

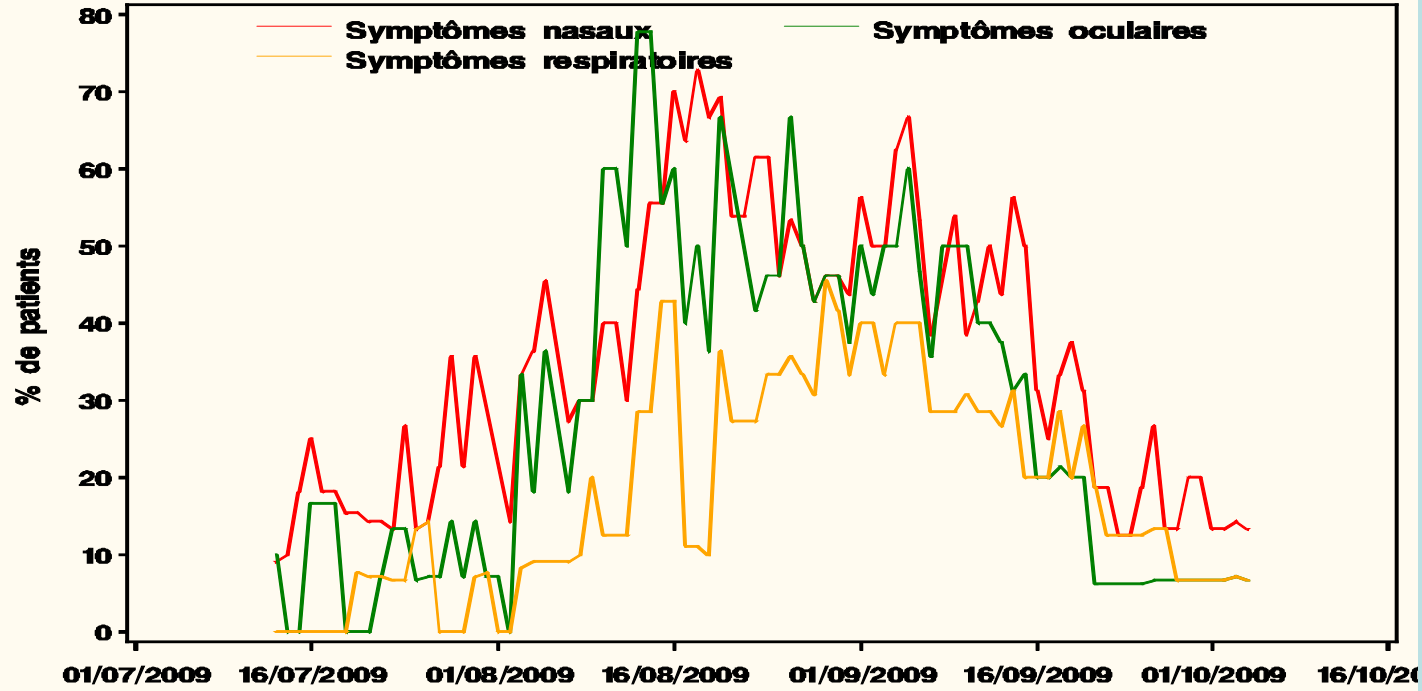
SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO RAGWEED POLLEN ON CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF POLLINOSIS IN A PANEL STUDY OF 37 PATIENTS IN FRANCE.

Study POL-PAT / 2009-2011

Research convention ANSES – n° EST – 2008/1/21

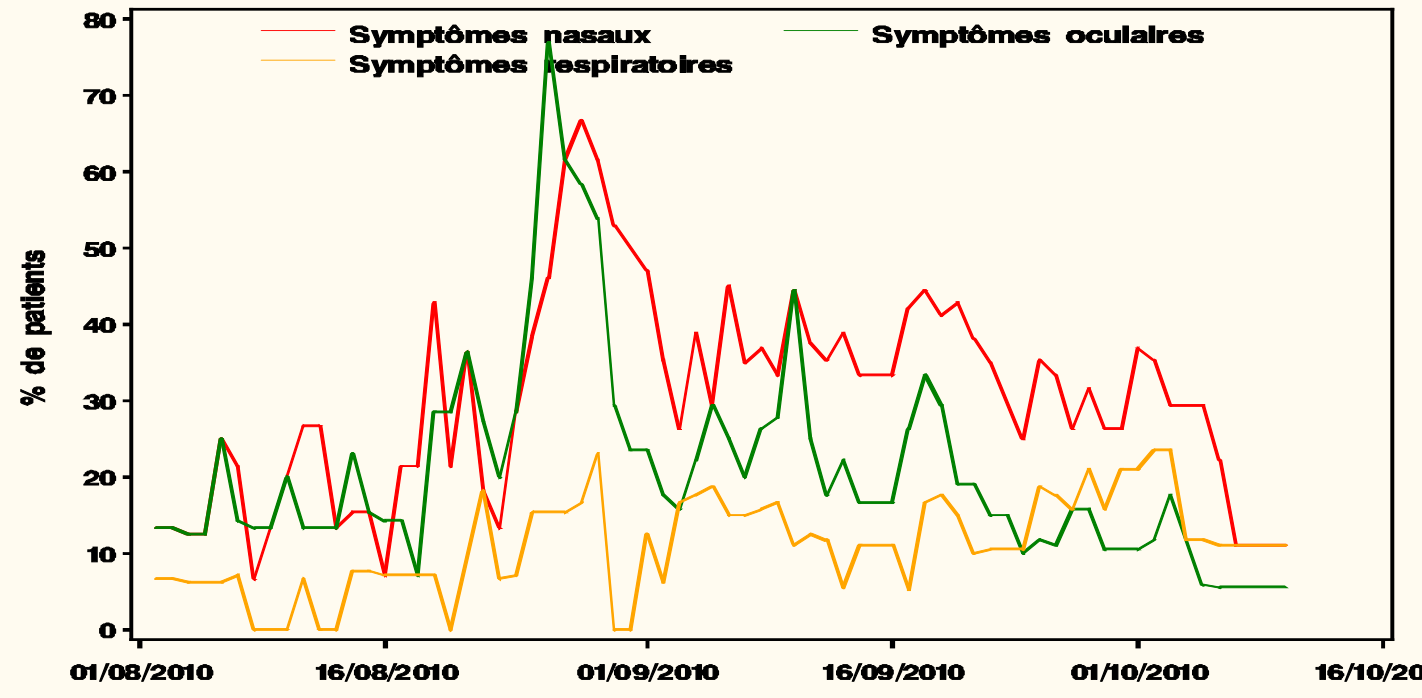
**M. Thibaudon- B. Clot - J.P. Besancenot - S. Martin –
C. Ségala**



