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Alternaria in Patients with Allergic Rhinitis

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ABSTRACT

Inhalation of fungal spores is shown to participate in the development of allergic rhinitis symptoms. In this study, relation between presence of Alternaria in the human nasal cavity and allergic rhinitis is assessed.

In a case-control study, 58 allergic rhinitis patients were compared with a well-matched control group of fifty healthy volunteers for sensitization to Alternaria (by skin prick test) and detection of Alternaria in their nasal mucus by conventional methods (microscopy with Methylene Blue stain and culture in Sabourad dextrose agar). Severity of the disease was determined according to the ARIA classification. Pearson chi-square test was applied to compare the proportional difference between the study groups for detection of Alternaria in the nasal cavity, and sensitization to Alternaria.

Relation between detection of Alternaria and allergic rhinitis was significant [OR = 18.18 (4.02-82.50)]. In addition, sensitization to Alternaria showed a significant relation with the disease [OR = 2.8 (2.1-3.8)]. There was a significant relation between the presence of Alternaria in the nasal cavity and sensitization to Alternaria [OR = 10.4 (3.8-28.3)]. Both sensitization to Alternaria and presence of Alternaria in the nasal cavity did not have a significant relation with the severity of allergic rhinitis. This study suggests Alternaria as a major allergen that its presence in the nasal cavity and subsequent development of sensitization have significant role in the induction of allergic rhinitis.

Key words: Allergy; Alternaria; Rhinitis; Sensitization; Severity

INTRODUCTION

Allergic diseases impose a considerable morbidity on the people in society.¹ Allergic rhinitis alone, led to 3.5 million work days and 2 million schooldays losses annually in the United States.² Impairing social and professional lives of the patients. Allergic rhinitis obviously places a substantial adverse economic burden on the societies.³ Thus, determination of factors which contribute to developing or aggravating allergic
symptoms have a considerable role in prevention. Fungi are among allergens shown to have a direct association with allergic diseases such as asthma and allergic rhinitis. Aspergillus, Cladosporium, and Alternaria are three common allergenic fungi, which their extracts being frequently used for the evaluation of sensitization these days.

Alternaria is a dark cell-walled mould, growing as a saprophyte or pathogen organism on decaying wood, compost, plant, food, and different types of soil. It seems that Alternaria induces allergic reactions through an IgE-mediated hypersensitivity. Presence of Alternaria in the upper airways might be the cause of all these reactions, a hypothesis that is not thoroughly investigated so far. However, there is some supporting evidence that shows allergic rhinitis is more frequent in areas of high Alternaria spore concentration. Andersson suggested a relation between higher concentration of airborne Alternaria spores and rhinitis symptoms.

For evaluating this hypothesis, this study was designed. First, association between the presence of Alternaria in the nasal mucous and sensitization to it was assessed. Then, relation between the detection of Alternaria and allergic rhinitis (and its severity) was discussed. The results might complement the findings of studies on the relation between the Alternaria spores’ airborne concentrations and the disease. In addition, it might lead to more clarification of the exact role of this fungus in the pathogenesis of allergic rhinitis.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

For evaluating the hypothesis, a case-control study was designed by participation of 58 allergic rhinitis patients and a well-matched control group of 50 healthy volunteers. Sample size was determined according to the related formula for comparing the ratios. Case and control groups were selected non-randomly from those referring to the otolaryngology and elective surgery clinics of Ghaem Hospital, Mashhad, Iran, following explaining thoroughly about the research objectives and process and acquiring a written consent. The research project was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (MUMS) as it was thoroughly congruent with the provisions of the Declaration of Helsinki.

The patients in the case group enrolled in the study were from those who referred to the clinic from July to September 2006. Only those patients that fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected. The criteria were symptoms and signs of rhinitis, documented allergic nature of the disease (positive skin prick test to at least three common aeroallergens), and no history of local or systemic antifungal therapy and sinus lavage or endoscopy. It is worth noticing that control group had neither present or past history of rhinitis symptoms nor an atopic state. Matching was performed case by case, with consideration of age, sex, medical and drug history of cases.

