



FUNDACION
SANTA FE DE BOGOTA

PREVALENCIA DE LAS ENFERMEDADES ALÉRGICAS EN COLOMBIA: tendencias en los últimos 12 años

**Elizabeth García MD
Fundación Santa Fe de Bogotá**

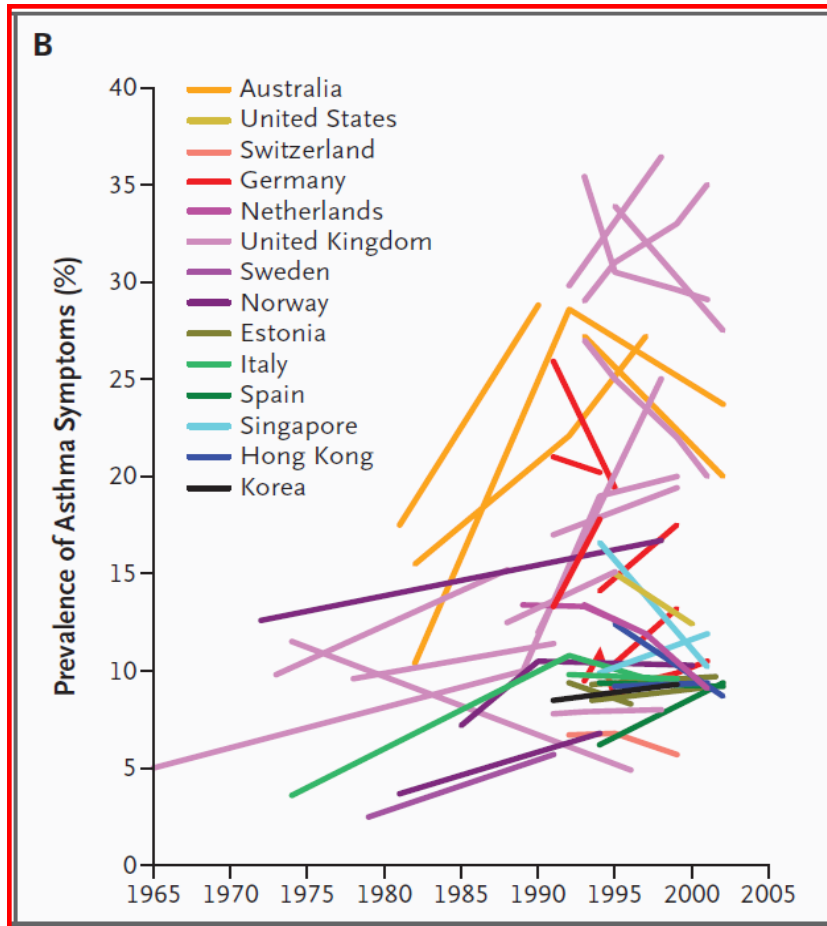
**Cartagena – Colombia
2011**



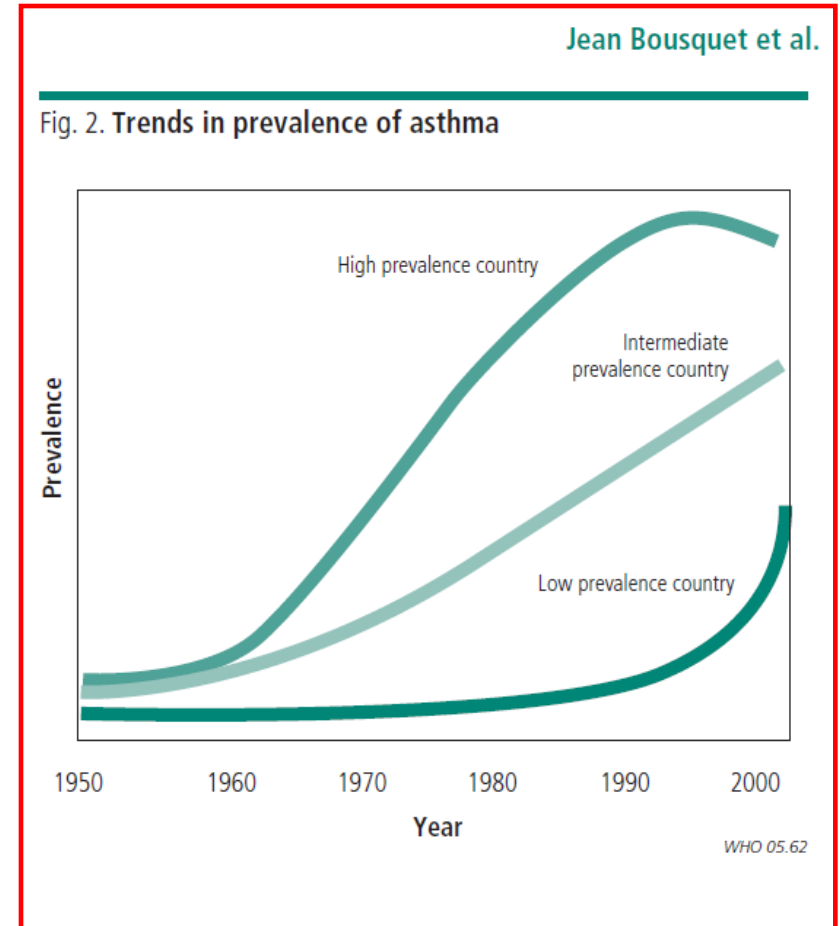
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Asma: tendencias internacionales



N Engl J Med 2006;355:2226-35.



Bulletin of the World Health Organization 2005;83:548-554.

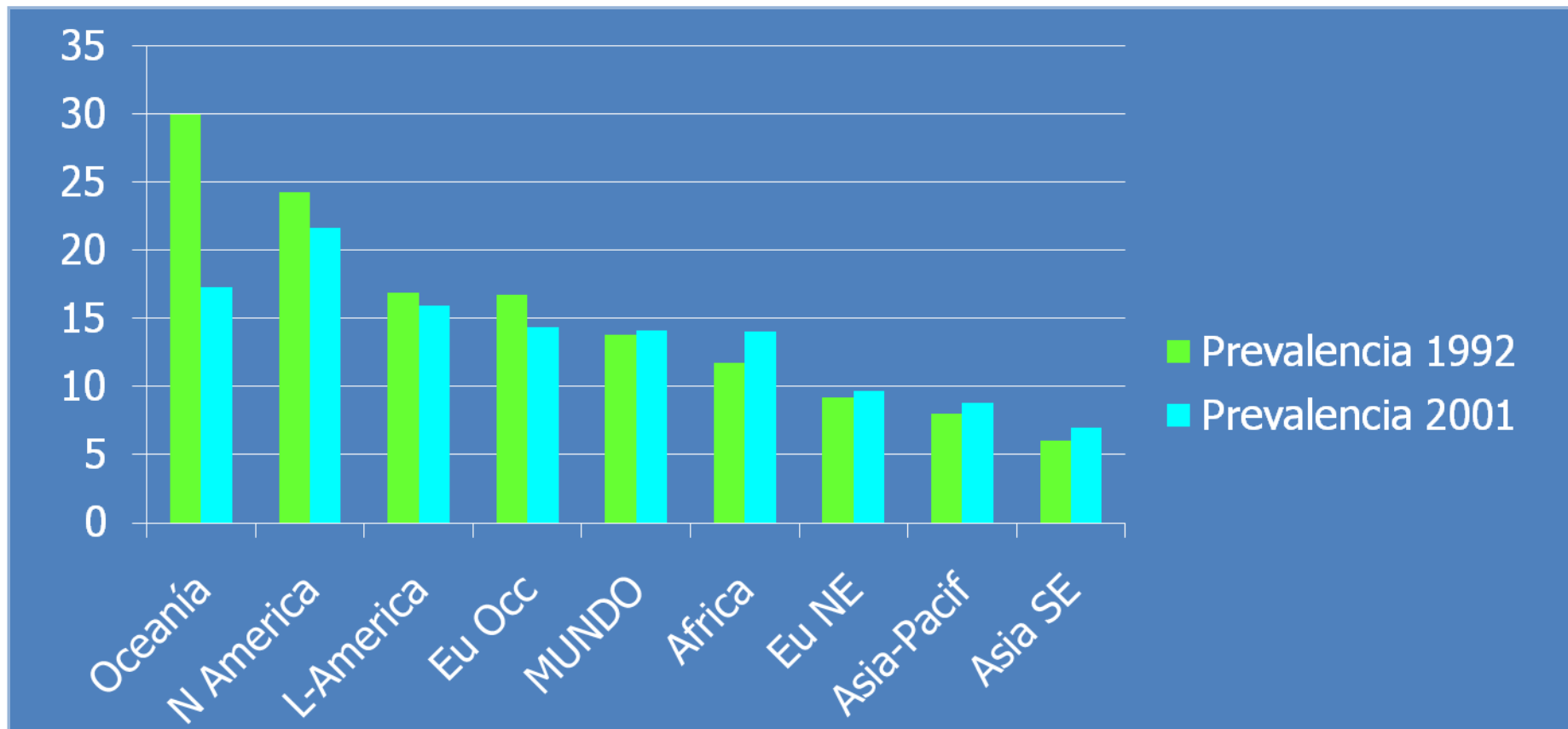


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ISAAC I-III

Prevalencia actual de sibilancias (%) , 13-14a



Thorax published online 22 Feb 2009;
doi:10.1136/thx.2008.106609

Lancet 2006; 368: 733-43

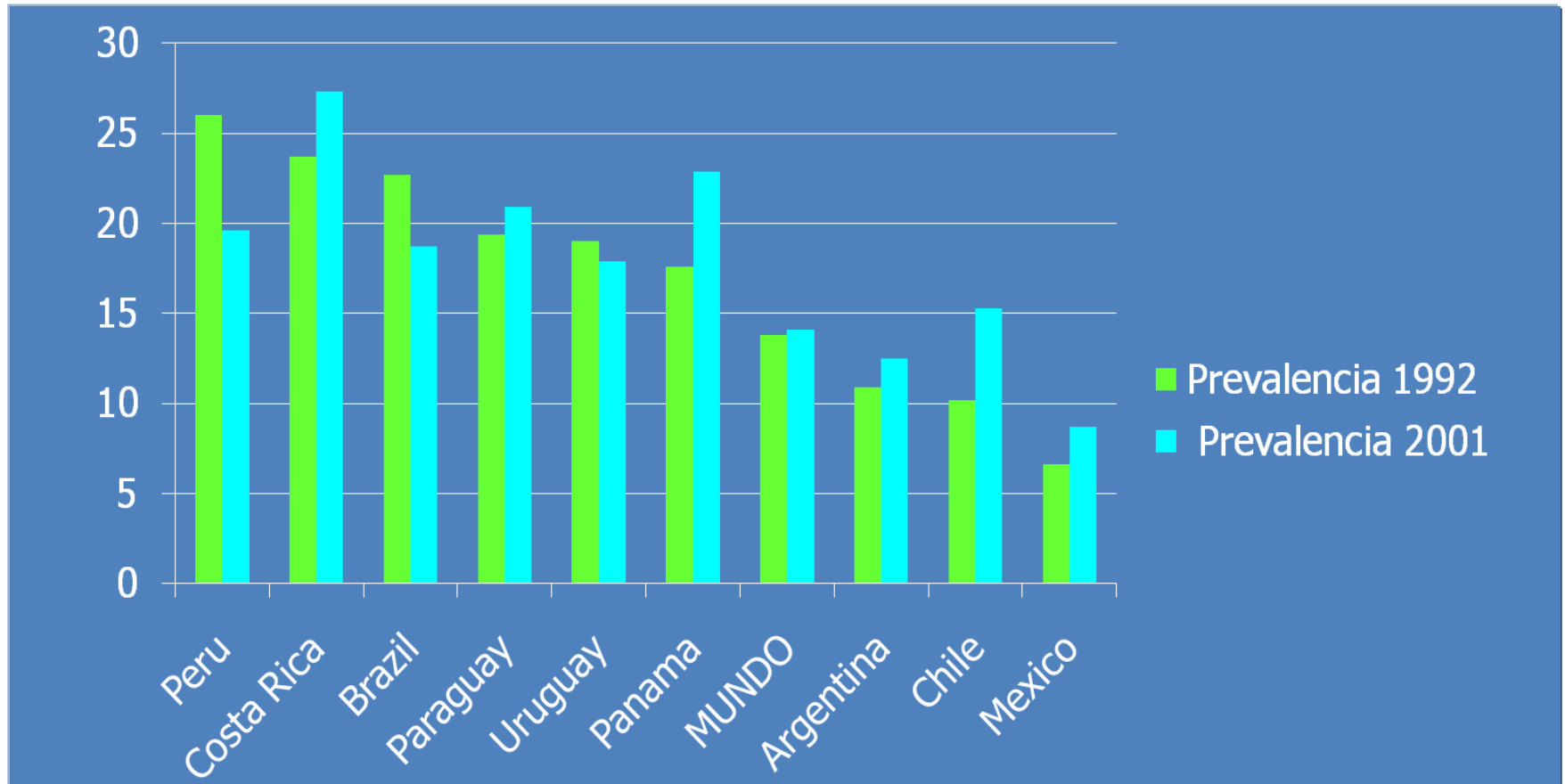
Eur Respir J 1998; 12: 315-335

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ISAAC fase I-III: Latinoamérica