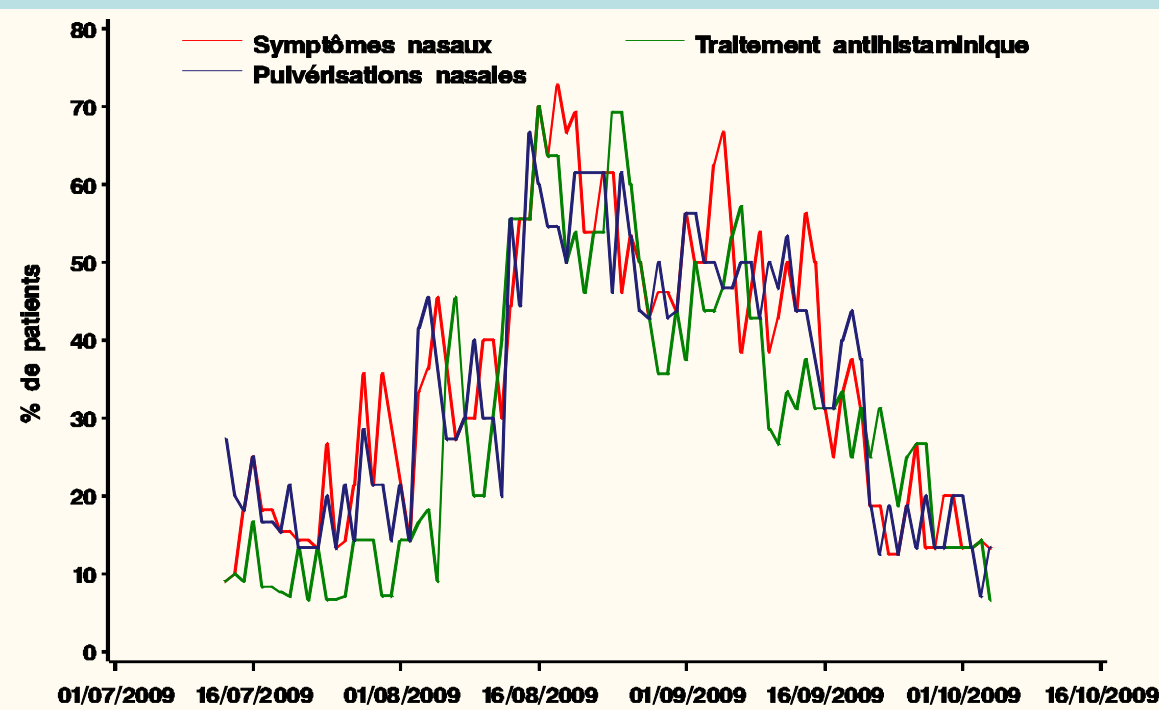


% of patient with symptom in 2009

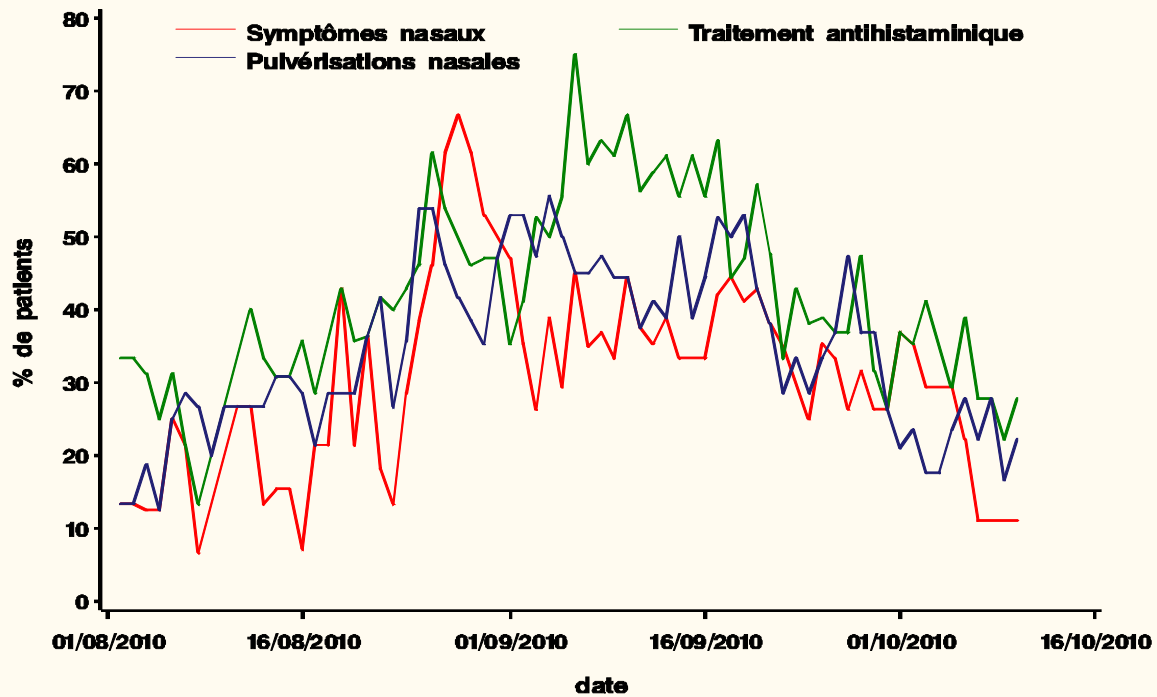
