

Sommaire

Editorial: Climate Change and Its Impact on Allergic Disorders in the Middle East. Carla Irani

NLRP3 Inflammasome in Different Autoimmune Diseases

Ghada A. Shousha^a, Ahmed H. Hassan^b

^aPediatric Allergy, Immunology and Rheumatology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

^bPediatric Nephrology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

Immune-Mediated Multi-Organ Syndromes: Diagnostic Challenges and the Role of Artificial Intelligence

Salim Larbani^a, Nabila Lyazidi^a, Soraya Ayoub^a.

^aInternal Medicine Department, Beni-Messous Teaching Hospital, University of Algiers, Algiers, Algeria

Vasculitis with antibody to the glomerular basement membrane: about 25 cases

Sihem Oulakrouz

Nephrology, Dialysis and Kidney Transplantation, University Hospital of Beni-Messous.

Immuno-Inflammatory Evaluation In Patients With Psychiatric Disorders

Mohamed Lotfi Boudjella^a, Nabila Naili^a, Abdelkader Bezari^c, Houria Rouaghi^a, Youcef Chadi^a, Sabah Benzaoui^d, Farouk Menzou^e, Lylia Maouche^d, Zohir Boukara^d

^aFaculty of Medicine, University of Blida-1, Department of Medical Biology, EHS TOT Blida

Demographic, clinical, and laboratory features of Patients with Seronegative Primary Sjögren's Syndrome in Western Algeria

Nafissa Mehadjji^{a,B}, Nardjess Ouiekhlef^c, Meryem Yahiaoui^{d,B}, Djahida Achouri^{e,B}, GUERBATO Farah^{a,B}, Youcef BOUALI-Youcef^f

^aSidi Bel Abbès Teaching Hospital

Unraveling a Complex Pediatric Food Allergy: CMPA, Alpha-Gal, and PR-10–Mediated PFAS

Dhouha Krir^{1,2}, Imen Zamali^{1,2,3}, Youssr Galai^{1,4}, Ahlem Ben Hmid^{1,3,4}, Ines Ben Sghaier¹, Yosra Nasri¹, Hayet Kebaier¹, Hajbi Ouni⁵, Wassila Abdelnadher⁵, Mélika Ben Ahmed^{1,2,3} and Samar Samoud^{1,3,6*}

Laboratory of Clinical Immunology, Institut Pasteur de Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia.

Bird Fancier's Lung in an 8-Year-Old Girl: A Pediatric Diagnostic Challenge

Lynda Sekfali^{a,b}, Reda Belbouab^{a,b}.

^aDepartment of Pediatrics, Mustapha Teaching Hospital, Algiers, Algeria

The Contribution of Molecular Allergy Diagnostics to Identifying Cross-Reactive Allergies involving Profilin and nsLTP : A Case Report

Hadia Boussaha^A, Lydia Lammara Mahammed^{A,B}, Merzak Gharnaout^{C,D}, Reda Djidjik^{A,B}

^aLaboratory of Medical Immunology, Beni Messous University Hospital Center, Algiers, Algeria

Hook Effect in Indirect Immunofluorescence Assay: Always on Alert

El-Bahdja Bouacha^a, Yamina Zemouli^a, Nassima Benachour^a

^aImmunology department of Constantine's university hospital center, Constantine, Algeria.

Clinicobiological and immunological characteristics of monoclonal gammopathies associated with autoimmune diseases: a retrospective single-center analysis of 162 cases

Melissa BELALA^{A,B}, Fatma Merah^a, Reda Djidjik^{a,C}

^aMedical Immunology Laboratory, Béni-Messous University Hospital



Disponible en ligne sur

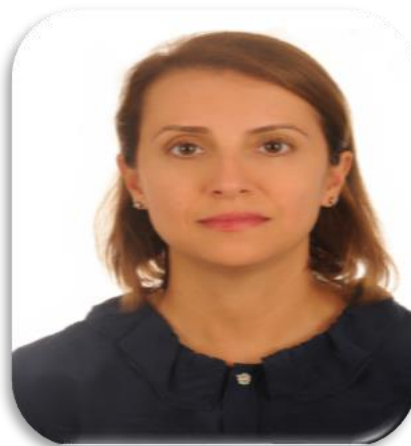
ASJP
Algerian Scientific Journal Platform

