

nologists progress in their academic careers, previously described deficits in scholarly productivity relative to other subspecialties are expected to diminish.

(Am J Rhinol Allergy 27, e131–e134, 2013; doi: 10.2500/ajra.2013.27.3947)

Prevalence of ocular symptoms in patients with allergic rhinitis: Korean multicenter study

J.-E. Lee, M.D., K. R. Kim, M.D., K.-S. Rha, M.D., H.-J. Dhong, M.D., H. J. Roh, M.D., C.-S. Rhee, M.D., K.-S. Kim, M.D., D.-J. Park, M.D., S. W. Kim, M.D., Y.-D. Kim, M.D., S.-C. Lim, M.D., B.-H. Ahn, M.D., J. M. Kang, M.D., J.-H. Lee, M.D., C.-H. Kim, M.D., S.-H. Kim, M.D., H. J. Kim, M.D., K.-H. Lee, M.D., K.-S. Cho, M.D., Y.-H. Jung, M.D., T.-H. Lee, M.D., W. S. Shim, M.D., E.-J. Kim, M.D., J.-S. Park, M.D., Y.-S. Lee, M.D., D.-Y. Kim, M.D.,

Background: Allergic rhinitis (AR) is often accompanied by multiple ocular symptoms. This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence of ocular symptoms and the impact of ocular symptoms on the quality of life in patients with AR.

Methods: One thousand one hundred seventy-four patients with AR were enrolled from 24 centers in Korea. They were classified into four groups according to the Allergic Rhinitis and Its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) guideline and also classified into perennial AR (PAR) and seasonal AR groups. All patients were asked to complete the questionnaire regarding the presence of ocular symptoms, such as eye itching, watery eyes, and red eyes. The correlation between ocular symptoms and the rest of the quality-of-life areas in the Mini-Rhinoconjunctivitis Quality of Life Questionnaire (Mini-RQLQ) was also asked.

Results: Seven hundred nineteen (61.2%) of 1174 patients had ocular symptoms. In detail, the numbers of patients with eye itching, watery eyes, red eyes, and other ocular symptoms were 605 (51.5%), 313 (26.7%), 207 (17.6%), and 66 (5.6%), respectively. Female patients (72.5%) complained of ocular symptoms more commonly than male patients (55.1%). The patients with moderate–severe persistent AR showed the highest prevalence of ocular symptoms. The correlation coefficients between ocular symptoms and the rest of the quality-of-life areas in the Mini-RQLQ were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Sixty-one percent of Korean AR patients experienced ocular symptoms. The patients who were women and had PAR and more severe AR showed higher prevalence of ocular symptoms. The ocular symptoms might have a significant impact on the quality of life in patients with AR.

(Am J Rhinol Allergy 27, e135–e139, 2013; doi: 10.2500/ajra.2013.27.3937)

Epidemiology of IgE-dependent allergic diseases in elderly patients in Poland

A. Bozek, M.D., Ph.D., J. Jarzab, M.D., Ph.D.

Background: There is a growing allergy problem in elderly patients. The epidemiology of atopic bronchial asthma (BA), allergic rhinitis, and atopic dermatitis (AD) was analyzed in an elderly Polish population.

Methods: Subject recruitment was conducted at 16 sites representative of Polish rural and urban areas, and 7124 subjects, including 4176 women with a mean age of 67.5 ± 84.9 years and 2948 men with a mean age of 66.1 ± 7.2 years, were screened. Medical examinations, an original questionnaire, skin-prick testing (SPT) with common aeroallergens, and appropriate serum-specific IgE assays were performed.

Results: Suspicion of atopy was diagnosed in 1900 of the 7124 analyzed patients (26.7%), including 1117 women (26.7% of women) and 783 men (26.6% of men). The average morbidity associated with age and sex in this population was 5.9% (95% CI, 5.1–6.4) for BA, 1.6% (95% CI, 1.5–19.3) for AD/eczema, 12.6% (95% CI, 10.8–14.6) for seasonal allergic rhinitis, 17.1% (95% CI, 15.9–19.7) for perennial allergic rhinitis, and 6.4% (95% CI, 5.1–7.3) for polymorphous atopic disease. The most frequent positive results were recorded for the following allergens: mixed grass, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *Dermatophagoides farinae*, and *Alternaria*.

Conclusion: This study confirms the high prevalence of allergic rhinitis and BA in elderly Polish patients. These findings are comparable with those involving groups of younger individuals with allergies.

(Am J Rhinol Allergy 27, e140–e145, 2013; doi: 10.2500/ajra.2013.27.3920)

The use of postoperative topical corticosteroids in chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps: A systematic review and meta-analysis

M. Fandiño C, M.D., M.Sc., K. I. Macdonald, M.D., F.R.C.S.C., J. Lee, F.R.C.S.C., I. J. Witterick, M.D., F.R.C.S.C.

Background: Topical intranasal corticosteroids (INCSs) are used to control disease symptoms in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis (CRSwNP). The evidence to recommend INCSs as part of the postoperative care is limited. This study was designed to assess the efficacy of INCSs in the postoperative care of patients undergoing functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS) during the 1st year postoperatively.

Methods: We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (1995 to May 2012), MEDLINE (January 1948 to May 2012), EMBASE (January 1980 to May 2012), and the reference lists of articles. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines were followed. Randomized controlled trials (RCT) and cohort studies comparing INCSs with placebo or comparing different types of INCSs were included.

Results: Eleven studies ($n = 945$ patients) were RCTs and one prospective cohort study ($n = 32$ patients). As measured by the standardized mean difference (SMD) INCSs had a beneficial effect on symptom scores (SMD, -1.35 ; 95% CI, -2.05 to -0.64 ; $p = 0.0002$; 3 trials; 137 patients) and polyp score (SMD, 0.53 ; 95% CI, -0.91 to -0.14 ; $p = 0.007$; 5 trials; 223 patients). Compared with placebo, the use of INCSs decreased the odds of polyp recurrence (odds ratio, 0.17 ; 95% CI, 0.06 – 0.51 ; $p = 0.002$; 2 trials; 74 patients). Two RCTs ($n = 105$) and one cohort study ($n = 32$) reported normal adrenocorticotrophic hormone levels postintervention.

Conclusion: INCS use is a safe therapy in postoperative management of CRSwNP patients. INCS showed significant improvement in polyp score, patients' symptoms and significant decrease in polyp recurrence in the first year postoperatively.

(Am J Rhinol Allergy 27, e146–e157, 2013; doi: 10.2500/ajra.2013.27.3950)

The effect of maxillary sinus irrigation on early prognostic factors after endoscopic sinus surgery: A preliminary study

S. Tae Kim, M.D., U. Hee Sung, J. Hyun Jung, M.D., J. Young Paik, M.D., J. Hyun Woo, M.D., H. Eog Cha, M.D., I. Gyu Kang, M.D.

Background: Sinus irrigation has been used to treat chronic rhinosinusitis refractory to medical and surgical treatments. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of maxillary sinus saline irrigation on the prevention of purulent rhinorrhea, extensive

Copyright of American Journal of Rhinology & Allergy is the property of OceanSide Publications Inc. and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.