% of patient with symptom in 2010



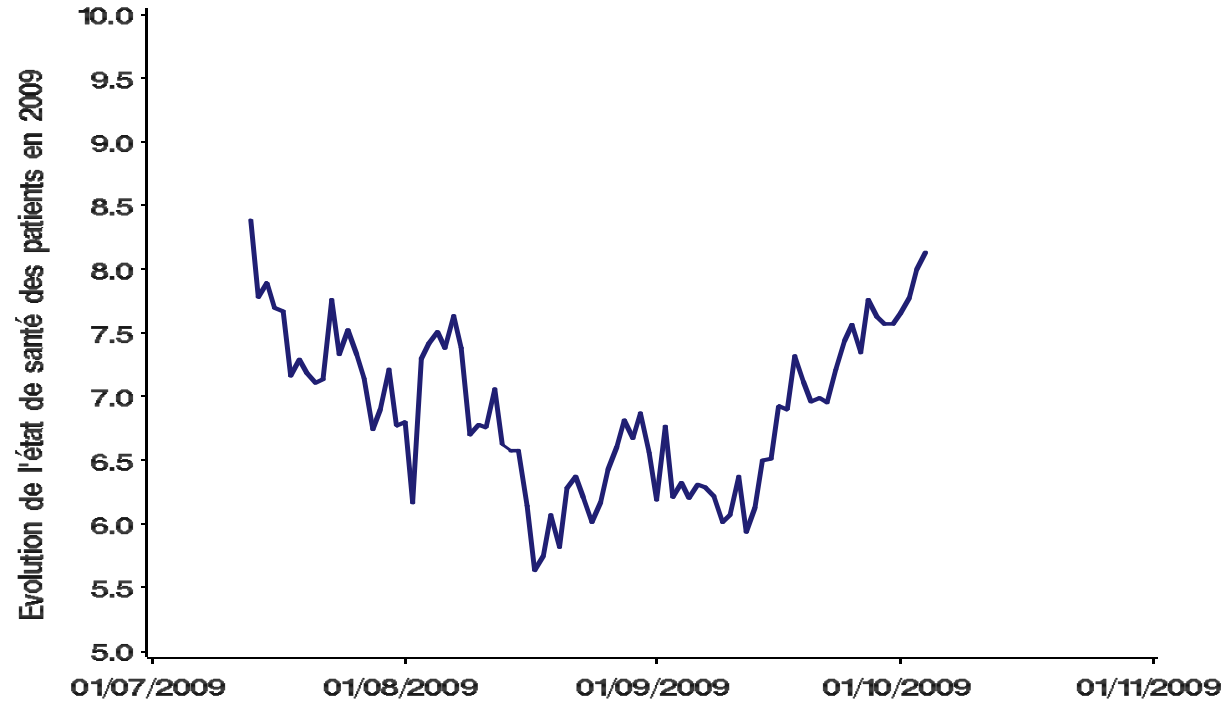
Evolution of % of patients with nasal symptoms in 2009



