

Contact Dermatitis 2005: 53: 136–145

9个欧洲国家的欧洲标准系列，2002/2003

——接触性过敏的欧洲监测体系的首次结果通报

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2001 年以来, 由欧盟资金 (合约 QLK4-CT-2001-00343) 支持的接触性过敏的欧洲监测体系 (ESSCA) 开始收集斑贴试验资料。这些资料包含源自 9 个上述国家共 17 个试验中心的标准临床病史和用欧洲标准系列进行的斑贴试验结果。在 2002 和 2003 两年, 汇集和分析了 10,511 例病人的试验结果。病历资料在一定程度上反映了中心的子专业。

最常见的变应原是硫酸镍 (17.3%); 然而, 观察到各国间的巨大差异。秘鲁香脂 (*Myroxylon pereirae*) 接触过敏的患病率 (5.8%), 接近对香料混合物过敏的患病率 (6.4%)。至于对铬化合物的接触性过敏, 两个专注于职业性皮炎的研究中心发现的患病率差异较大 (FIOH 的 2.3% 对 Nofer 研究所的 7.4%)。这可能反映了一个国家因添加了硫酸亚铁而较没有使用这一过敏原的国家获益 (提高了检出率)。

由于差异也可能是因不同的斑贴试验结果判读导致, 因此尚需进一步改进标准化。通过在接触过敏领域建立上市后的监测体系, ESSCA 将实现其加强欧洲消费者安全的目标。

The European standard series in 9 European countries, 2002/2003 – First results of the European Surveillance System on Contact Allergies

W. UTER et. Al.: *Contact Dermatitis* 2005: 53: 136–145

Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Poland, UK,

Since January 2001, the European Surveillance System on Contact Allergies (ESSCA), supported by European Union funding (contract QLK4-CT-2001-00343), has started to collect patch-test data. This comprises a standardized clinical history and the patch-test results using the European standard series, from 17 centres in 9 European countries listed above. In 2002 and 2003, 10 511 patients' test results have been pooled and analysed. The anamnestic data partly reflect the subspecialties of some centres. The most common allergen was nickel sulfate (17.3%); however, large international variations were observed. The prevalence of contact allergy to *Myroxylon pereirae* resin (balsam of Peru) (5.8%) is coming close to the frequency found with the fragrance mix (6.4%). Regarding contact allergy to chromium compounds, different frequencies were noted in the 2 centres focused on occupational dermatitis (2.3% in the FIOH versus 7.4% in the Nofer Institute). These most likely reflect the beneficial effect of addition of ferrous sulfate in one, but not the other country. As differences may partly be due to different patch-test reading, standardization may need to be refined further. By providing post-marketing surveillance in the field of contact allergy, ESSCA will meet its objective of increased consumer safety across Europe.

Key words: clinical epidemiology; comparative study; contact allergy.