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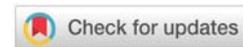
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Editorial

Diagnosis of the pathophysiology of chronic mucosal diseases of allergic rhinitis, asthma and otitis media as seen by an otolaryngologist

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Abbreviations

ETD: Eustachian Tube Dysfunction; SPT: Skin Prick Test; ITD: Intradermal Skin Testing; ECP: Eosinophil Cationic Protein.

Otolaryngologists, like Pediatricians, often see patients with chronic rhino-sinusitis and draining ears. Surgeons can offer various procedures, from simple tympanostomy tubes to advanced sinus and turbinate operations, in which significant portions of bone and mucosa are removed. The rates of reinfection are often reduced [1] but failures occur.

All agree that surgery would rarely be necessary if early identification of the underlying pathophysiology could guide preventative treatment. Allergic reactions can affect any organ, including the eyes, nose and sinuses, middle ears and mastoids, pharynx and larynx, lower airway, skin and gut. The middle ear and sinuses are embryologically homologous [2]. The 2016 AAO-HNS guidelines [3] emphasize the “unified airway” of respiratory mucosa linking the mastoid sinuses, middle ears, Eustachian tubes, nose and sinuses with the pharynx, larynx and lower airway with similar cellular responses leading to inflammation. They state that the middle ear is part of the unified airway, and “like other parts of respiratory mucosa, the mucosa lining the middle ear cleft is capable of an allergic response” [3].

The answer to the question regarding recurrent Eustachian Tube Dysfunction (ETD), sinusitis and polyps require an understanding of the Th1 and Th2 helper cell pathophysiology

of the mucous membrane itself. Allergy, a Th2 response, adds unique co-morbidity and is by far greater risk for inflammation than any other identified factors [4]. The bacteria cultured are opportunists.

In the mucosa of allergic individuals, the sinuses and middle ear have all been shown to have degranulating mast cells and eosinophils [4]. which are genetically programmed to be *hyperreactive* On exposure to an allergen, these cells activate and participate in a type I IgE-mediated Th-2 driven inflammatory reaction [5]. Atopy involves a Th2 response whose related symptoms are deemed “allergic” [6]. They release various inflammatory mediators that create an environment of mucostasis, bacterial overgrowth, and chronic inflammation [7]. This Th2 response uniquely adds co-morbidity and is a much greater risk for inflammation than any other identified factor [4]. Indeed, the pathophysiology of allergic rhinitis, chronic sinusitis, asthma and ETD are associated with positive *in vivo* or *in vitro* tests for IgE mediated hypersensitivity [7,8].

Atopy has been defined as “the propensity of an individual to develop IgE antibodies” [6]. Indicators of a Th-2 driven, IgE-mediated inflammatory allergic response are mast cells [9] with their mediator tryptase and degranulating eosinophils [10]. Both are present in a majority of ears with chronic effusion [10] – as well as in the sinuses and lungs of allergic individuals. Their actions predispose allergic patients towards Eustachian Tube Dysfunction (ETD), recurrent sinusitis, often asthma and nasal polyps. Data representing over 1.4 billion pediatric visits¹ and a meta-analysis link allergic rhinitis to ETD and otitis media with effusion [11].

A review of the cells involved in allergic middle ear disease

Some have questioned the causal linkage of atopy/ allergic hypersensitivity and ETD/ chronic otitis media with effusion. First, based on objective allergy testing, the majority of OME patients are atopic [12]. Secondly, the current best evidence supports this association: De Corso's systematic review of 3,010 papers provides an in depth explanation of physiopathology factors linking allergy to increased risk of middle ear inflammation [13].

Hurst and Venge studied 97 children with OME, of whom 81% were atopic [10]. In middle ear fluids, allergic children had significantly higher eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) and tryptase than non-atopic children ($P < 0.001$), indicating Th-2 mediated eosinophil and mast cell activity. Tryptase was >2 mg/l in 64% (23/36) of atopic patients [10]. As a marker of atopy among patients with non-purulent effusion, ECP had a positive predictive value of 97.1% and a diagnostic sensitivity of 86% [10]. Cell kinetics would suggest that these elevated levels of ECP and tryptase produce an active inflammatory process [14].

Testing and Therapy

The optimal therapy for an allergic condition is successful hypo-sensitization immunotherapy [15]. Treatment success begins with accurate allergy tests that establish the correct diagnosis – but tests are imperfect. Clinicians see patients with typical symptoms and signs of allergy, who respond to allergy medications but are reportedly negative upon allergy testing.

The basic question underlying this conundrum is: What type of allergy testing was done? Skin Prick Tests (SPT) introduce antigen at approximately 1:65,000 w/v. Intradermal Dilution Testing (IDT) injects antigens diluted 5-fold, from 1:65,000 to 1:500 w/v. The stronger antigen concentrations used in IDT promise greater sensitivity than SPT.

Our recent report of 371 patients, comparing SPT and IDT test results and treatment outcomes provided evidence that IDT offers superior sensitivity, no false-positive results [16]. We found that of the 3133 positive IDT antigen tests, only 12% (365) were detectable by SPT. IDT identified an additional 6.9 allergens per patient (Figure 1). Adding IDT tests following negative SPT more than tripled the number of detected allergens, doubled the number of people successfully treated with immunotherapy and increased the number of children diagnosed as being allergic by 58% [16]. Treatment outcomes showed equal improvement in the “high-sensitivity” and the “low-sensitivity” (SPT-negative, suspected false-positive) groups. Importantly, there was no difference in the failure rates between groups (5.1% vs. 5.7%). The results of this study support our hypothesis: The increased sensitivity of IDT compared to SPT is clinically relevant in patients with classic allergic diseases of chronic rhinitis, ETD and asthma.

Reliance on the insensitive SPT may explain why many otolaryngologists find their *clinical* impression of allergy is

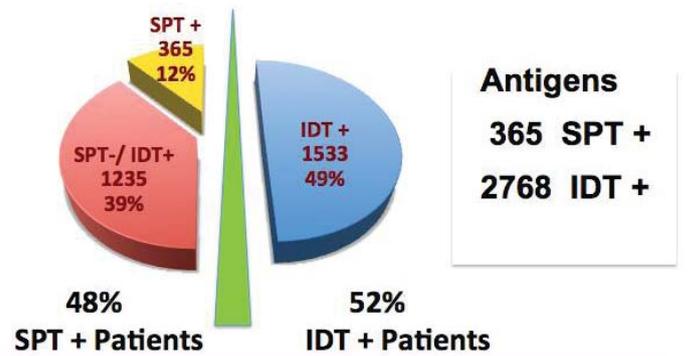


Figure 1: Effect of adding IDT to SPT total of 3133 Allergens Discovered. IDT identified 1235 more treatable allergens among SPT+ patients (groups D&E) than did SPT alone (365) (Chi-Square $p < 0.001$, 95% CI: -0.47, -0.36), (odds ratio 0.09; 95%CI: 0.05 to 0.15).

often not supported by skin testing. Thus, their patients are termed “chronic, non-allergic” and they doubt their diagnostic acumen. This can also explain why many otolaryngologists fail to include allergy in their differential diagnosis of ETD/ OME, as several authors have documented to be true [7,11,12,13].

Importantly, as therapy is based on the identification of specific positive antigens, patients found to be negative by SPT testing can never benefit from immunotherapy if they are *incorrectly* labeled as “non-allergic”. Physicians need to insist on the best science in order to provide the best therapy.

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