Prevalencia actual de sibilancias (%), 13-14 a



Thorax published online 22 Feb 2009;
doi:10.1136/thx.2008.106609

Lancet 2006; 368: 733-43

Eur Respir J 1998; 12: 315-335



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Asthma in Colombia

Rodolfo Denn
Andrés Cabal
Maria N. Rod
Arcelio Blanc

Background: children in Colombia.
Objectives: To measure patient specific IgE in a
Methods: A national Guardian subject were also selected asthma symptom
Results: In the past 12 months, 3.4%–4.4% hospitalized, and considered to be
Conclusions: Colombia are of importance only

Allergy 2009; 64: 123–148

Original article
Global map of rhinoconjunctivitis and asthma

Pediatr Allergy Immunol 2010; 21: e127–e136
DOI: 10.1111/j.1399-3038.2009.00947.x

Prevalence of Latin American International in Childhood

Background: Phase Childhood (ISAAC) symptoms of rhinoconjunctivitis and asthma. **Methods:** International Three was a cross-sectional study using the same methodology in 98 countries. **Results:** The average prevalence was 14.6% for the prevalence of severe (range 0.0–5.1%) with the highest prevalence in high and low income countries. **Discussion:** Co-morbidity with sub-continent to 4 average prevalence variations in symptoms countries and continents. **Conclusions:** Wide prevalence of severe conjunctivitis symptoms prevalence of severe conjunctivitis with asthma. This global map can be used by professionals.

Solé D, Mallol J, Camelo ISAAC Study Group. Prevalence of rhinoconjunctivitis and asthma in Latin American children – Results of the ISAAC Study Group. *Pediatr Allergy Immunol* 2009; 20: 123–148. © 2009 John Wiley & Sons

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of symptoms among children (LA) considering all centers (93,851 children (6–7 yr-old) and 165,917 adolescents (13–14 yr-old) were enrolled. The mean prevalence was 12.7% and ranged from 0.0% in Caracas (Venezuela) to 24.6% in Cuernavaca (México) to 24.6% in Bogotá (Colombia). These indexes were similar to the Spanish prevalence. In general the prevalence among the Spanish speaking children can be evaluated in order to be compared with the prevalence from the same country.

Allergic rhinitis is a worldwide problem

Journal of Asthma, 47:644
Copyright © 2010 Informa
ISSN: 0277-0903 print / 1365-2075 online
DOI: 10.3109/02770901001001001

PEDIATRIC ASTHMA

Regional Asthma

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¹Department of Pediatrics
²Division of Allergy

³Unit of Clinical Allergy
⁴Department of Pediatrics

Objectives: This study was a randomized, cross-sectional study of frequent sleep disturbance in the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAC) Phase One reported the prevalence of eczema symptoms in 715,033 children from 154 centers in 56 countries by using standardized epidemiologic tools.

Keywords: as

Asthma prevalence as well as between countries and ethnic or racial groups

Pediatr Allergy Immunol 2008; 19: 1
DOI: 10.1111/j.1399-3038.2007.00605.x

Prevalence of current asthma aged 6–7 years in Colombia

García E, Aristizábal OL, Satizábal T. Prevalence of current asthma symptoms in Bogotá, Colombia. *Pediatr Allergy Immunol* 2008; 19: 1–6. © 2008 The Author. Journal compilation © 2008 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

This cross-sectional study of asthmatic children aged 6–7 years in Bogotá, Colombia, was conducted in 1999. The ISAAC Phase One reported the prevalence of eczema symptoms in 715,033 children from 154 centers in 56 countries by using standardized epidemiologic tools. Objective: To update the world map of eczema prevalence after 5 to 10 years (ISAAC Phase Three) and include additional data from over 100 new centers. Methods: Cross-sectional surveys using the ISAAC questionnaire on eczema symptoms were completed by adolescents 13 to 14 years old and by parents of children 6 to 7 years old. Current eczema was defined as an itchy flexural rash in the past 12 months and was considered severe eczema if associated with 1 or more nights per week of sleep disturbance. Results: For the age group 6 to 7 years, data on 385,853 participants from 143 centers in 60 countries showed that the prevalence of current eczema ranged from 0.9% in India to 22.5% in Ecuador, with new data showing high values in Asia and Latin America. For the age group 13 to 14 years, data on 663,256 participants from 230 centers in 96 countries showed prevalence values ranging from 0.2% in China to 24.6% in Columbia with the highest values in Africa and Latin America. Current eczema was lower for boys than girls (odds ratio, 0.94 and 0.72 at ages 6 to 7 years and 13 to 14 years, respectively).

Global variations in prevalence of eczema symptoms in children from ISAAC Phase Three

Joseph A. Odhiambo, MMed,^a Hywel C. Williams, PhD,^b Tadd O. Clayton, MSc,^c Colin F. Robertson, MD,^d M. Innes Asher, MBChB,^c and the ISAAC Phase Three Study Group* *Nairobi, Kenya, Nottingham, United Kingdom, Auckland, New Zealand, and Melbourne, Australia*

Background: In 1999, The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) Phase One reported the prevalence of eczema symptoms in 715,033 children from 154 centers in 56 countries by using standardized epidemiologic tools. **Objective:** To update the world map of eczema prevalence after 5 to 10 years (ISAAC Phase Three) and include additional data from over 100 new centers.

Methods: Cross-sectional surveys using the ISAAC questionnaire on eczema symptoms were completed by adolescents 13 to 14 years old and by parents of children 6 to 7 years old. Current eczema was defined as an itchy flexural rash in the past 12 months and was considered severe eczema if associated with 1 or more nights per week of sleep disturbance. **Results:** For the age group 6 to 7 years, data on 385,853 participants from 143 centers in 60 countries showed that the prevalence of current eczema ranged from 0.9% in India to 22.5% in Ecuador, with new data showing high values in Asia and Latin America. For the age group 13 to 14 years, data on 663,256 participants from 230 centers in 96 countries showed prevalence values ranging from 0.2% in China to 24.6% in Columbia with the highest values in Africa and Latin America. Current eczema was lower for boys than girls (odds ratio, 0.94 and 0.72 at ages 6 to 7 years and 13 to 14 years, respectively).

data on the prevalence of eczema symptoms that is essential for public health planning. New data reveal that eczema is a disease of developing as well as developed countries. (J Allergy Clin Immunol 2009;124:1251-8.)

Key words: Eczema, prevalence, global, children, ISAAC, sex

Estimating the prevalence of eczema is important for several reasons including monitoring disease burden, documenting changing trends, and understanding possible causes by contrasting prevalence within and between countries. Atopic eczema (or atopic dermatitis) is the most common form of eczema in childhood. Atopic eczema manifests as a chronic, relapsing itchy rash that usually starts in early life and, in many children, wanes in severity later in childhood.^{1,2} Not everyone with atopic eczema is truly atopic in terms of demonstrating a specific IgE response to common allergens, especially in developing countries, where helminth infestations are common.³ Yet the term “atopic eczema” or “atopic dermatitis” is still commonly used to define the phenotype of poorly demarcated skin inflammation with surface changes (such as scaling or lichenification), a predilection for the flexures (such as the insides of the elbows and backs of the knees⁴), and association with a personal or family history of

ASTHMA AND OTHER ALLERGIC CONDITIONS IN COLOMBIA: Is their frequency increasing?

Dennis R, Caraballo L, García E, Rojas MX, Aristizabal G, Rondón M, Perez A, Peñaranda A, Barragán AM, Ahumada V, Jiménez S.

- Evaluar prevalencias de síntomas de asma, rinitis y eczema, y niveles de IgE total y específica en una muestra de sujetos con y sin síntomas de asma.
- Estudio de corte transversal en 5978 sujetos de seis ciudades. Para sujetos entre 5 y 17 años, se utilizó un muestreo aleatorio basado en colegios; para sujetos entre 1-4 años, y > de 17 años, se llevó a cabo un muestreo comunitario por conveniencia.
- Muestras de sangre en 855 voluntarios.

This work was supported partially by **Colciencias** grant 2239-459-21557 , and by unrestricted research grants by **MSD-Schering, Astra-Zeneca, Glaxo Smith Kline, Sanofi-Aventis.**



Contraste 1999 - 2010

1999

- N= 6507
- Cuatro grupos de edad:
 - 1-4 años
 - 5 – 11 años
 - 12 – 18 años
 - > de 18 años
- Muestra con mayor precisión por ciudad;
- Análisis limitado a la muestra;
- Definición de “caso” para sangre requería diagnóstico por MD;
- IgE específica: DP y cucaracha

2010

- N= 5978
- Tres grupos de edad:
 - 1-4 Años
 - 5 – 17 años
 - > de 17 años
- Muestra con mas precisión para datos nacionales;
- Análisis con factores de expansión (5 a 17 años);
- Definición de caso requería sólo síntomas;
- IgE específica: DP y BT...y áscaris.

Contraste 2002 - 2010

2002 (ISAAC III)

- N= 9470
- Dos grupos de edad:
 - 6 – 7 años
 - 13 – 14 años
- Tres ciudades: Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali;
- Muestra con excelente precisión por ciudad;
- Análisis limitado a la muestra.

