

Levels of interleukin 4 and immunoglobulin E in cord blood umbilical mothers of children of allergic

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The development of allergic disease is a result of an alteration of the natural immunity and body protection mechanisms. It has been described that high levels of E Immunoglobuline in the blood obtained from the umbilical cord are directly related with atopy in children, particularly in those with a family history of allergic disease.

The present trial is suggested to determine the relationship between both Interleucin 4 and E Immunoglobuline in blood from the umbilical cord of healthy children born from mothers with allergic history and its link with the development of allergic disease in the first three months of live. From a universe of 62, just 16 were completed; a 12 of them were from the experimental group. It was not found a significant correlation between the umbilical cord's E immunoglobuline and that from the mother. The greatest sign in the experimental group was the Atopic Dermatitis. The high specificity and low sensibility of E Immunoglobuline could explain why not to find any correlation between high levels both in umbilical cord and mothers blood. Those newborns with detectable Interleucin 4 levels at the umbilical cord kept with the same values three months later, suggesting that those values are much more sensibles as predictors of development of allergic disease in the future.

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Conflicts of interest

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