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Impact of Latex Sensitization on Asthma and Rhinitis Progression: A Study at Abidjan-Cocody University Hospital - Côte d'Ivoire (Progression of Asthma and Rhinitis related to Latex Sensitization)

Background: The frequency of latex allergy is increasing, posing a major health problem. This increase is related to the widespread use of latex materials and cross-reactions between latex proteins and certain foods. This cross-reactivity makes latex avoidance difficult, and latex sensitization is likely to worsen atopic conditions.
Objective: The authors evaluated the role of latex sensitization in the poor control of asthma and rhinitis.
Methodology: An analytical cross-sectional study was conducted on 1860 patients of all ages and genders, followed up for allergic asthma and rhinitis since March 2012 in the Immuno-Allergology Unit of the Cocody University Hospital in Abidjan. Prick tests with native extracts and the European standard battery were performed to identify allergenic sensitization. The impact of latex sensitization on asthma and rhinitis control was assessed by calculating odds ratios.
Results: A high frequency of latex sensitization was associated with asthma and rhinitis. The risks of poor control were related to monosensitization to latex and were even higher in the context of polysensitization.
Conclusion: The impact of latex sensitization on the progression of asthma and rhinitis has been well demonstrated. It is recommended to integrate the latex sensitization status into the therapeutic management strategy of these two pathologies.

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Gentian Violet Modulates Cytokines Levels in Mice Spleen toward an Anti-inflammatory Profile

Introduction: Gentian Violet (GV) is a triphenylmethane industrial dye that is known for its antibacterial, antiviral, anti-helminthic, and anti-tumor effects. Although many studies focused on determining the biological and pharmacological applications of GV, its exact effect on the immune response has not been elucidated yet.
Methods: In this study, we investigate the immunomodulatory effects of GV in BALB/c mice after intraperitoneal injection of the dye by assessing cytokines levels in the spleen.
Results: Our data show that GV-treated mice have decreased levels of proinflammatory cytokines (IL-1? and TNF-?) and increased levels of anti-inflammatory cytokines (IL-4) in their spleens. In addition, IFN-? which can modulate pro-inflammatory cytokine production was upregulated in GV-treated mice.
Conclusion: Together, these findings suggest an anti-inflammatory activity of GV that warrants further studies investigating the potential of GV in immunotherapy.