2010

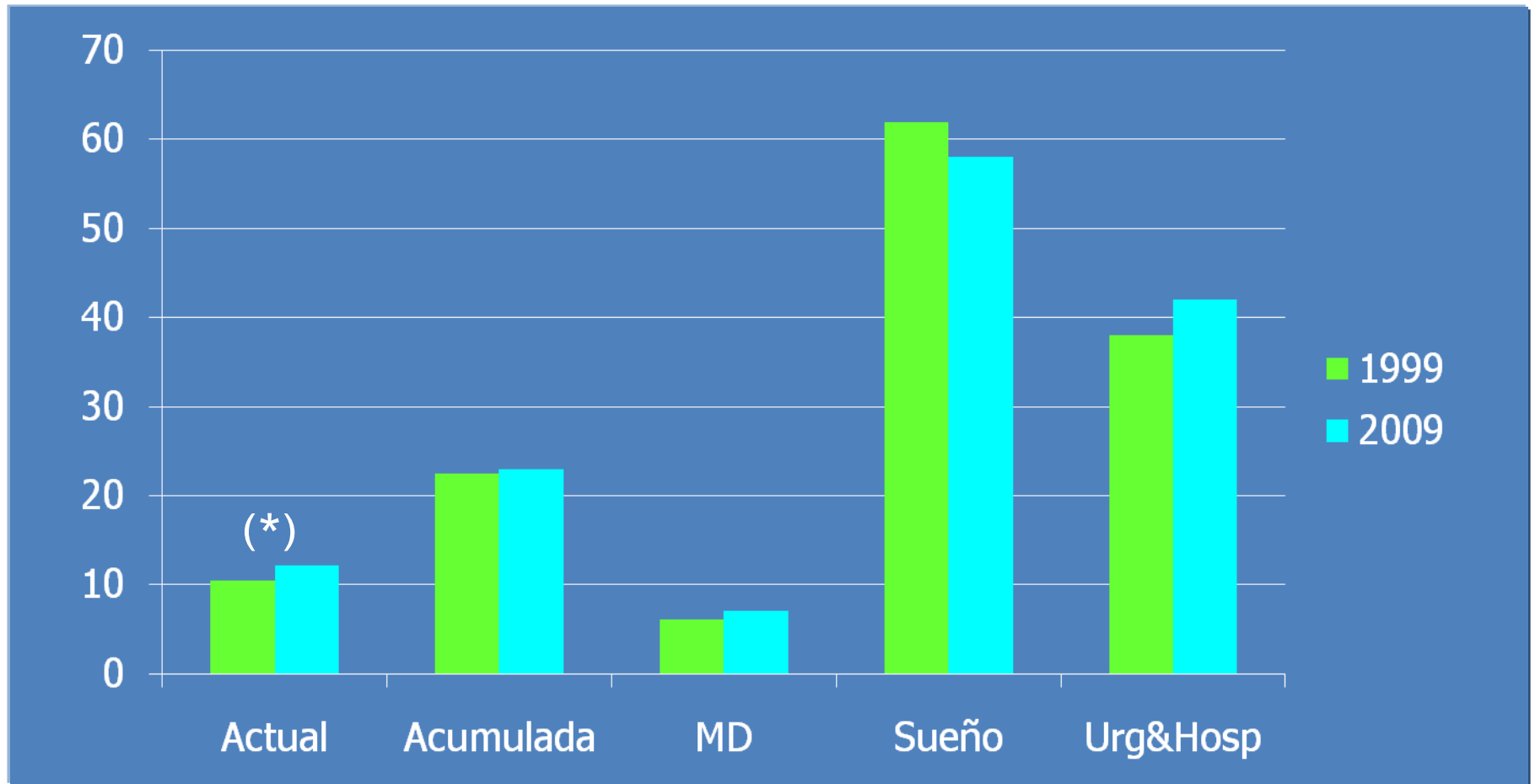
- N= 5978
- Tres grupos de edad:
 - 1-4 Años
 - 5 – 17 años
 - > de 17 años
- Seis ciudades;
- Muestra con mas precisión para datos nacionales;
- Análisis con factores de expansión (5 a 17 años);

Distribution of subjects according to sex, age, education and city

	n	% ^a	[95% CI] ^a	
Sex				
Male	2370	48,52	46,45	50,60
Female	3608	51,48	49,40	53,55
Age, Y				
1 - 4	466	7,09	6,76	7,43
5 - 17	1486	24,83	22,56	27,10
18 - 59	4026	68,08	66,01	70,15
Education				
None	29	0,65	0,40	0,90
Primary	3582	55,96	53,99	57,92
Secondary	1515	29,07	27,12	31,02
Technical	290	5,74	5,05	6,43
University	361	7,92	7,08	8,76
Other	26	0,56	0,33	0,78
Missing	5	0,11	0,01	0,21
City				
Barranquilla	700	8,72	7,98	9,46
Bogotá	2392	54,00	52,00	56,00
Cali	1021	16,32	15,15	17,49
Bucaramanga	453	3,81	3,34	4,29
San Andrés	401	0,51	0,45	0,58
Medellín	1011	16,63	15,13	18,13

^a Weighted Percentages

Síntomas de Asma en Colombia, totales, 99 (n=6507) y 09 (n=5978), (%)

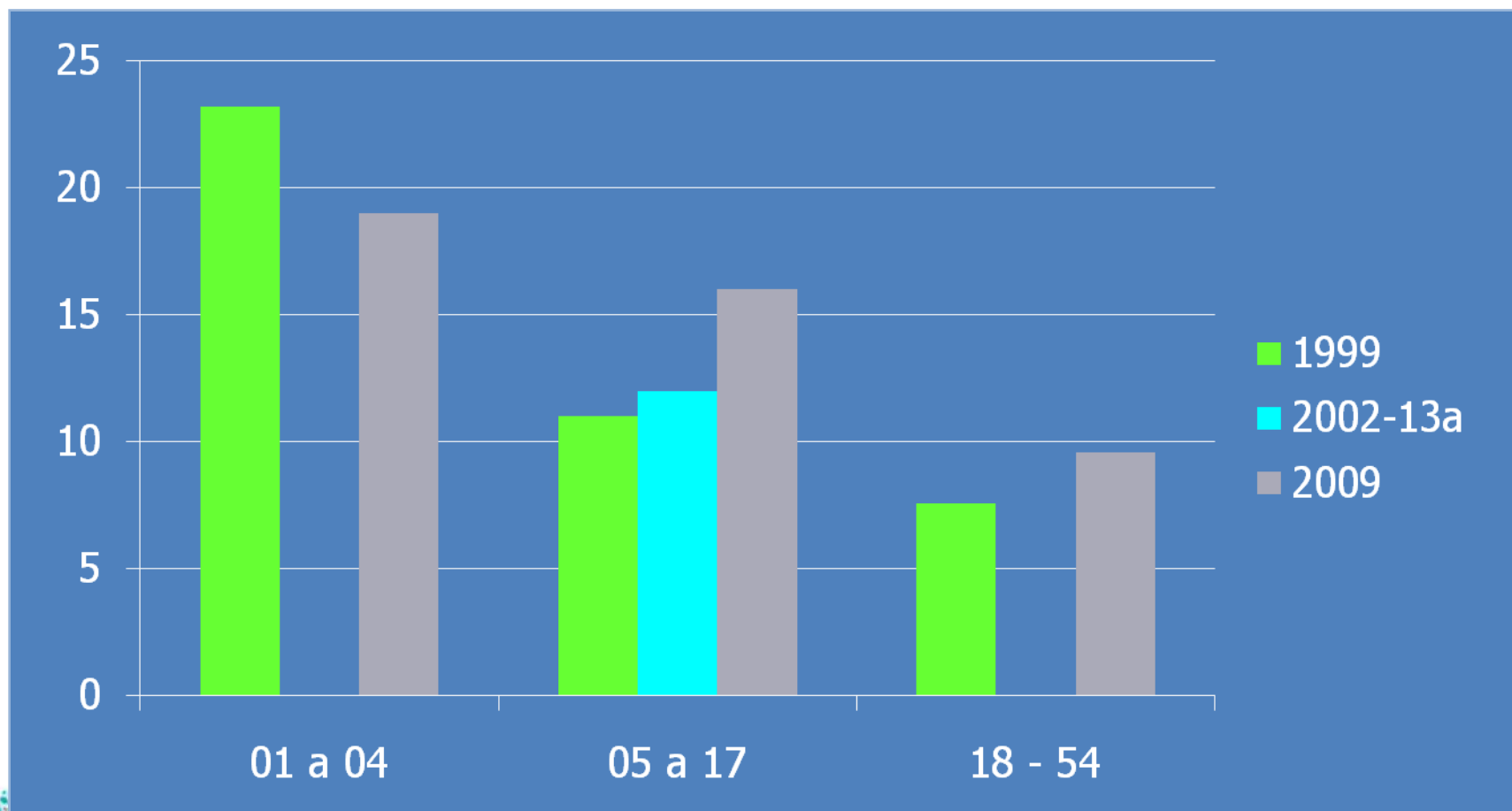


(*) Rao-Scott Chi-Square: $P=0.019$

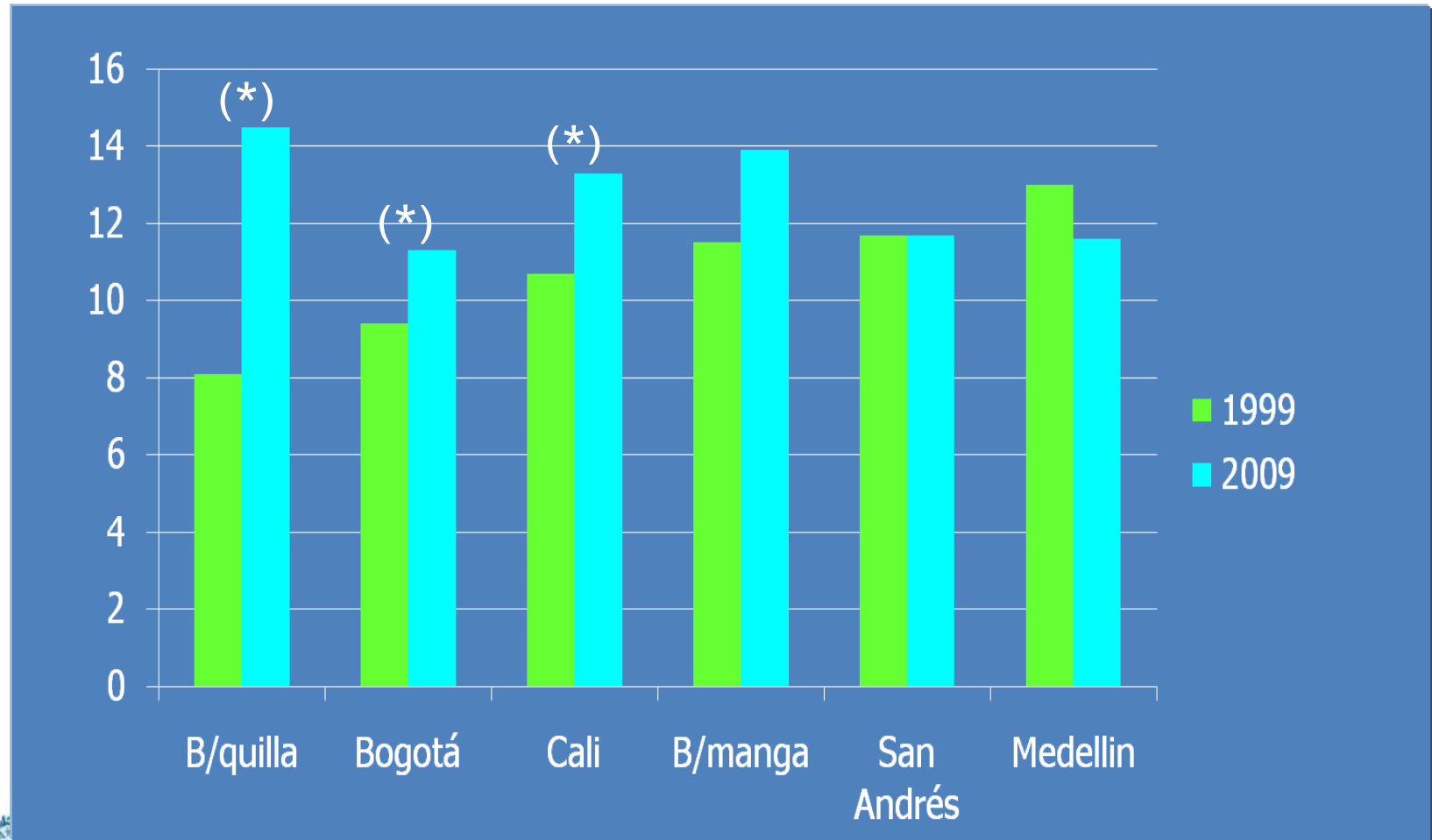
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Síntomas actuales de Asma en Colombia, por grupos de edad: 99, 02 y 09, (%)



