S1 **Neurodermitis. Neue Möglichkeiten der differenzierten Ursachensuche für eine nachhaltige Therapie**

Dr. rer. nat. Sabine Paul Comed 05/2007

Die Haut ist feuerrot, schuppt, juckt unerträglich, ist von Ausschlag und Ekzemen geschädigt. Nicht nur für Kinder, sondern auch für Erwachsene sind die regelmäßig auftretenden Schübe einer Neurodermitis zum „aus der Haut fahren". Viele Patienten sind zusätzlich von Allergien und Asthma betroffen und leiden unter Ablehnung, Ausgrenzung und einem geringen Selbstwertgefühl auf Grund ihres Hautzustandes. Die Ursachen der Neurodermitis sind bis heute nicht vollständig geklärt. Daher ist die individuelle Ursachenforschung die größte Herausforderung neben dem Kampf gegen Juckreiz und Kratzzwang. Neuartige Ansätze bieten eine vereinfachte und zugleich differenziert Ursachensuche bezüglich Nahrungsmittel-Allergien. In Kombination mit einer genauen Analyse des Zustandes des Gastrointestinaltrakts, des Vitamin- und Mineralstoffhaushalts sowie der Stärkung des Immunsystems entstehen daraus neue Optionen für eine ganzheitliche und damit nachhaltige Therapie.

S1E **Atopic dermatitis (English translation). New options in the differentiated search for causal factors and effective therapy**

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The skin is bright red and scaly, ravaged by rashes and eczema and itches unbearably. For both adults and children, the regular flare-ups of atopic dermatitis are enough to make the skin crawl. Many patients also have allergies and asthma. They may also experience social rejection and feelings of inferiority because of their skin condition. The causes of atopic dermatitis are still not completely understood. This makes the search for causal factors in a specific individual the biggest challenge apart from the battle against itching and the impulse to scratch. New approaches offer a simplified and at the same time differentiated search for the causes related to food allergies. In combination with detailed analysis of the status of the gastrointestinal tract, assessment of vitamin and mineral levels and fortification of the immune system, the new approaches represent new options for a holistic therapy with long-lasting efficacy.

S2 **Humoral immunity to cow's milk proteins and gliadin within the etiology of recurrent aphthous ulcers?**

Besu I, Jankovic L, Magdu IU, Konic-Ristic A, Raskovic S, Juranic Z. Oral Dis 2009 Nov;15(8):560-4. Epub 2009 Jun 29. Department of Experimental Oncology, Institute of Oncology and Radiology of Serbia, Pasterova 14, Belgrade, Serbia. irina.besu@ncrc.ac.

OBJECTIVES: The goal of this study was to determine the incidence of serum antibodies to gliadin and to cow's milk proteins (CMP) using ELISA test, within patients who have recurrent aphthous ulcers (RAU). SUBJECTS AND METHODS: Fifty patients with recurrent aphthous ulcers and fifty healthy people were included in this research. Levels of serum IgA and IgG antibodies to gliadin and IgA, IgG and IgE to CMP were determined using ELISA. RESULTS: The levels of serum antigliadin IgA and IgG antibodies were not significantly higher in patients with RAU in comparison with the controls ($P = 0.937$ and $P = 0.1854$ respectively). The levels of serum anti-CMP IgA, IgG and IgE antibodies were significantly higher in patients with RAU in comparison with the controls ($P < 0.005$, $P < 0.002$ and $P < 0.001$ respectively). In general, the increased humoral (IgA or IgG) immunoreactivity to CMP was found in 32 of 50 patients, while 17 of them showed the increased levels of both IgA and IgG immunoreactivity to CMP. At the same time, 16 out of 50 patients had IgA, IgG and IgE immunoreactivity to CMP. CONCLUSION: These results indicate the strong association between high levels of serum anti-CMP IgA, IgG and IgE antibodies and clinical manifestations of recurrent aphthous ulcers. PMID: 19563417 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE].