

## ALERGIA RESPIRATORIA

Antonio Valero Santiago

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA

- Aumento de las enfermedades alérgicas desde el 12 % en 1980, hasta el 23 % actual de Madrid y Barcelona.
- Estudios epidemiológicos prospectivos consideran que en los años 2015 -2020 las enfermedades alérgicas pueden afectar al 40-50 % de la población.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA MECANISMOS INMUNOLOGICOS

### Clasificación de Gell y Coombs

- 1- Tipo I -Hipersensibilidad Inmediata
- 2- Tipo II - Hipersensibilidad citotóxica
- 3- Tipo III-Hipersensibilidad mediada por inmunocomplejos
- 4- Tipo IV- Hipersensibilidad celular retardada

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

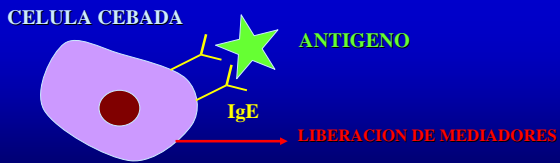
---

# ALERGIA

## MECANISMOS INMUNOLOGICOS

### TIPO I - HIPERSENSIBILIDAD INMEDIATA

#### Ig E MEDIADA




---

---

---

---

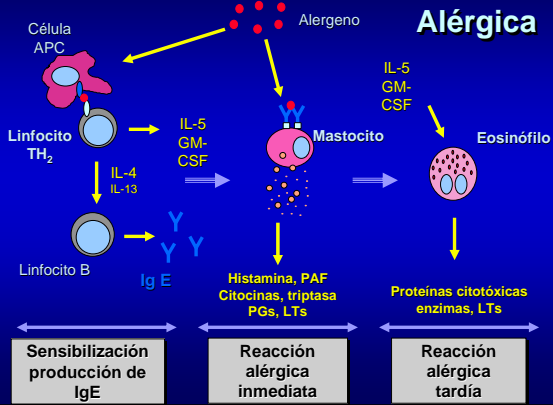
---

---

---

---

### Reacción Alérgica




---

---

---

---

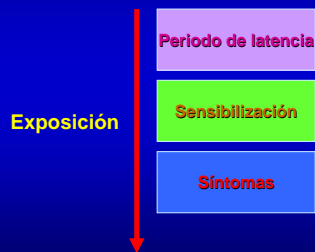
---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA - FISIOPATOLOGIA




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA - FISIOPATOLOGIA



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA - SINTOMAS



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA RESPIRATORIA

- ASMA
- RINITIS
- CONJUNTIVITIS
- OTITIS MEDIA SEROSA

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ASMA

### SINTOMATOLOGIA

DISNEA  
SIBILANTES  
TOS  
OPRESION TORAX

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA RESPIRATORIA- ASMA

- Prevalencia: 3 -10 % de la población
- Asma laboral: 5 - 15 % del total.
- Alergológica '92: 35 % ( 2º)
- Etiología: 80% extrínseco o alérgico.
- Edad: mas frecuente en niños que en adultos (7-12%)
- Sexo: Infancia 2 niños / 1 niña  
Adolescencia =  
> 50 años : mujeres

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ASMA

- Prevalencia: 3 -10 % de la población
- Asma laboral: 5 - 15 % del total.
- Alergológica '92: 35 % ( 2º)
- Edad: mas frecuente en niños que en adultos (7-12%)
- Sexo: Infancia 2 niños / 1 niña  
Adolescencia =  
> 50 años : mujeres

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ASMA -ETIOLOGIA

- Asma alérgico 80% (extrínseco)
- Asma no alérgico 20% (intrínseco)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## RINITIS

### SINTOMAS:

obstrucción nasal  
rinorrea  
prurito nasal  
prurito velopalatino  
estornudos en salvas

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA RESPIRATORIA - RINITIS

PREVALENCIA RINITIS ALERGICA:  
12-20 % DE LA POBLACION

ALERGOLOGICA '92: 53%  
VARONES = MUJERES  
2 - 4 DECADAS

ASOCIADO A CONJUNTIVITIS 50 %

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA RESPIRATORIA - RINITIS

### CLASIFICACION:

- Extrínseca - alérgica
- Intrínseca
- Vasomotora

### Rinitis alérgicas

- Perennes - Persistentes
- Estacionales - Intermitentes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA - DIAGNOSTICO