Síntomas actuales de Asma en Colombia, por ciudad, 99 y 09, (%)



(*) Rao-Scott Chi-Square: $P < 0,05$

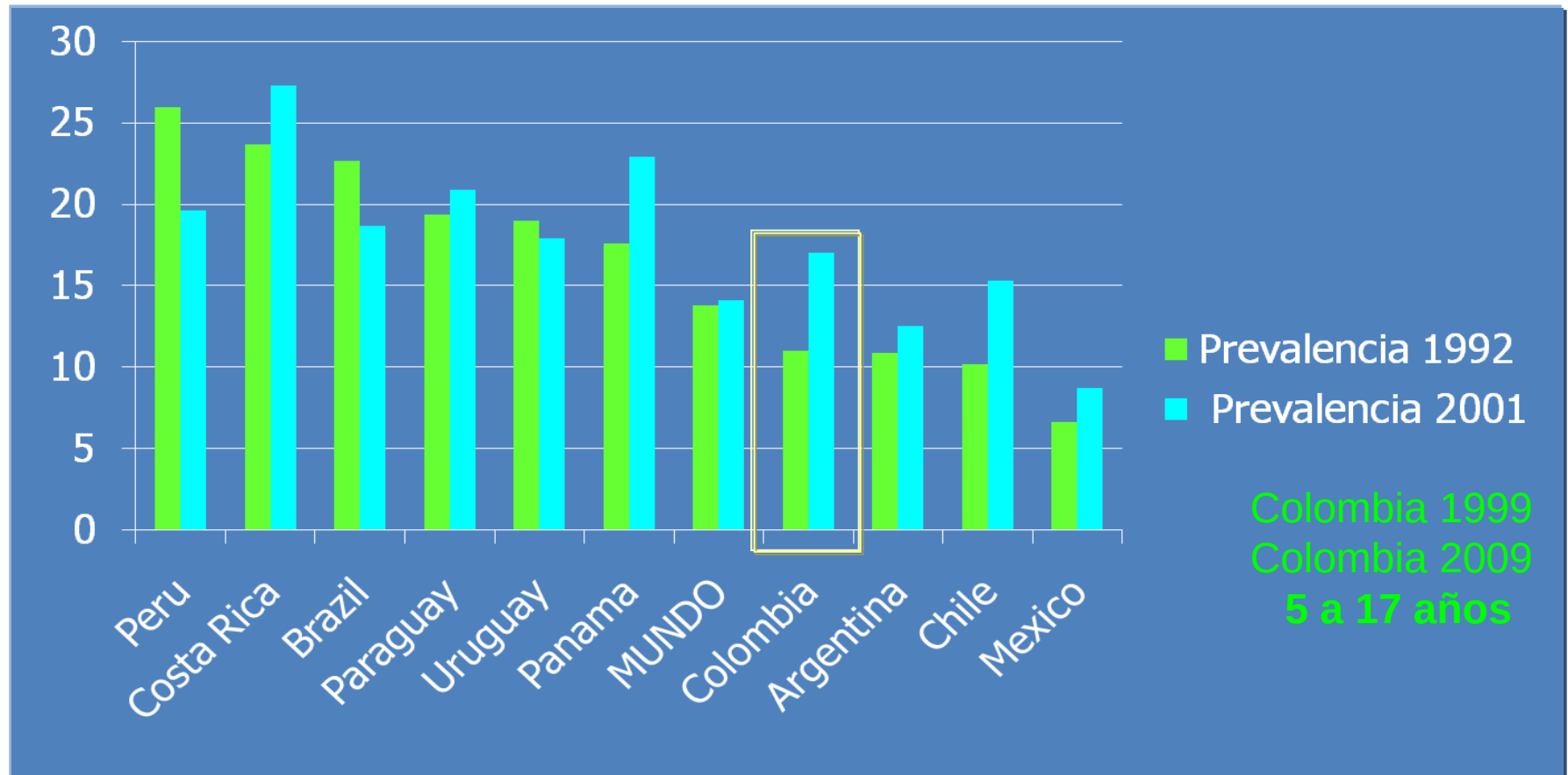


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Prevalencia actual de sibilancias (%), 13-14 a



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Lancet 2006; 368: 733-43

Eur Respir J 1998; 12: 315-335

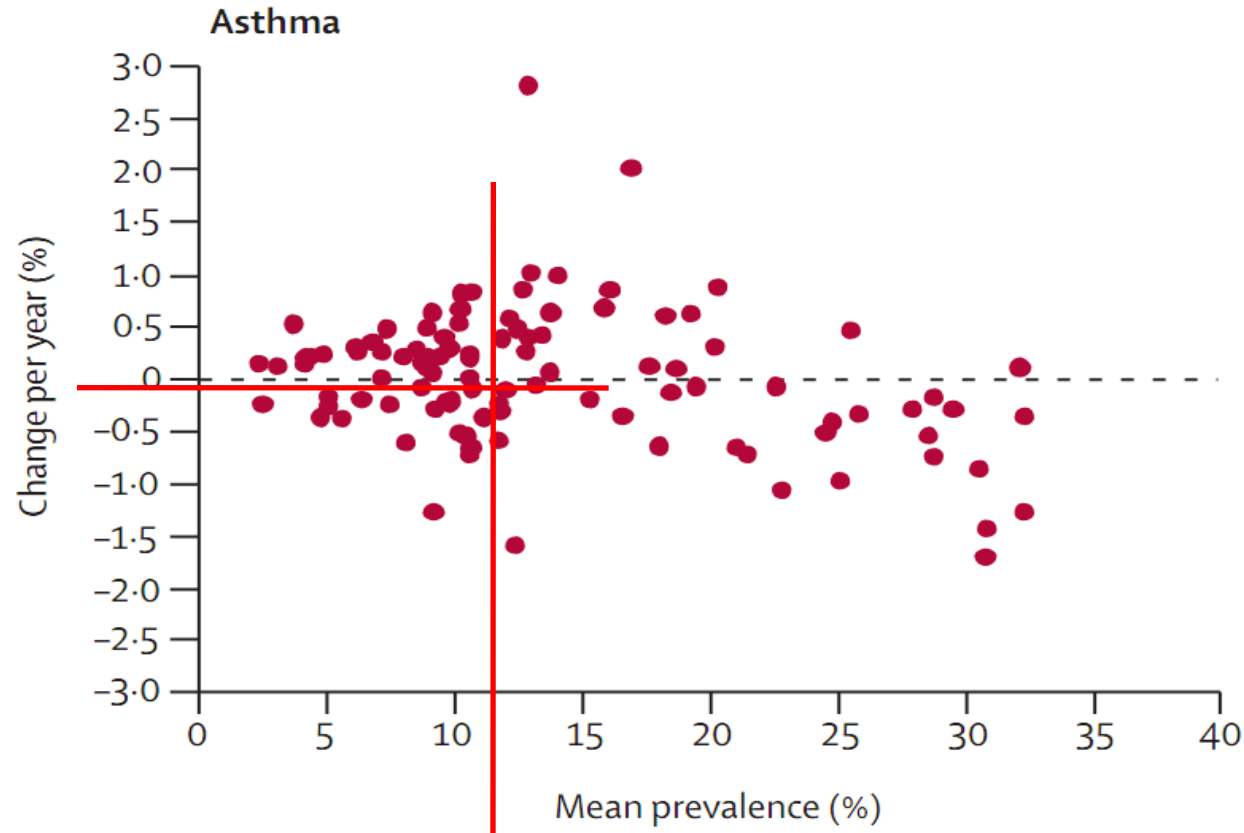


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Worldwide time trends in the prevalence of symptoms of asthma, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis, and eczema in

13-14 year age-group



ISAAC Phases One and Three

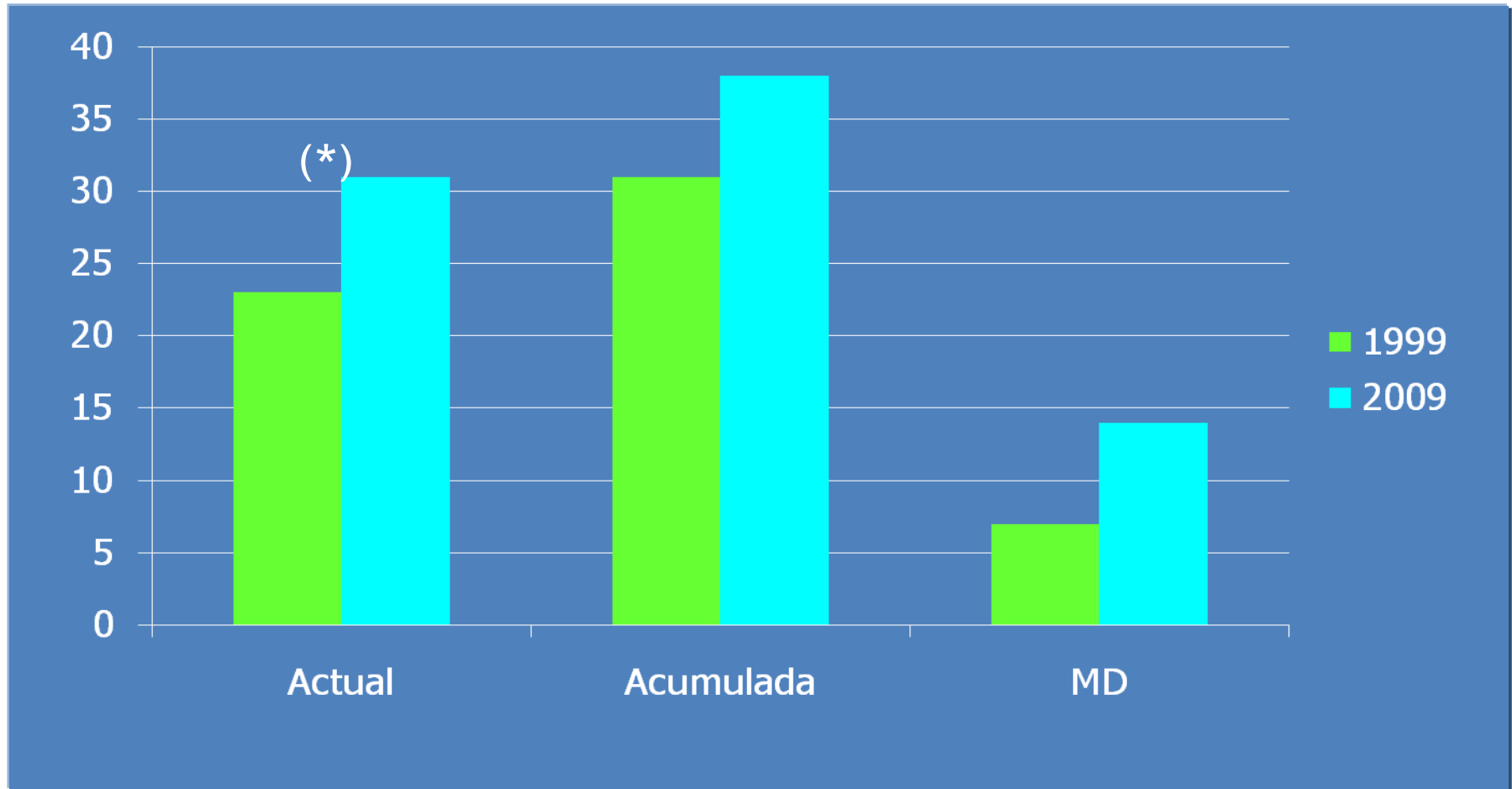
Lancet 2006; 368: 733-43



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Síntomas de rinitis alérgica actual, totales 98-99 (n=6507) y 09 (n=5978), (%)