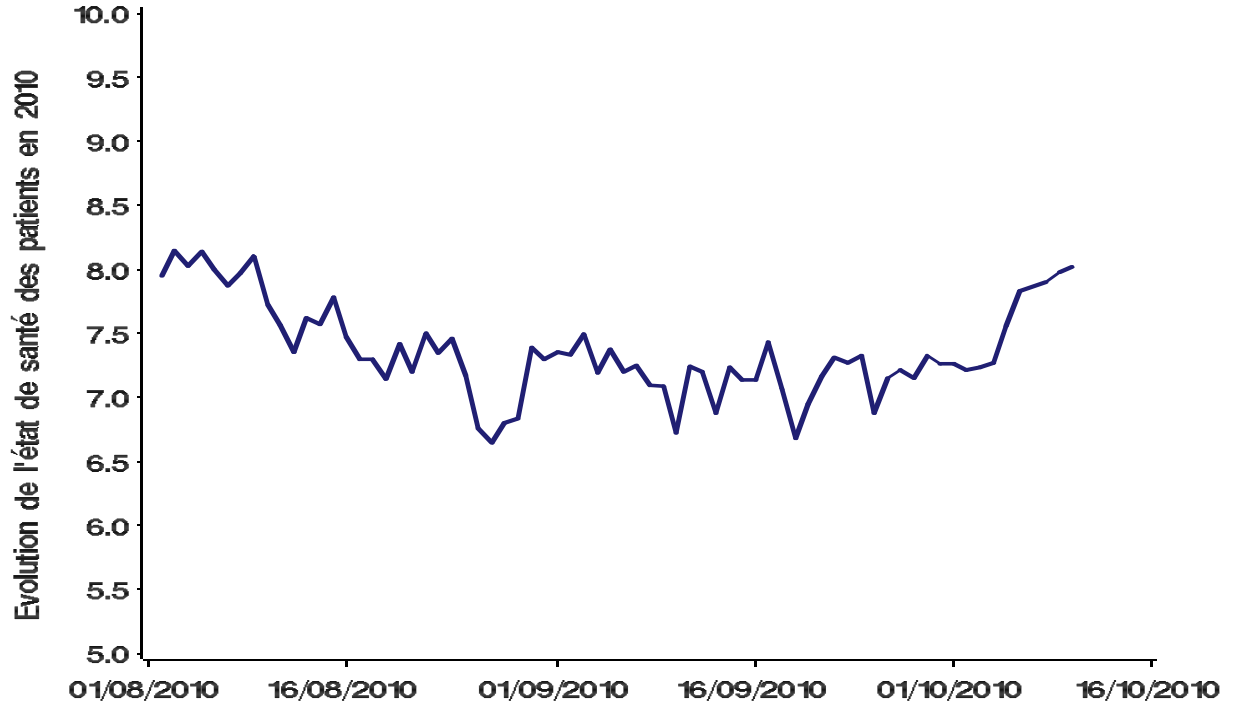
Evolution of % of patients with nasal symptoms in 2010



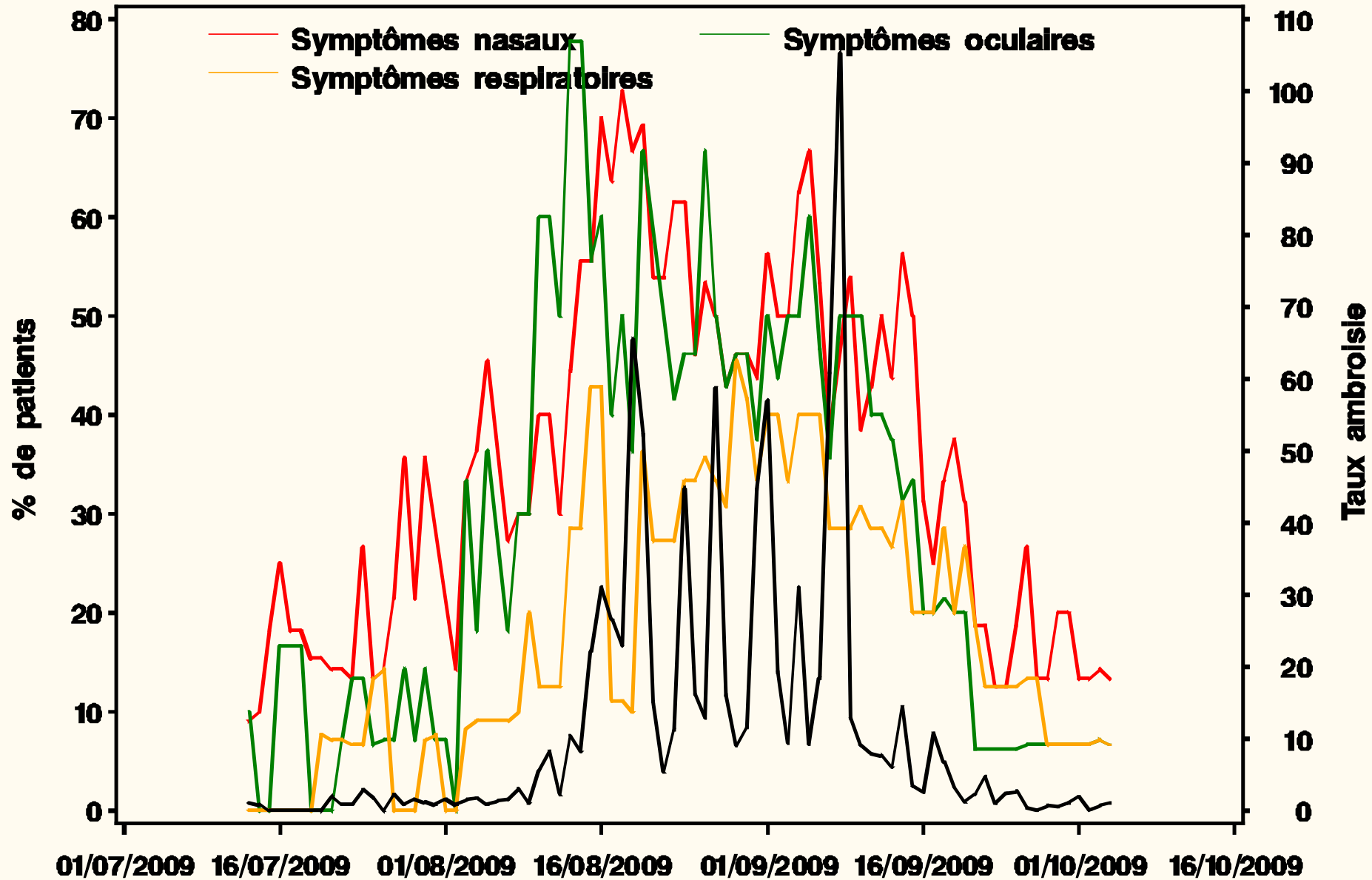
Evolution of quality of life score in 2009



