



Allergy, asthma and skin conditions – prevalence

Topic	Numbers	Origin	Source
Anaphylaxis			
Incidence general population	– 10 in 100'000 persons per year	CH	Helbling et al. 2004. Incidence of Anaphylaxis with circulatory symptoms. A Study over a 3-year Period comprising 940000 Inhabitants of the Swiss Canton Bern. Clin Exp Allergy. 34: 285–90.
Most common elicitors in children	– 58% foods – 24% insect venom – 8% drugs – Ca. 5% unknown – Ca. 5% other	CH/D/A	Worm et al. 2014. Triggers and treatment of anaphylaxis: an analysis of 4,000 cases from Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Dtsch Arztebl Int. 111(21): 367–75 Hompeš et al. 2010. Nahrungsmittelanaphylaxie: Daten aus dem Anaphylaxie-Register. Allergo J. 19: 234-242
Most common elicitors in children and adolescents	– 66% foods – 19% insect venom – 5% drugs	EU	Grabhenrich et al. 2016. Anaphylaxis in children and adolescents: the European Anaphylaxis Registry. Journal of allergy and clinical immunology 137.4: 1128-1137
Asthma			
Asthma bronchiale children	– 12% of children (> 2.4 % of the general population)	CH	Ballmer-Weber and Helbling. 2017 Schweiz Med Forum. 17(08):179–186
Asthma bronchiale adults	– 6% of adults (>4.8 % of the general population)	CH	Ballmer-Weber and Helbling. 2017 Schweiz Med Forum. 17(08):179–186





Atopic Dermatitis			
Prevalence children	– 20%	CH	Schmid-Grendelmeier. 2010. Update atopische Dermatitis. <i>Medicos</i> . 3: 16–22
Prevalence adults	– 4–5%	CH	Schmid-Grendelmeier. 2010. Update atopische Dermatitis. <i>Medicos</i> . 3: 16–22

House dust mites allergy			
Prevalence general population	– 6.3%	CH	Batard et al. 2016 Patterns of IgE sensitization in house dust mite-allergic patients: implications for allergen immunotherapy. <i>Allergy</i> . 71: 220–9

Insect venom allergy			
Allergy prevalence in adults	– 3.5%	EU/CH	Schäfer. 2009. Epidemiologie der Insektengiftallergie. <i>Allergo J</i> . 18: 353–8
Prevalence anaphylaxis	– 3.5%	EU/CH	Przybilla et al. 2011. Diagnose und Therapie der Bienen-und Wespengiftallergie. <i>Allergo Journal</i> 20.6: 318-339.
Incidence of fatal reactions	– 3–4/per year (0.03–0.48 fatal incidences per million)	CH	Gschwend et al. 2017. Insektengiftallergie. <i>Schweiz Med Forum</i> . 17(08)





Latex allergy			
Prevalence general population	– 2%	global	Deutscher Allergie- und Asthmaverbund e.V. (2013). Latexallergie. Retrieved December 9, 2013 from http://www.daab.de/allergien/latexallergie/
Prevalence medical staff	– 10–17%	global	Deutscher Allergie- und Asthmaverbund e.V. (2013). Latexallergie. Retrieved December 9, 2013 from http://www.daab.de/allergien/latexallergie/

Drug adverse reactions			
IgE-mediated drug allergies	– 30 % of intolerance reactions	EU/CH	Brockow et al. 2017. Ein Leitfaden für den klinischen Alltag. Allergo Journal 26.3: 16-17
Paediatric drug hypersensitivity	– >10%	global	Gomes et al. 2016. Drug hypersensitivity in children: report from the pediatric task force of the EAACI Drug Allergy Interest Group. Allergy, 71. Jg., Nr. 2, S. 149-161.
Most common elicitors	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Antibiotics (Penicillin, Cefaclor, Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazol. Makrolide, other Cephalosporines)2. NSAID3. Vaccines4. Contrast dyes	D	Lange and Sunhild. 2016. Eine allergologische Testung ist immer notwendig. hautnah dermatologie 32.6: 36-42.





