

	sIgE [Median (Q ₁ -Q ₃)] (kU/L)				
	Dp	rDer p 1	rDer p 2	rDer p 10	rDer p 23
Rhinitis	32.80 (6.80-83.40)	17.20 (5.96-46.15)	20.00 (6.14-56.78)	5.69 (1.38-22.60)	6.65 (2.26-18.40)
Rhinitis + Asthma	38.30 (9.00-100.0)	20.35 (6.90-49.33)	23.50 (9.29-67.20)	7.29 (3.16-25.05)	7.32 (2.56-27.40)
Mild Rhinitis	28.30 (5.54-74.80)	14.20 (5.43-42.20)	17.65 (5.46-42.60)	1.36 (1.13-23.50)	6.14 (2.31-13.40)
Moderate/Severe Rhinitis	36.00 (8.20-99.78)	18.15 (6.55-49.78)	22.70 (6.41-66.90)	5.76 (3.66-22.40)	6.87 (2.26-23.60)
North centres	20.80 (5.35-73.95)	7.06 (0.04-23.30)	11.30* (1.96-32.25)	0.00 (0.00-0.03)	2.53 (0.28-9.16)
South centres	35.35 (7.17-84.18)	8.84 (0.14-39.28)	19.10* (4.71-56.08)	0.01 (0.00-0.03)	4.99 (0.81-13.33)

* $P = .0496$.

undergone immunotherapy with DM. sIgE to Dp, Df and Lp, and CRD to Der p 1, Der p 2, Der p 10 and Der p 23 were determined using ImmunoCAP-Thermo Fisher Scientific. Statistical analysis was performed with Mann Whitney U test (rhinitis vs rhinitis+asthma; mild vs moderate/severe rhinitis; Northern centres vs Southern centres). **Results:** 217 patients (mean age 25.85 ± 12.7 years; 51.16% females). For all DM, prevalence (patients with sIgE > 0.35kU/L) was 98.2% for Dp, 97.2% for Df and 84.8% for Lp, while corresponding serodominance (median levels of sIgE—kU/L) was 31.9, 17.5 and 8.12. For CRD, prevalence of Der p 1, Der p 2, Der p 10 and Der p 23 was 72.4%, 89.4%, 9.7% and 77%, respectively, while corresponding serodominance was 8.56, 17.7, 0.01 and 3.95. Table 1 shows median serum levels of sIgE according to clinical severity and geographical areas.

Conclusion: We confirmed that Dp sensitisation is the most common one in Portugal. The most prevalent CRD is Der p 2, followed by Der p 23, Der p 1 and Der p 10. The major serodominance belongs to Der p 2, followed by Der p 1, Der p 23 and Der p 10. Although sIgE levels for these CRD were higher in more symptomatic patients, this trend was not statistically significant. The median level of sIgE to Der p 2 in the Southern centres was higher and statistically significant when compared with Northern centres, which may be related to the largest sample of this region.

OA0065 | Molecular data of pollen sensitization corresponds with pollen spectrum of Ukraine

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Background: Prick-tests, which were used as a conventional method of allergy diagnostics for several decades, were not able to meet all

needs of precise allergy diagnostics. The number of allergens was limited there and availability of molecular diagnostics in Ukraine changed the understanding of the relation of patients' sensitivity and allergen exposure.

Method: The data of 1013 patients living in different regions of Ukraine diagnosed using the Allergy Explorer (ALEX) test was analyzed. A comparison was made between the data of molecular sensitization and pollen and spores count obtained in Central and Eastern regions of Ukraine.

Results: Despite the fact that grass pollen is not prevalent in air spectrum of Ukraine, 39% of tested patients had raised amount of 7 specific IgEs to timothy grass included into the Alex panel. Increased levels of fescue sIgE had 29% tested individuals. 35% of patients were sensitized to allergens of ragweed, which are prevalent in southern and south-eastern regions of Ukraine.

Sensitization to birch allergens was seen in 34% of cases, 21.6% of patients were sensitive to alder pollen and 19% – to hazelnut allergens, available in the Alex panel. *Betula-Alnus* sensitization was observed in 21.8% cases. *Betula* and *Alnus*, contribute the most tree pollen in the air of Northern and Central Ukraine. 23.5% of patients were sensitized to pollen of mugwort, that is present in all regions of the country. 23.3% of the tested individuals were sensitive to *Alternaria* allergens, which levels are high and very high in mid-summer and autumn in Ukraine. Such sensitization rate to *Alternaria* was not detected in Ukraine before due to the absence of robust diagnostic methods. 18% of tested individuals were sensitized to Olive family pollen. 17.5% of them—to olive allergens, despite this tree does not grow in Ukraine and just 4.6%—to ash, which is common in our country. 8.5% of the patients reacted to cypress pollen—due to its cross-reactions with pollen of thuja, juniper and yew. The lowest sensitization rates (0-1%) were observed for *Cladosporium*, nettle, which levels are high and very high in the air, and for mulberry, poplar, mercuries, wall pellitory, elm and privet, which pollen is also seen in Ukraine.

Conclusion: The highest sensitization rates were seen for grass, ragweed, birch, wormwood, alder and *Alternaria*. The lowest number of sensitized (0-1%) was recorded for *Cladosporium*, nettle, peppermint, mercuries, mulberry, poplar, wall pellitory, elm and privet.