All the cases were examined by skin prick test for sensitization to Alternaria. Then, a checklist including age, sex, symptoms and signs of the disease, severity, history of related (e.g. urticaria or eczema) or unrelated diseases (other clinical or surgical diseases), and family history was completed. Based on the previous month symptoms, severity of the disease was determined. ARIA classification was used for this purpose: patients were classified as “moderate/severe” if at least one of the criteria “sleep, daily activities and work/school attendance” was impaired (sometimes, regular or all the time). Other conditions considered as “mild”.

 Afterwards, in the otolaryngology examination room, and under direct observation, sampling from the nasal cavity by applicators was performed from both sides- mainly from the middle meatus, due to the discharge of para-nasal sinuses in these areas. Each applicator was placed in a specific sterile tube with no solution and sent to the mycology laboratory. Direct microscopy, staining with Methylene Blue and culture were the tests for diagnosis of Alternaria. Culture tubes containing SCC (Sabourad dextrose agar with Chloramphenicol without Cyclohexamidine) were used in this study for detection of Alternaria.

After incubation at 25°C for 48 hours, culture tubes were evaluated for colony formation every day. Colonies with indefinite characteristics were re-examined by direct microscopy for confirmation of the result.
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Table 1. Relation between presence of Alternaria and allergic rhinitis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Study groups</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rhinitis N (%)</td>
<td>Control N (%)</td>
<td>P-value</td>
<td>OR (CI 95%)¹</td>
<td>Relation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Examination</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>19 (32.8)</td>
<td>3 (6.0)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>7.63 (2.10-27.71)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>39 (67.2)</td>
<td>47 (94.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staining</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>20 (34.5)</td>
<td>2 (4.0)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
<td>12.63 (2.77-57.44)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>38 (65.5)</td>
<td>48 (96.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>25 (43.1)</td>
<td>2 (4.0)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
<td>18.18 (4.02-82.50)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>33 (56.9)</td>
<td>48 (96.0)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ OR: Odd Ratio, CI: Confidence Interval.

Analysis

Data was analyzed with SPSS 13, using Pearson chi-square test and multi-variants analysis to compare the proportional difference between the study groups for detection of Alternaria in the nasal cavity, and sensitization to Alternaria. For evaluation of the strength of relations, we also calculated respective odds ratios.

RESULTS

Out of the 58 allergic rhinitis patients and control group, 26 and 31 respectively were male. The mean of age in the case and control group was 29.8 ± 16.1 yrs (5 - 66 yrs) and 35.4 ± 20.5 (7-80), respectively. The difference was not significant between case and control groups regarding sex and age, with P-values of 0.562 and 0.676 respectively. In the study group, 22 patients (37.9%) showed mild allergic rhinitis, while 36 (62.1%) showed moderate to severe disease. History of eczema and urticaria was positive in 34.5% and 27.6% of cases, respectively. Family history of atopic diseases (including eczema, urticaria, allergic rhinitis, and asthma) was positive in 72.4% of patients. Direct examination for Alternaria was positive in 32.8% of allergic rhinitis cases. Positive results for Alternaria by staining and culture were seen in 34.5, and 43.1 of cases, respectively. There was a significant relation between the presence of Alternaria in the nasal cavity and sensitization to Alternaria [P < 0.0001, OR = 10.4 (3.8-28.3)]. While this relation was also significant within allergic rhinitis group [P = 0.018, OR = 3.9 (1.2-12.1)], it was not significant in the control group. Relation between allergic rhinitis and detection of Alternaria in the nasal cavity was significant (Table 1). In addition, sensitization to Alternaria showed a significant relation with the disease [P < 0.0001, OR = 2.8 (2.1-3.8)]. Severity of the disease was assessed within the case group. Both sensitization to Alternaria and presence of Alternaria in the nasal cavity did not have a significant relation with the severity of allergic rhinitis (Table 2).

