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Title: Prevalence of asthma and allergies and family's education grade in Japan

Dr. Hiroshi 31185 Odajima odaji@mfukuoka2.hosp.go.jp MD ¹, Dr. Yuko 31186 Amimoto yuyu@mfukuoka2.hosp.go.jp MD ¹, Dr. Yoko 31187 Murakami murakai@mfukuoka2.hosp.go.jp MD ¹ and Dr. Chikako 31188 Motomura motomura@mfukuoka2.hospop MD ¹. ¹ Pediatrics, Fukuoka National Hospital, Fukuoka, Japan, 811-1394 .

Body: Back ground: ISAAC investigation was conducted in Fukuoka in 2002. To carry out the question about a family's education grade was refused in Japan those days in many cases. For this reason, the report about the relationship between the family's education grade and the prevalence of asthma and allergic diseases is not performed for the report of ISAAC investigation in Japan. After that in the epidemiologic survey in Japan, the report about the relation of the education grade of family and allergy diseases is not found. In the investigation in 2002, since cooperation to answer about a family's education grade were kindly obtained at the 11 elementary school, it is investigated again and reported. Aim: The relationship between the prevalence of asthma and allergic diseases and family's education grade in Japan is clarified. Subject and method: Subject are 923, a first grader and a second grader children from 11 elementary school in Fukuoka. They were investigated by the method of ISAAC PHASE III. The mothers of 11 children were graduated from junior high school, 251 mothers senior high school, and 482 mothers more than junior college. The number of the mother graduated junior high school was small, so we compared the prevalence between the children whose mother graduated from senior high school and those from junior college. Results: There were the statistically significant differences between these 2 groups in the prevalence of wheeze of speech disturbance, exercise-induced asthma, and nasal allergy symptoms. Conclusion: There was a differences in the prevalence of wheeze according to the mother's education grade in Japan. This tendency was recognized even in Japan as reported by other countries.