Food allergies			
Food allergies in children	– 2–6%	CH	Keller et al. 2012. Sechster Schweizerischer Ernährungsbericht. Bern: Bundesamt für Gesundheit
Food allergies in adults	– 2–4%	CH	Keller et al. 2012. Sechster Schweizerischer Ernährungsbericht. Bern: Bundesamt für Gesundheit
Most common elicitors of food allergies in children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 23.7% Hen's egg – 20.1% Cow's milk – 14% Peanut – 10.4% Hazelnut – 6.1% Wheat – 4.3% Fish – 2.2% Kiwi – 2.2% Soy <p>(8 allergens cause 83% of food allergies)</p>	CH	Ferrari and Eng. 2011. IgE-mediated food allergies in Swiss infants and children. Swiss Med Wkly. 12(141)
Most common elicitors of food allergy in children (1 year)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cow's milk 2. Hen's egg 3. Wheat 	CH	Ferrari and Eng. 2011. IgE-mediated food allergies in Swiss infants and children. Swiss Med Wkly. 12(141)
Most common elicitors of food allergy in children (2–3 years)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hen's egg 2. Cow's milk 3. Peanut 	CH	Ferrari and Eng. 2011. IgE-mediated food allergies in Swiss infants and children. Swiss Med Wkly. 12(141)
Most common elicitors of food allergy in children (>from 3 years on)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peanut 2. Hen's egg 3. Fish 	CH	Ferrari and Eng. 2011. IgE-mediated food allergies in Swiss infants and children. Swiss Med Wkly. 12(141)





<p>Most common elicitors of food allergy in adults</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 14% Pip and stone fruit – 9% Vegetables – 8% Cow's milk – 8% Shellfish and crustaceans – 5% Fruit (cross-reactive to latex) – 4% Hen's egg – 3% Walnut – 1% Peanut 	<p>CH</p>	<p>Eichholzer et al. 2005. Fünfter Schweizerischer Ernährungsbericht. Bern: Bundesamt für Gesundheit: 623-646.</p>
<p>Food allergy related anaphylaxis in children (< 6 years)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peanut 2. Cow's milk 3. Hen's egg 4. Cashew 5. Hazelnut 6. Walnut 7. Wheat 8. Pistachio 9. Fish 10. Sesame 	<p>EU</p>	<p>Grabhenrich et al. 2016. Anaphylaxis in children and adolescents: The European Anaphylaxis Registry. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 137(4)</p>
<p>Food allergy related anaphylaxis in children (6–12 years)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peanut 2. Hazelnut 3. Cashew 4. Walnut 5. Hen's egg 6. Cow's milk 7. Wheat 8. Pine nuts 	<p>EU</p>	<p>Grabhenrich et al. 2016. Anaphylaxis in children and adolescents: The European Anaphylaxis Registry. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 137(4)</p>





Food allergy related anaphylaxis in children (13–17 years)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peanut 2. Shrimp 3. Soy 4. Hen's egg 5. Celery 6. Cow's milk 7. Sesame 8. Hazelnut 	EU	Grabenhenrich et al. 2016. Anaphylaxis in children and adolescents: The European Anaphylaxis Registry. <i>J Allergy Clin Immunol.</i> 137(4)
Food allergy related anaphylaxis in adults	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wheat 2. Soy 3. Celery 4. Hazelnut 5. Crustaceans 6. Peanut 7. Fish 8. Walnut 9. Hen's egg 10. Cow's milk 	CH	Worm et al. 2014. Triggers and treatment of anaphylaxis: an analysis of 4,000 cases from Germany, Austria and Switzerland. <i>Dtsch Arztebl Int.</i> 111(21): 367-75

Food Intolerances			
Lactose intolerance general population	– 15–20%	CH	Keller et al. 2012. Sechster Schweizerischer Ernährungsbericht. Bern: Bundesamt für Gesundheit
Prevalence lactose intolerance general population	– 4–56% (Europe) – 5% (Northern Europe)	EU	EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies (NDA). 2010. Scientific Opinion on lactose thresholds in lactose intolerance and galactosaemia. <i>EFSA Journal</i> 8.9: 1777.
Fructose malabsorption General population	– 2%	EU/CH	Keller et al. 2012. Sechster Schweizerischer Ernährungsbericht. Bern: Bundesamt für Gesundheit





Histamine intolerance General population	– 1% (thereof 80% women, 20% men)	global	Histaminintoleranz. Reinhart Jarisch, 3. Auflage 2013. Thieme
Coeliac disease	– 1%	EU/USA	Catessi et al. 2015. World Perspective and Celiac Disease Epidemiology. Dig Dis. 33:141-146