Table 2. Alternaria in the nasal cavity and severity of allergic rhinitis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Severity of Rhinitis</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mild N (%)</td>
<td>Moderate/Severe N (%)</td>
<td>P-value</td>
<td>Relation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Examination</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>5 (22.7)</td>
<td>14 (38.8)</td>
<td>0.443</td>
<td>NS ¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>17 (77.3)</td>
<td>22 (62.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staining</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>7 (31.8)</td>
<td>13 (36.1)</td>
<td>0.903</td>
<td>NS ¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>15 (62.8)</td>
<td>23 (63.9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>8 (36.4)</td>
<td>17 (47.2)</td>
<td>0.622</td>
<td>NS ¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>14 (63.6)</td>
<td>19 (52.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitization</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>10 (45.5)</td>
<td>21 (58.3)</td>
<td>0.629</td>
<td>NS ¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>12 (54.5)</td>
<td>15 (41.7)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ NS: Not Significant
DISCUSSION

Fungal allergenicity and their role in the pathogenesis of rhinitis are increasingly investigated these days and several allergenic fungi including Alternaria have been determined. Several studies showed that allergic rhinitis is more frequent in the areas of high Alternaria spore concentration. However, there are several aspects in the allergenicity of Alternaria, which needs to be clarified more. An important aspect to be discussed is that whether inhalation of Alternaria spores and presence of Alternaria in the nasal cavity play role in induction of allergic rhinitis or not.

This study supports the hypothesis “Presence of Alternaria in the upper airways might induce allergic rhinitis”. Findings of this study can also be interpreted from another point of view: that is higher detection of Alternaria and sensitization to it might be due to a poorer discharge from edematous nasal cavities in the allergic condition. However, results of the following investigations which show alleregenic nature of Alternaria and higher prevalence of Alternaria in the environments of allergic patients confirm the abovementioned hypothesis.

In another study by Lipiec, Alternaria was suggested as the most common cause of allergic rhinitis among all the fungi investigated in that study. Approval of this hypothesis could also be inferred from the investigations, which showed the relation between concentration of airborne spores of Alternaria and the allergic condition. However, there are several supporting evidence. Thus, it seems sensible that a relation with severity should exist, although this study could not show it. Further studies in larger scales might be useful in this case, to either approve or disapprove this finding.

In this study, there was no significant relation between the presence of Alternaria in the nasal cavity and severity of allergic rhinitis. Furthermore, relation between sensitization to Alternaria and severity of the disease was not significant. However, there is enough evidence to suggest the possibility of this relation. Higher frequency of the disease in the geographic areas with higher Alternaria spore concentrations is one example. Aggravation of symptoms in the seasons that concentration peaks, and relation between sensitization to Alternaria and severity of allergic diseases, are other supporting evidence. Thus, it seems sensible that a relation with severity should exist, although this study could not show it. Further studies in larger scales might be useful in this case, to either approve or disapprove this finding.

Due to our practical limitations, we did not assess the co-relation of colonization of Alternaria with concentrations of Alternaria spore in the air. However, we performed sampling both in the case and control groups within three month, from July to September, to avoid any possible bias in this case. It should be kept in mind that these months are the time when airborne Alternaria spores peaks in Iran, according to a study in Turkey, which has an ecological and climate similarity to our region.
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Another limitation was about the sample size. While it seems that a greater sample size is needed for evaluation of this hypothesis, but the relations were strong enough to support the hypothesis. Findings of this study necessitate further investigations with larger sample size and application complementary tests such as evaluation of specific IgE.

CONCLUSION

Presence of Alternaria in the nasal cavity is related to sensitization to it and also associated with allergic rhinitis. Future studies approving this finding can be used as a basis for thinking to newer treatment methods. 31

Although no relation with severity of the disease is shown in this study, it seems logical to avoid from fungi such as Alternaria, and as it was previously approved, it serves as an important measure in the management of allergic rhinitis.

Limitations

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