<https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/588>



Editorial

Climate Change and Its Impact on Allergic Disorders in the Middle East



Climate change is a global phenomenon that is having significant impacts on the environment and human health. In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), the effects of climate change are becoming increasingly evident, with rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events. One area of particular concern is the impact of climate change on respiratory allergic diseases. In the MENA region, temperatures are rising faster than global average. It is predicted that climatic extremes will worsen in the coming decades¹. Respiratory allergic diseases, such as asthma and allergic rhinitis, are already a major public health issue, affecting a significant portion of the population. These conditions are characterized by inflammation of the airways and nasal passages, leading to symptoms such as coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and nasal congestion. Climate change is exacerbating these conditions in several ways.

One of the main ways in which climate change is affecting respiratory allergic diseases in the MENA region is through the increasing prevalence of airborne allergens. Warmer temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns are leading to longer and more

intense pollen seasons, as well as the proliferation of mold spores and other allergens. This is particularly problematic for individuals with allergies, as exposure to these allergens can trigger asthma attacks and exacerbate symptoms of allergic rhinitis.

In addition to the increased prevalence of allergens, climate change is also contributing to poor air quality. Rising temperatures and changing weather patterns are leading to more frequent episodes of air pollution, which can worsen respiratory symptoms in individuals with allergic diseases. Pollutants such as particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, and ozone can irritate the airways and exacerbate inflammation, making it harder for people with respiratory allergies to breathe. Recently we conducted a study in Lebanon to explore the impact of climate change on allergen sensitization. We used the Geiger-Köppen climate classification that divides Lebanon in two major zones: a hot and humid coastal plain and a dryer and cooler North and Inland. We found an increase sensitization to trees and molds in the respective climate zones but not to house dust mites and wall pellitory⁴.

Furthermore, climate change is also impacting the spread of infectious diseases, which can have indirect effects on respiratory health. As temperatures rise, the range of disease-carrying vectors such as mosquitoes and ticks is expanding, increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases such as dengue fever and Lyme disease. These infections can trigger respiratory symptoms in susceptible individuals and further strain an already overburdened healthcare system.

To mitigate the impact of climate change on respiratory allergic diseases in the MENA, it is crucial for policymakers to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit global warming. Additionally, public health measures such as improving air quality, promoting green spaces, and raising awareness about the health effects of climate change can help to protect vulnerable populations from the negative impacts of environmental changes.

In conclusion, climate change is having a significant impact on respiratory allergic diseases, exacerbating symptoms and increasing the burden on individuals with these conditions. By taking proactive measures to address the root causes of climate change and improve respiratory health, we can work towards a healthier and more sustainable future for all.

References:

1. Abrahams, D. and Carr, E.R. (2017) 'Understanding the Connections Between Climate Change and Conflict: Contributions From Geography and Political Ecology', Current Climate Change Reports, 3(4), 233-242
2. Dib, L., et al. (2019). Climate change and allergic respiratory diseases: a review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 16(8), 1383.
3. Salameh, P., et al. (2020). Climate change and health in Lebanon: a call for action. The Lancet Planetary Health, 4(1), e8-e9.
4. Carla Irani, Sarah Tahech, Maissa Safieddine. Vulnerability and Adaptation of allergic patients facing climate change in Lebanon. J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL VOLUME 155, NUMBER 2

Prof Carla Irani

Professor of Medicine St Joseph University

American Board certified in Allergy & Clinical Immunology

President Lebanese Society of Allergy & Clinical Immunology

Editorial Board Member Int Archives of Allergy & Immunology