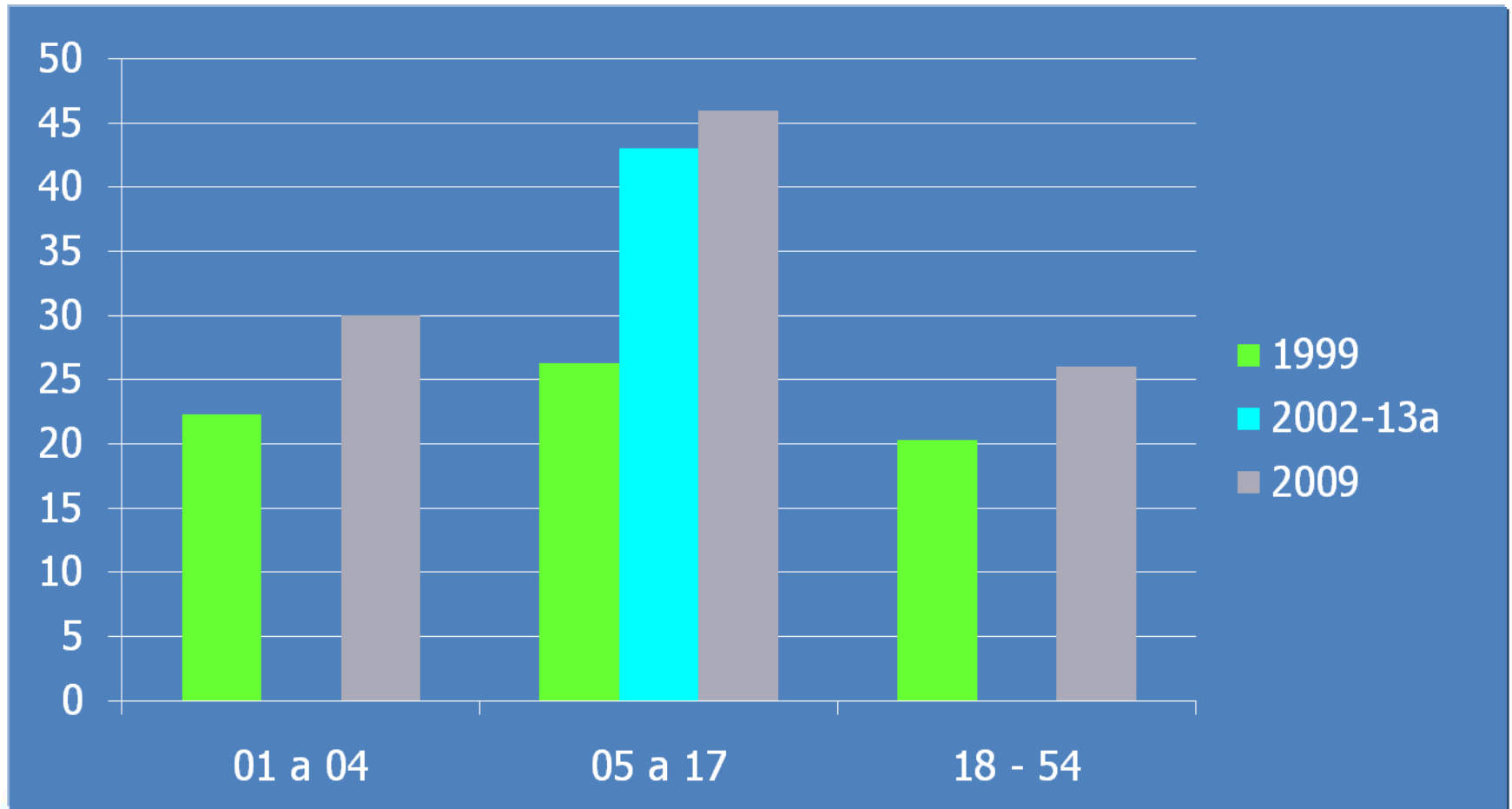
(*) Rao-Scott Chi-Square: $P < 0.001$



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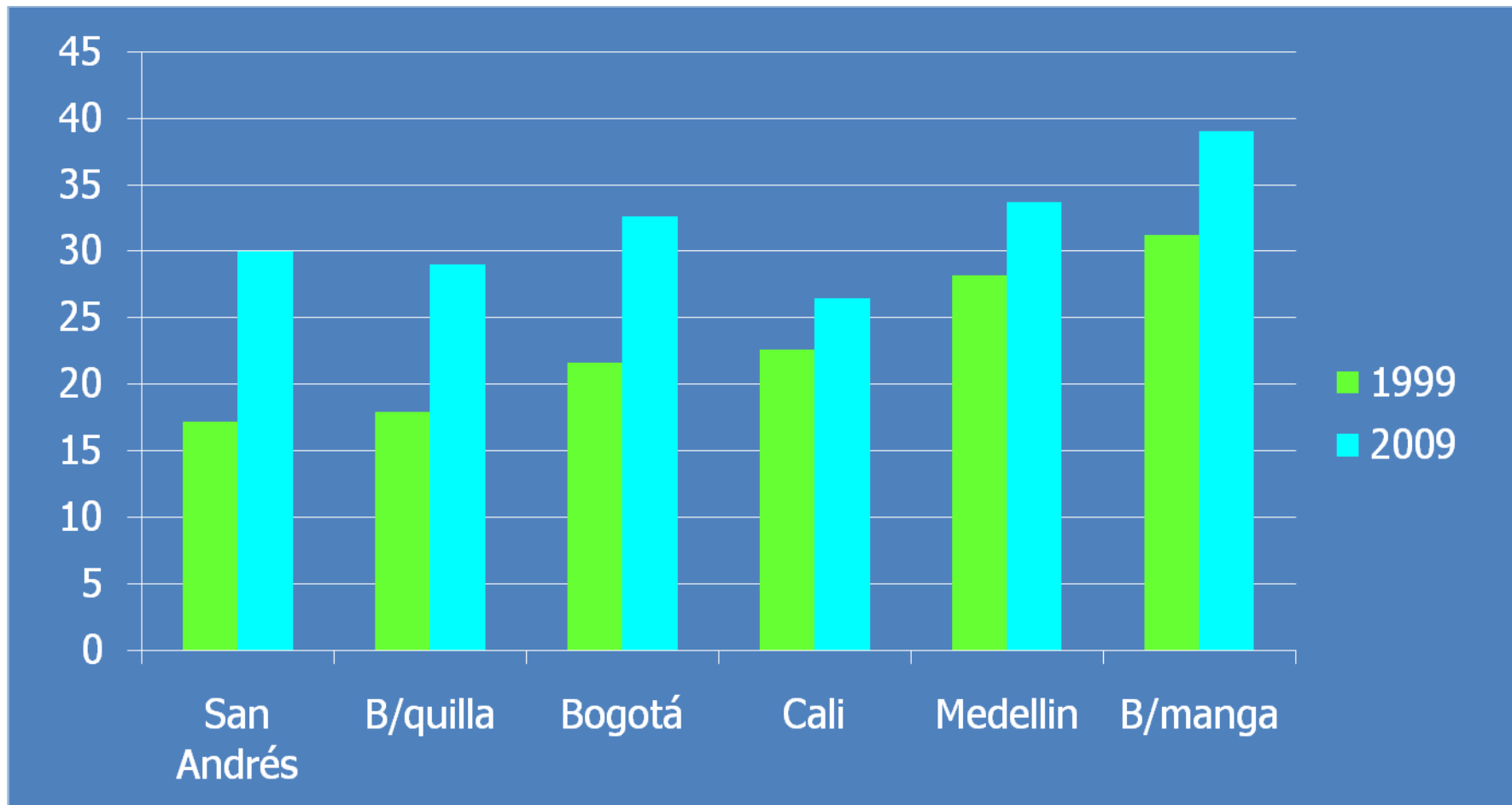


Síntomas actuales de Rinitis alérgica en Colombia, por edad: 99, 02 y 09, (%)



Síntomas actuales de Rinitis alérgica

Colombia, por ciudad, 99 y 09, (%) (*)



(*) Rao-Scott Chi-Square: $P < 0.05$ para los cambios en todas las ciudades

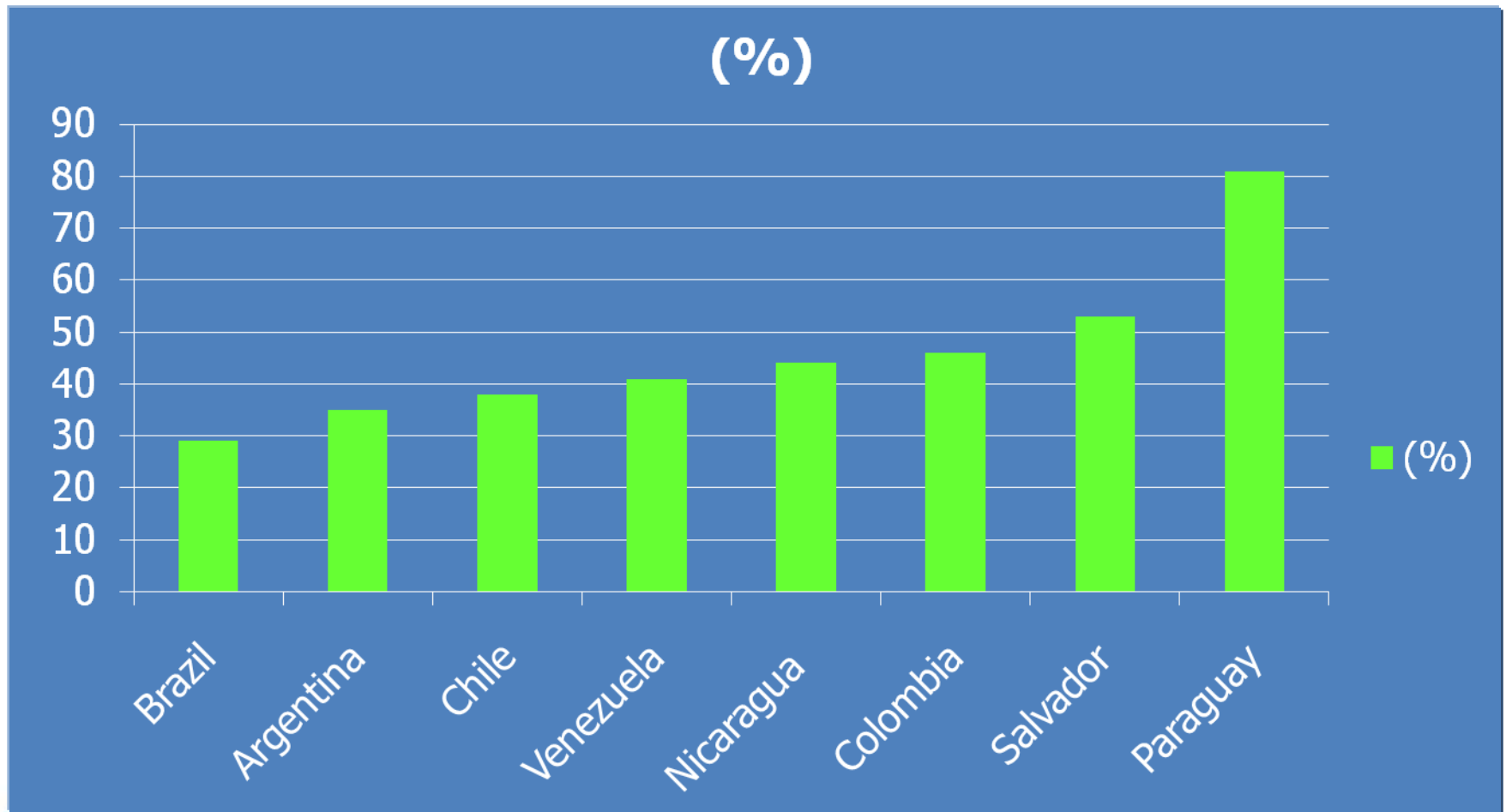


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Síntomas actuales de rinitis alérgica

