Bronchiectasis patients often display high sensitivity to airborne allergens

Although allergy is well studied in respiratory diseases such as asthma, the link to bronchiectasis has been confirmed to patients in single locations and in smaller cohorts. In addition, while the genetic makeup of bacteria versus virus is well known, there is new evidence of a role for immune system in bronchiectasis patients, which was performed for the first time by the same group of authors from Singapore and published in the European Respiratory Journal in July 2019.

The NTU study led compared over 100 patients. Bronchiectasis patients in Singapore and their counterparts in Malaysia displayed a significantly higher sensitivity to the house dust mite and major allergens of the class allergens. Interestingly, while patients from Singapore showed greater sensitivity to the minor allergens of Aspergillus, patients from Malaysia had a significantly lower risk. A major concern is the degree of overlap in major and minor allergens of the protein that a dust mite allergy is more common, and if they are not treated, the risk of the core, where the allergy is caused is less common.

As such, the findings indicate that the most effective treatment for allergic bronchitis, which is currently the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute's (NHLBI) standard of care, needs to be re-examined.

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Source