

제목	국문	정상인의 알레르기 질환 및 그 관련요인			
	영문	Subclinical atopy and its relations in healthy adults			
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<p>1. 목적</p> <p>Allergic reactions cause various clinical manifestations such as asthma, allergic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, and other non-specific disorders. Although clinical allergic patients is rapidly increasing in Korea, little information is known on subclinical prevalence and atopy in non-allergic patients. This study was designed to determine the prevalence of allergic diseases and to identify the potential risk factor for allergy in healthy adults.</p> <p>2. 방법</p> <p>During March 2001 - August 2001, 1,925 subjects, aged 20 - 79 years, were enrolled in a Health Promotion Center, Soonchunhyang University Bucheon Hospital. A standardized questionnaire was used to collect allergic related symptoms, past and family history of allergic diseases. Atopy types were classified and evaluated their relations using multiple logistic regression models.</p> <p>3. 결과</p> <p>The frequent subclinical atopy was allergic rhinitis (37.1%), bronchial asthma (33.8%), allergic dermatitis (21.0%), allergic conjunctivitis (9.8%), and food and drug allergy (both 6.1%) in order. Gender difference in atopic types was observed in allergic conjunctivitis ($P < 0.01$) and drug allergy ($P < 0.05$). Eosinophilia was significantly related to only allergic rhinitis ($P < 0.01$). BMI was related to bronchial asthma ($P < 0.01$). Family history was a significant predictor of each atopic entity. In mutiple logistic model, eosinophilia (OR = 1.31, 95% CI = 1.05 - 1.65) and familial history (OR = 1.90, 95% CI = 1.55 - 2.33) were significant predictor of allergic rhinitis. Bronchial asthma were significantly related to female gender (OR = 2.03, 95% CI = 1.52 - 2.73), BMI (OR= 1.31, 95% CI = 1.06 - 1.62), cigarette smoking (OR = 1.96, 95% CI = 1.47 - 2.62), alcohol drinking (OR = 1.26, 95% CI = 1.01 - 1.59), and familial history (OR = 1.61, 95% CI = 1.31 - 1.96).</p> <p>4. 고찰</p> <p>Our results showed that subclinical allergic patients is predominant in healthy adults than our expectation and that familial trait was significant associated with prevalence of entire allergic types and allergic diseases resulted from multiple factors. Further studies would be recommended to identify specific allergens in healthy adults with subclinical allergy.</p>					