In this issue

Research Article

In 250 Children we Demonstrate that the Transmission of Allergy and Asthma is Chiefly Genetic, Mainly when these Children are Asthmatic

Published On: December 22, 2015 | Pages: 044 - 047

Author(s): Arnaldo Cantani*

There seems to be no unanimity of opinion as to the mode of transmission of allergic disease. According to some, allergy is transmitted as a simple Mendelian dominant. In direct contrast, others maintain that the findings favor a recessive mechanism. Further- more, others suggest that the condition is inherited as a “partial dominant” disorder. An additional analysis ...

Impact of Food Allergies on the Allergic Person's Travel Decision, Trip Organization and Stay Abroad

Published On: December 11, 2015 | Pages: 040 - 043

Author(s): Dano D, Michel M, Astier C, Couratier P, Steenbeek N, SarrP-Y, Bonnefoy M, Boulangé M and Kanny G*

This survey evaluated the impact of food allergy on the allergic person's travel decision, trip organization and stay abroad. Hundred and two persons have participated. Results show that food allergy prevents 14% of respondents from travelling. Of the 81 travellers, 49% gets anxiety and 46% fear from food allergy. Difficulties related to food intake at restaurants wer ...

Review Article
Dietary or Supplementary Intake Modulates Inflammatory Response in Asthma Response in Asthma

Published On: August 20, 2015 | Pages: 029 - 034

Author(s): Yasuhiro Matsumura*

The importance of diet and supplement intake in the onset and development of asthma has been advocated recently, and it may be important in the prevention and management of bronchial asthma. Long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (LCn3PUFAs), vitamins (Vit), choline, and probiotics may be candidates to reduce medication use and provide some protection from risk. E ...
Mini review article deals with the most studied group of chemical compounds – polyphenols – predominantly flavonoids in relation to their allergic immune response. There is clarified and discussed their mechanism of action as well. We emphasized on the strongest inhibitors of allergic reactions - luteolin, fisetin and apigenin, but in the second part the currently stu ...