Pollen allergy			
Pollen allergy (population)	– 20%	CH	Ballmer-Weber and Helbling. 2017. Allergische Rhinitis. Swiss Medical Forum. Vol. 17. No. 08. EMH Media
Progression/pollen-related asthma	– 30% of pollen allergy sufferers	CH	Ballmer-Weber and Helbling. 2017. Allergische Rhinitis. Swiss Medical Forum. Vol. 17. No. 08. EMH Media
Birch-pollen associated food allergy	– 70%	CH	Ballmer-Weber. 2015. Food allergy in adolescence and adulthood. Chem Immunol Allergy. 101: 51–8.
Mug wort-pollen associated food allergy	– 20%	CH	Ballmer-Weber. 2004. Die pollenassoziierte Nahrungsmittelallergie. Ars Medici. 4
Pollen allergy in children (0–7 years)	– 12.6%	D	Schmitz. 2014. KiGGS Studie: Verbreitung häufiger Allergien bei Kindern und Jugendlichen in Deutschland, Ergebnisse der KiGGS-Studie- Erste Folgebefragung. 57: 771-778
Pollen allergy in children (girls, 0–7 ans)	– 10.7%	D	Schmitz. 2014. KiGGS Studie: Verbreitung häufiger Allergien bei Kindern und Jugendlichen in Deutschland, Ergebnisse der KiGGS-Studie- Erste Folgebefragung. 57: 771-778





Pollen allergy in children (boys, 0–7 ans)	– 14.5%	D	Schmitz. 2014. KiGGS Studie: Verbreitung häufiger Allergien bei Kindern und Jugendlichen in Deutschland, Ergebnisse der KiGGS-Studie- Erste Folgebefragung. 57: 771-778
Pollen allergy in elderly (60–70 years)	– 13–15%	CH	Wüthrich et al. 2013. Prevalence of atopy and respiratory allergic diseases in the elderly SAPALDIA population. International archives of allergy and immunology 162.2: 143-148.

Mould allergy			
Sensitisation mould	– 1–10%	CH	Helbling and Dürr. 2012. Allergien auf Tiere und Pilze. Therapeutische Umschau. 69: 253-259
Mould allergy in asthmatics	– 5%	CH	Helbling and Dürr. 2012. Allergien auf Tiere und Pilze. Therapeutische Umschau. 69: 253-259

Specific Immunotherapy (SIT)			
Success in wasp venom-SIT (i.e. no systemic reaction after subsequent sting)	– >95%	EU	Helbling and Müller. 2013. Update zur Hymenopterenengiftallergie mit besonderen Aspekten der Diagnostik und Therapie. AllergoJ. 22(4): 256-75
Success in bee venom-SIT (i.e. no systemic reaction after subsequent sting)	– 80%	EU	Helbling and Müller. 2013. Update zur Hymenopterenengiftallergie mit besonderen Aspekten der Diagnostik und Therapie. AllergoJ. 22(4): 256-75
Side effects: allergic systemic reactions due to SIT (predominantly in introduction phase)	– 5–20%	EU	Helbling and Müller. 2013. Update zur Hymenopterenengiftallergie mit besonderen Aspekten der Diagnostik und Therapie. AllergoJ. 22(4): 256-75





Pet allergy			
Sensitisation to dogs in adults	– 2.8%	CH	<p>Wüthrich et al. 1995. Prevalence of atopy and pollinosis in the adult population of Switzerland (SAPALDIA study). Swiss Study on Air Pollution and Lung Diseases in Adults. Int Arch Allergy Immunol. 106: 149–56</p> <p>Ballmer-Weber and Helbling. 2017. Allergische Rhinitis. Swiss Medical Forum. Vol. 17. No. 08. EMH Media</p>
Sensitisation to cats in adults	– 3.8%	CH	<p>Wüthrich et al. 1995. Prevalence of atopy and pollinosis in the adult population of Switzerland (SAPALDIA study). Swiss Study on Air Pollution and Lung Diseases in Adults. Int Arch Allergy Immunol. 106: 149–56</p> <p>Ballmer-Weber and Helbling. 2017. Allergische Rhinitis. Swiss Medical Forum. Vol. 17. No. 08. EMH Media</p>