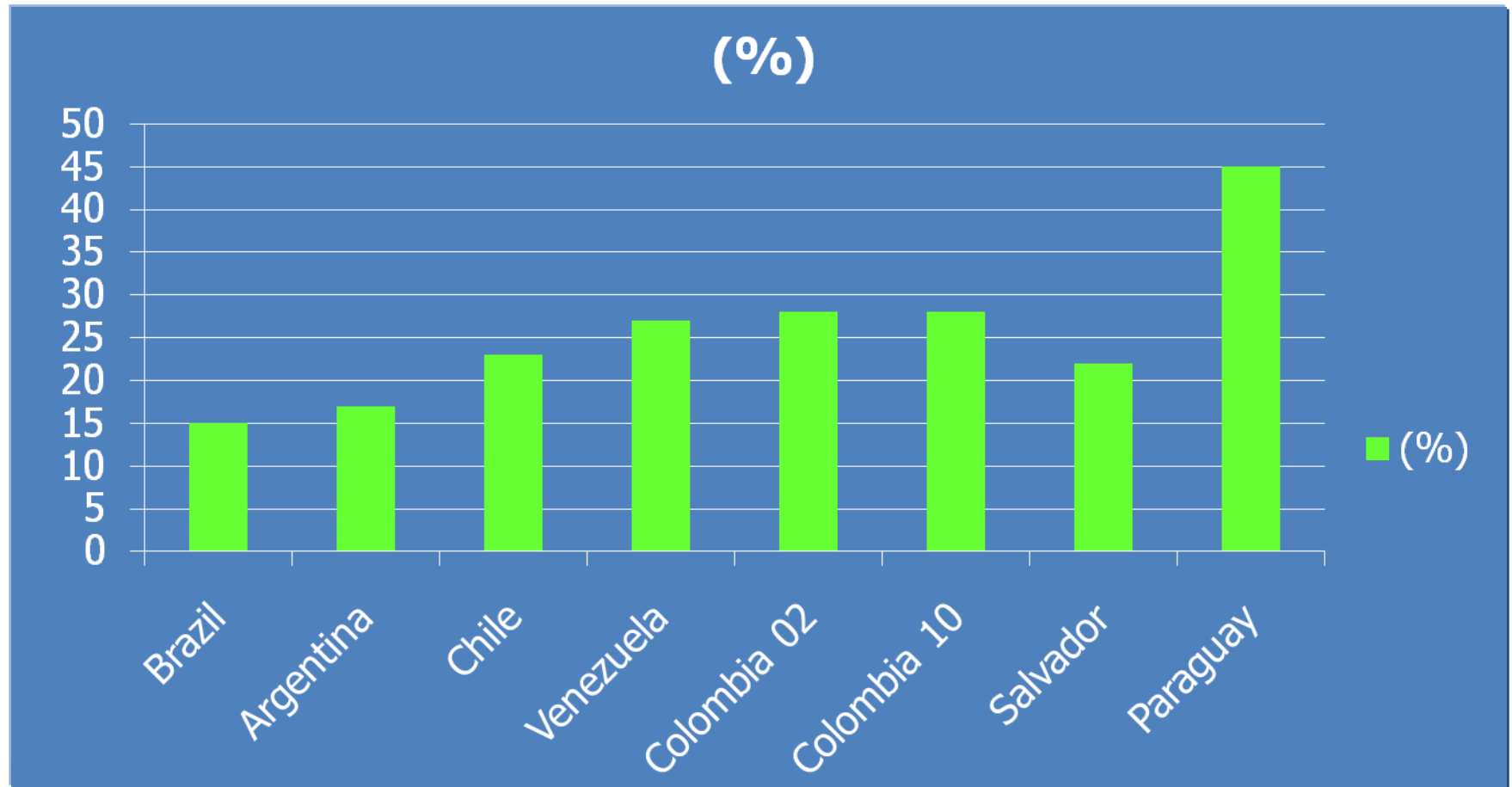
Colombia (5-17 a) vs región (13 a), 02-09



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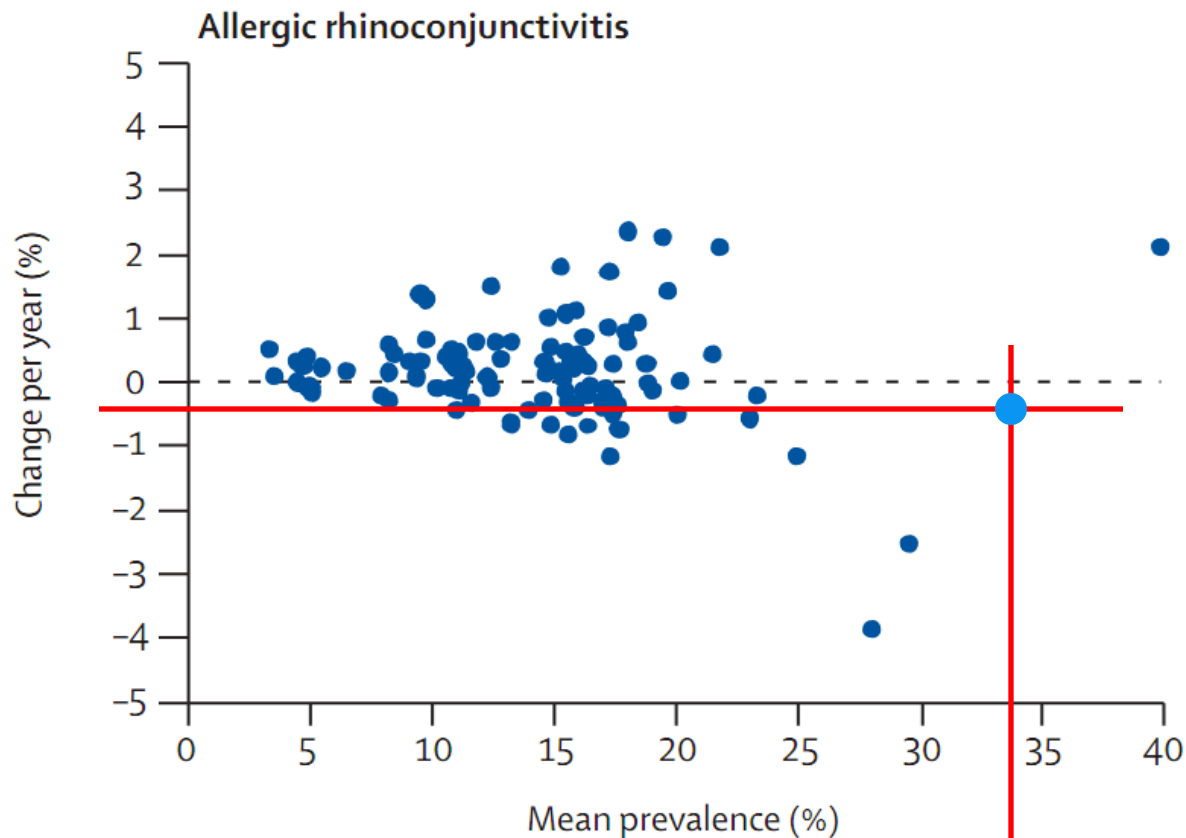
Síntomas actuales de rinoconjuntivitis, Colombia (5-17a) vs región (13a), 02-09



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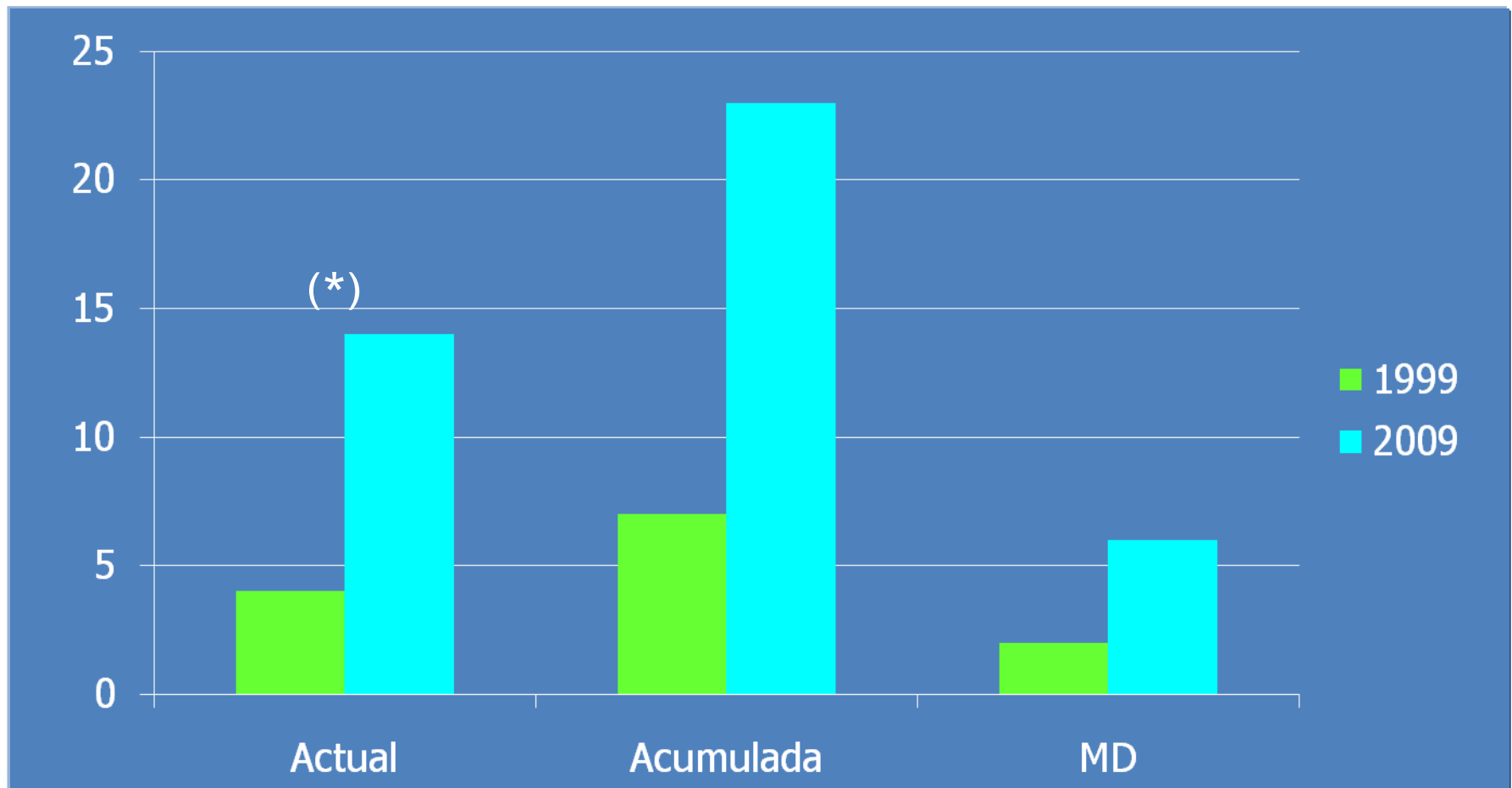
Worldwide time trends in the prevalence of symptoms of asthma, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis, and eczema in 13-14 year age-group