### ■ TEST IN VIVO

### ■ TEST IN VITRO

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA - DIAGNOSTICO

### ■ TEST IN VIVO

#### - PRUEBAS CUTANEAS

- PRICK-TEST
- PRICK-BY-PRYK
- RUBEST-TEST
- SCRATCH-TEST

#### - PRUEBAS DE PROVOCACION

- CONJUNTIVAL
- NASAL
- BRONQUIAL
- ORAL

---

---

---

---

---

---

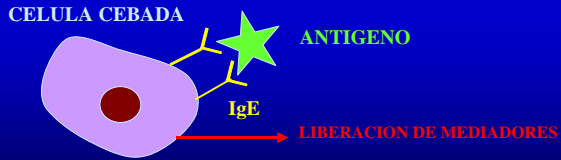
---

---

## ALERGIA - DIAGNOSTICO

### ■ TEST IN VITRO

IDENTIFICAR LA FIJACION DE IgE  
AL ANTIGENO O ALERGENO



---

---

---

---

---

---

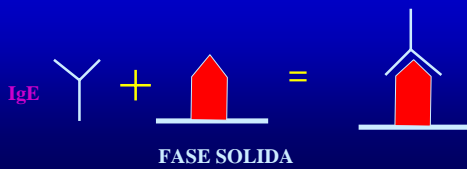
---

---

## ALERGIA - DIAGNOSTICO

### ■ Determinación de IgE específica

- RADIOINMUNOENSAYO
- ENZIMOINMUNOENSAYO
- QUIMIOLUMINISCENCIA



---

---

---

---

---

---

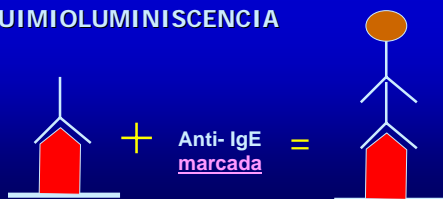
---

---

## ALERGIA - DIAGNOSTICO

### ■ Determinación de IgE específica

RADIOINMUNOENSAYO  
ENZIMOINMUNOENSAYO  
QUIMIOLUMINISCENCIA



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA - DIAGNOSTICO

### ALERGIA RESPIRATORIA

- TEST CUTANEOS
- DETERMINACION DE IgE ESPECIFICA
- TEST DE PROVOCACION

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA - DIAGNOSTICO

### ALERGIA RESPIRATORIA

- TEST CUTANEOS
- DETERMINACION DE IgE ESPECIFICA  
SENSIBILIZACION
- TEST DE PROVOCACION  
SINTOMAS

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA - ALERGENOS

### DIAGNOSTICO ETIOLOGICO

- Acaros
- Polenes
- Mohos
- Epitelios
- Ocupacionales
- Látex

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## ALERGIA - ALERGENOS

**Mayores**

### ACAROS

D. pteronyssinus

D. farinae

**Menores**

A. Siro

T. putrescentiae

G. Domesticus

E. Maynei

B. Kulagini

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Ácaros del polvo



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Polenes - alergenios

**GRAMINEAS**

**MALEZAS**

**ARBOLES Y ARBUSTOS**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Pólenes



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Polenes - alergenicos

### GRAMINEAS

- Dactylis glomerata
- Lolium perenne
- Poa pratensis
- Phleum pratense
- Festuca elatior
- Agrostis vulgaris
- Holcus lanatus
- Cynodon dactylon

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

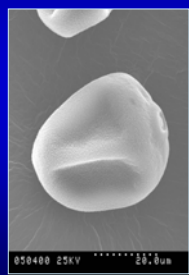
---

## Gramíneas (*Dactylis*)

Planta



Pólen



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Polenes - alergenos

### MALEZAS

*Parietaria judaica*  
*Plantago ovata*  
*Chenopodium album*  
*Taraxacum vulgare*  
*Salsola Kali*  
*Artemisia vulgaris*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

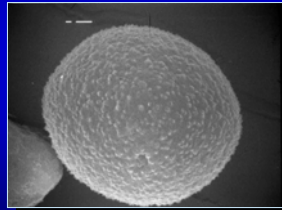
---

## *Parietaria*

Planta



Pólen



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Polenes - alergenos

### ARBOLES

*Olea europea*  
*Platanus hibrida*  
*Ligustrum vulgare*  
*Cupresus serpenvirens*  
*Pinus silvestris*  
*Populus alba*  
*Fraxinus excelsior*

---

---

---

---

---

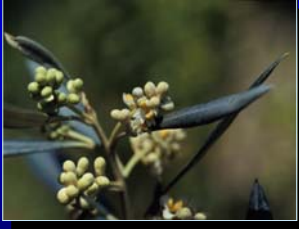
---

---

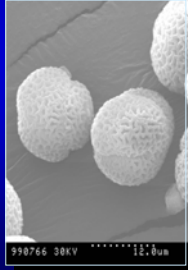
---

# Olivo

Arbol



Pólen



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Platanus

Arbol



Pólen



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## MOHOS - alergenos

- |                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| <b>Alternaria spp</b>   | Botrytis   |
| <b>Cladosporium spp</b> | Fusarium   |
| <b>Penicillium spp</b>  | Mucor      |
| <b>Aspergillus spp</b>  | Pullularia |
|                         | Rhizopus   |

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Epitelios - alergenos

PERRO  
GATO  
CABALLO  
CONEJO  
HAMSTER  
COBAYA

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Epitelios



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ALERGIA - TRATAMIENTO

1°



EVITAR ALERGENO

2°



TRATAMIENTO  
SINTOMATICO

TRATAMIENTO  
ETIOLOGICO

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---