

P12: Is there an influence of the educational level of the mother on adolescents asthma ? ISAAC Phase III – Environment
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For children parents seem to mostly intervene in their children's asthma. The aim of this work is to precise the impact of the mother school education on asthma of children. This study was realised in October 2001 with the help of a written questionnaire and concerned 1777 students in Casablanca, of an age of 13 or 14 years. For the students interrogated, 28.1 % of mothers are illiterate, 16,8 % have a primary school educational level, 27.3 % of junior and senior high school educational level whereas 15.4 % have a higher level of education, and 11.3 % are university graduated. the prevalence of asthma is 21.5 % where it is 12.4 % in children whose mothers are illiterate ($p = 0.02$). The prevalence of wheezing is 28.5 % in children whose mothers have a high level of education, and 12.7 % in children whose mothers are illiterate ($p = 0.01$). The prevalence of acute serious asthma in this questionnaire is 16.3 % in children whose mothers have a high level of education, where as it is 31.25 % in children whose mothers are illiterate ($p = 0.01$). The asthma is considered moderate to severe in 58 % of children whose mothers have a high level of education versus 59.6 % in children whose mothers are illiterate. These findings detect a higher prevalence of asthma in children whose mothers have a high level of education. On the other hand, the asthma severity seems to be more important in children whose mothers are illiterate.

P13: Impact of smoking on the rhinitis in teenagers. ISAAC Phase III- Environment
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Many factor mainly environmental have been put forward to account for the perpetual increase of the prevalence of allergic rhinitis. The aim of this work is to precise the influence of the parental smoking on the prevalence and severity of rhinitis. This study carried out in October 2001, concerned 1777 students in Casablanca, aged 13 or 14. The father is a smoker in 583 cases (32.8%) and the mother is a smoker in 31 cases (1.7%). The number of smokers in the surroundings of the students is superior to 3 in 3.2%. We noticed that when the mother is a smoker the prevalence of rhinitis is 61.3% whereas it is 52.5% in children whose mothers are non-smokers. The prevalence is 5.5% in the children whose fathers are smokers against 51.4% in children whose fathers are non-smokers. The prevalence of rhinoconjunctivitis in children of mothers who are smokers is 73.8% while it is 61% in children whose mothers are non-smokers. This prevalence is 62.5% in children whose fathers are smokers versus 60.6% in children whose fathers are non-smokers. Rhinitis is considered moderate to severe in 31.5% of children whose mothers are smokers versus 26.1% in children of non-smokers mothers. The prevalence of rhinitis considered moderate to severe is 26% in both children whose fathers are smokers and whose fathers are not smokers. The prevalence of hay fever is 35.5% in children whose mothers are no smokers versus 30.2% of children of non-smoker mothers. This prevalence is 33.3% in children of smoker fathers against 28.7% in children non-smokers fathers.

P14: Parents smokers and asthma . ISAAC phase III – Environment
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In children, domestic pollution in relation mainly with tobacco plays a role in the genesis and seriousness of asthma. The aim of this study is to precise the impact of smoking of parents on asthma of teenagers aged 13 and 14 years. This study was carried out in October 2001 with the help of a written questionnaire and concerned 1777 students of Casablanca, Morocco. For the 1777 students interrogated, the fathers are smokers in 583 cases (32.8 %)



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