ISAAC Phases One and Three

Lancet 2006; 368: 733-43

Síntomas de eczema atópico, 99 (n=6507) y 09 (n=5978), (%)



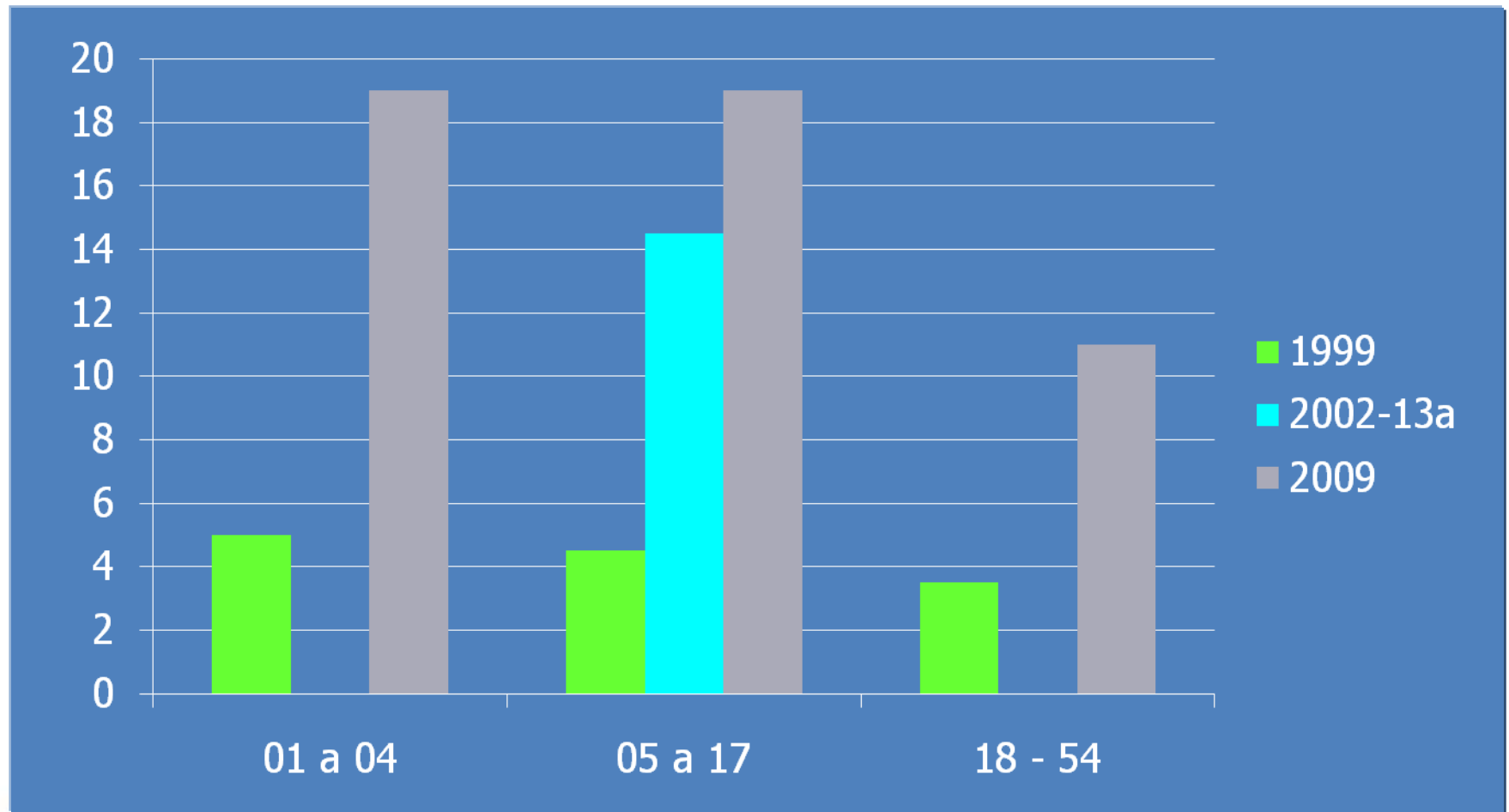
(*) Rao-Scott Chi-Square: $P < 0.001$



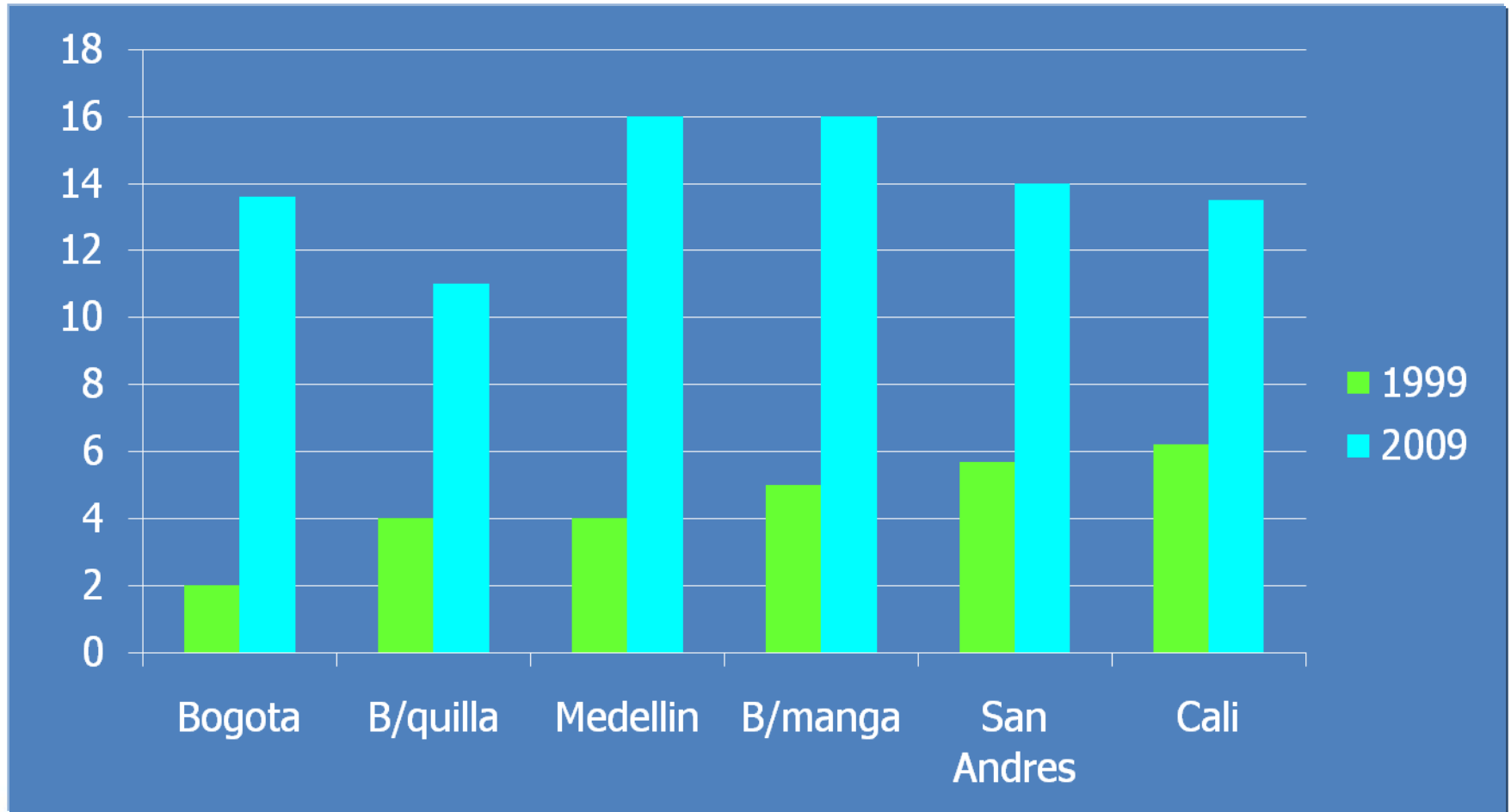
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Síntomas actuales de Eczema Atópico en Colombia, por edad: 99, 02 y 09, (%)



Síntomas actuales de Eczema atópico, por ciudad, 99 y 09, (%) (*)



(*) Rao-Scott Chi-Square: $P < 0.001$ para todas las ciudades

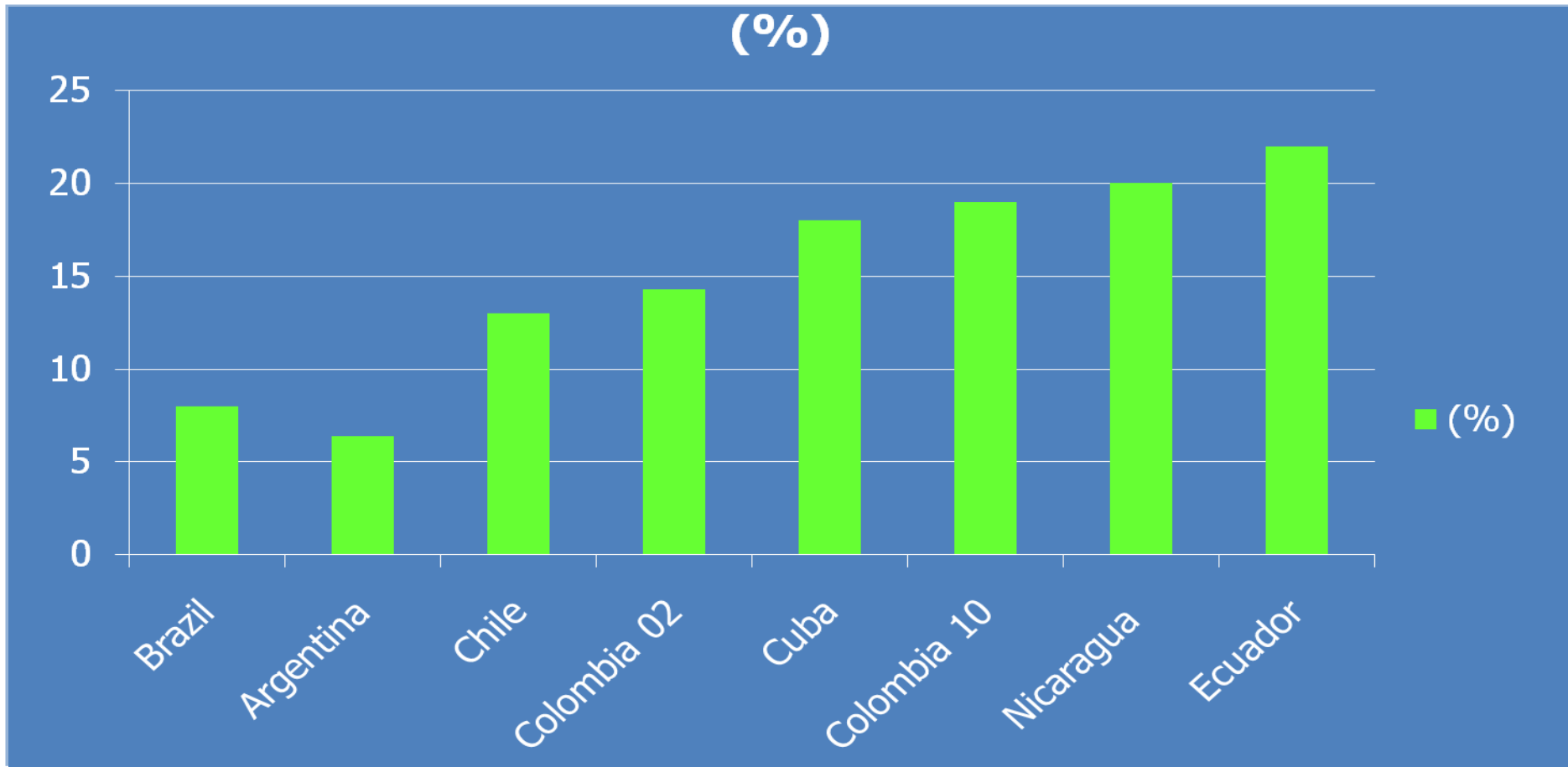


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Síntomas actuales de eczema atópico