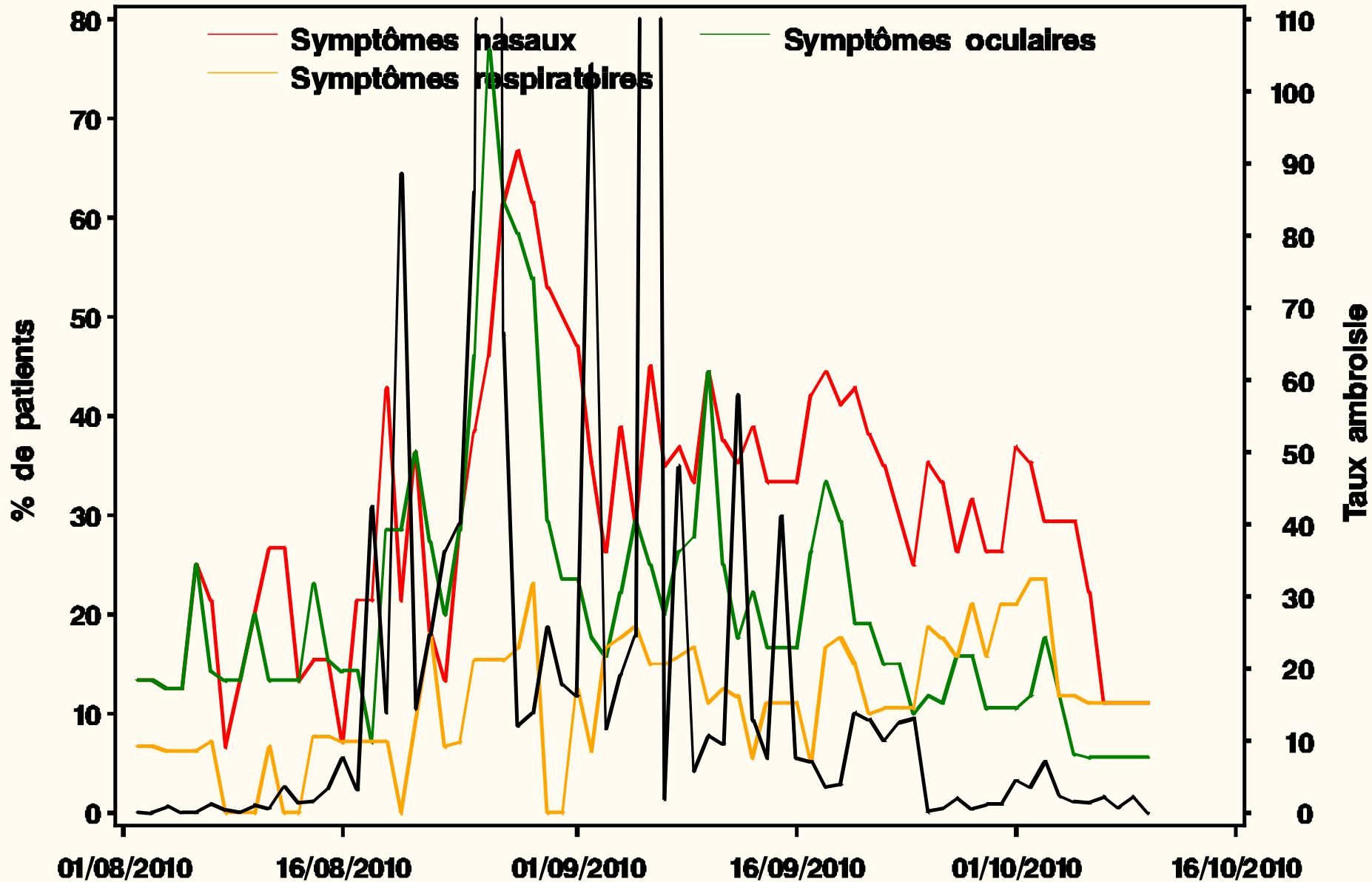
Evolution of quality of life score in 2010



