal cytology was observed in 94 patients diagnosed and treated in the Otorhinolaryngology Clinic of the University Hospital, Krakow in 2009-2010, to confirm the presence of nasal mucus abnormalities. The patients were divided into 2 groups: patients with allergic rhinitis (54 patients) and patients with non-allergic rhinitis (40 patients).

Results: In cases of allergic rhinitis, nasal cytology showed a significant increase in the percentage of inflammatory cells compared to the control group. In cases of non-allergic rhinitis, nasal cytology showed a significant increase in the percentage of inflammatory cells compared to the control group.

Conclusions: Scoring cytology of the nasal mucosa is one of the diagnostic methods in the evaluation of upper airways diseases. The main indications for the use of cytology in allergic and non-allergic rhinitis include the identification of nasal pathological changes, the detection of nasal mucus overproduction and the evaluation of nasal mucus quality. The nasal cytology was observed in 94 patients diagnosed and treated in the Otorhinolaryngology Clinic of the University Hospital, Krakow in 2009-2010, to confirm the presence of nasal mucus abnormalities. The patients were divided into 2 groups: patients with allergic rhinitis (54 patients) and patients with non-allergic rhinitis (40 patients). In cases of allergic rhinitis, nasal cytology showed a significant increase in the percentage of inflammatory cells compared to the control group. In cases of non-allergic rhinitis, nasal cytology showed a significant increase in the percentage of inflammatory cells compared to the control group.