Colombia (5-17 a) vs región (7 a), 02-09



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PREVALENCIA DE LAS ENFERMEDADES DE LA PIEL EN NIÑOS DE 1-6 AÑOS DE LA CIUDAD DE BOGOTA COLOMBIA

Evelyne Halpert, Elizabeth Borrero, Milciades Ibañez, Pablo Chaparro, Jorge Molina , Elizabeth García

	Prevalencia (%)	IC 95% prevalencia	
Enfermedades piel	42,8	39,5	46,1
Urticaria papular	62,9	58,4	67,1
Urticaria papular por picadura de pulga	47,4	43,0	51,8
Urticaria Papular por picadura de insectos (insecto no definido)	15,5	13,1	18,2
Dermatitis	13,0	10,8	15,4
Dermatitis atópica	6,5	4,8	8,8
Dermatitis de contacto	5,6	4,0	7,7
Pitiriasis alba	0,2		
Dermatitis plantar juvenil	0,2*		
Dishidrosis mano	0,3*		
Dermatitis perioral	0,1*		
Enfermedades infecciosas	12,3	9,7	15,3

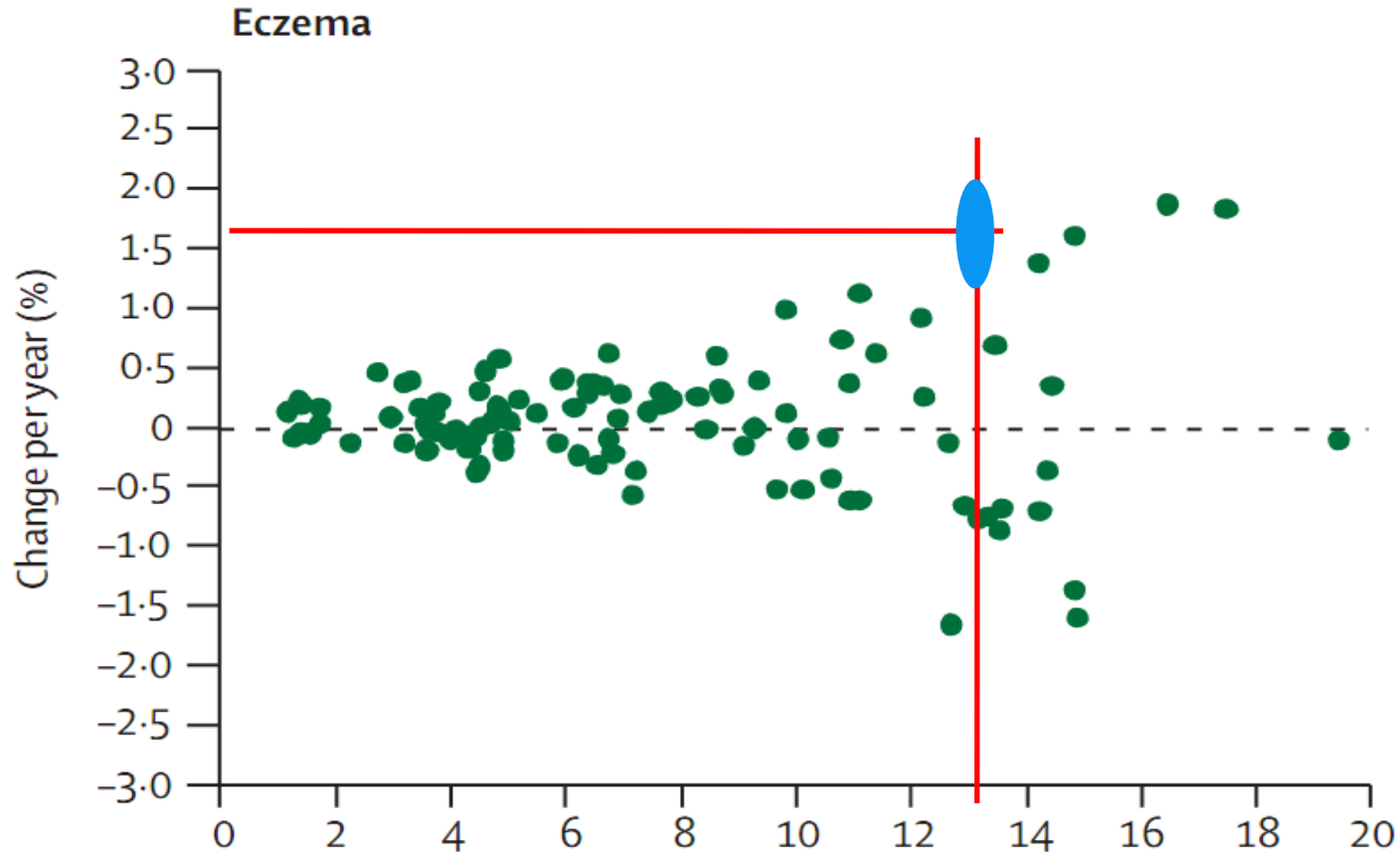
PREVALENCIA DE LAS ENFERMEDADES DE LA PIEL EN NIÑOS DE 1-6 AÑOS DE LA CIUDAD DE BOGOTÁ COLOMBIA

Evelyn Halpert, Elizabeth Borrero, Milciades Ibañez, Pablo Chaparro, Jorge Molina , Elizabeth García

Virales	6,9	5,1	9,3
Molusco contagioso	5,4	3,8	7,6
Verrugas vulgares	1,6	0,7	3,6
Bacterianas	3,4	2,2	5,2
Impétigo	1,7	1,0	3,0
Foliculitis	1,7	0,8	3,7
Parasitarias	1,0	0,4	2,1
Escabiosis	1,0	0,4	2,1
Micóticas	0,9*		
Tiña	0,9*		
Cicatrices	6,1	4,1	9,0
Cicatrices de varicela	5,4	3,4	8,3
Cicatrices	0,8	0,5	1,2
Hiperqueratosis folicular	2,4	1,6	3,7
Nevus	0,9	0,4	2,1
Nevus Spilus	0,1*		
Nevus verrucoso	0,3*		
Nevus hipocrómico	0,4*		
Nevus sebaceo de Jadhasson	0,1*		
Nevus melanocítico congénito	0,1*		
Otras	2,5	1,3	4,6

Worldwide time trends in the prevalence of symptoms of asthma, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis, and eczema in

13-14 year age-group



ISAAC Phases One and Three

Mean prevalence (%)

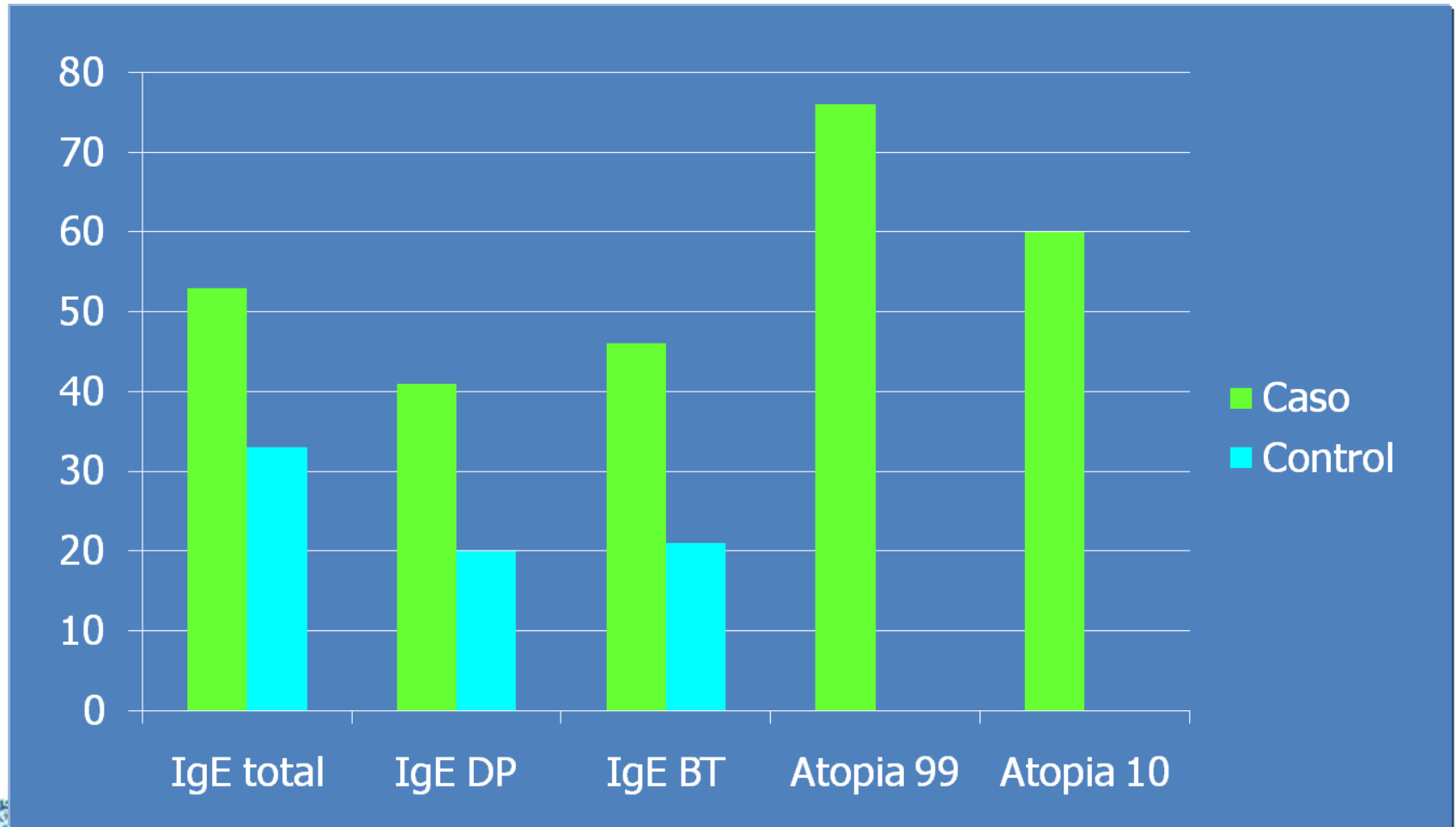
Lancet 2006; 368: 733-43



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Frecuencia de atopía en pacientes con asma y sin ella, y 99 vs 2009



Conclusiones

- Prevalencia actual de síntomas de Asma, RA y EA en seis ciudades de Colombia es moderada-alta;
- La prevalencia de Asma y marcadores de severidad, pero especialmente de RA y de EA, parece seguir aumentando en Colombia;
- La atopia esta muy asociada con los síntomas de asma;
- Este estudio genera información de vigilancia epidemiológica muy importante para Colombia;
- Este estudio mejora el entendimiento de la carga de enfermedad alérgica en el País.