Average rate of ragweed pollen (black curve) and % of patients with symptoms in 2009



Average rate of ragweed pollen (black curve) and % of patients with symptoms in 2010



Ocular symptoms: results

- After adjustment for the adjustment variables and taking into account the autocorrelation of the responses, there is a **significant and positive relationship** between ocular symptoms and concentrations of ragweed pollen, and this relationship is stronger in 2009 than in 2010. For an increase of 10 pollen grains, the odds ratios (OR) are:
OR = 1.324 [1.158 to 1.516] in 2009
OR = 1.049 [1.025 to 1.075] in 2010
In 2009, there is therefore an average increase of **32.4%** prevalence of moderate to severe symptoms for an increase of **10** grains/m³ pollen

Respiratory symptoms: results

- After adjustment for the adjustment variables and taking into account the autocorrelation of the responses, there is a **significant and positive relationship** between respiratory symptoms and concentrations of ragweed pollen in 2009, the pollen-related symptoms is also positive in 2010, but without reaching the threshold of signification

For an increase of 10 pollen grains, the odds ratios (OR) are:

OR = 1.139 [1.035 to 1.252] in 2009

OR = 1.027 [0.973 to 1.083] in 2010

In 2009, there is therefore an average increase of **13.9%** prevalence of moderate to severe symptoms for an increase of 10 grains/m³ pollen

Quality of life: results

- ✓ After adjustment for the adjustment variables and taking into account the autocorrelation of the responses, there is a **significant and negative relationship** between perceived health status (Quality of life) and concentrations of ragweed pollen, and this relationship is stronger in 2009.
- ✓ When the pollen up 10 grains/m³, the perceived health status (variable-centered reduced) decreases on average:
Point 0.099 [0.148 to 0.049] in 2009
Point 0.020 [0.039 to 0.000] in 2010

Threshold onset and evolution of the relationship symptoms/pollen during the pollen season

- **No threshold for symptoms** can be detected
- It is not excluded that, relative to the start of the season, the pollen-related symptoms are **decreasing**, just during pollen peaks, at least for nasal and ocular symptoms
- **BUT** the imprecision remains strong and the small size of the panel does not decide.



CAUTION

THE END

Thanks' for your attention