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# THE LINK BETWEEN THE ALTERED GUT MICROBIOTA AND CHRONIC SPONTANEOUS URTICARIA: IMPACT OF ALERGIPLANT

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**The two most common subtypes of chronic urticaria, i.e., chronic spontaneous urticaria and symptomatic dermographism (CSD), often coexist.**

**Chronic urticaria, a common recurrent inflammatory skin disease with an incidence rate of 0.5-1%, not only has a serious impact on the work, study, quality of life and mental health of patients.**

**Chronic urticaria is defined as daily or an almost daily appearance of urticaria symptoms with or without angioedema**

**The pathogenesis of chronic urticaria is closely related to imbalances in immunity.**



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**The pathogenesis of chronic spontaneous urticaria is still unclear.**

**The pathogenesis of chronic urticaria is closely related to imbalances in immunity.**

**The gastrointestinal microbiota provides a vast and continuous stimulation for the immune system.**

**Approximately 80% of chronic urticaria patients have no triggering physical stimuli or specific allergens identified, which is termed chronic spontaneous urticaria.**



**Recently, a small number of studies have reported an association between gut microbiota and chronic spontaneous urticaria or chronic urticaria.**

**The purpose of this study was to explore the correlation between gut microbiota and chronic spontaneous urticaria.**

**Methods 10 chronic urticaria patients and 10 healthy individuals were selected in this study.**



**Chronic spontaneous urticaria is a disease involving allergy and autoimmunity, and there is no report detailing the role of microbiota alterations in its development.**

**Chronic urticaria is a spontaneous or inducible disorder defined as persistent urticaria longer than 6 weeks in duration and without an identifiable cause**

**The association between abnormalities in the gut microbiota and chronic spontaneous urticaria remains largely undefined.**

**This is the first study that showed the gut in patients with chronic urticaria may be altered.**



**Alergiplant tea is a natural immunomodulator of the intestinal and skin microbiota.**

**Removing dysbiosis from the gut and skin microbiota can prevent and eliminate autoimmune allergies.**

**It modulates the immune system by increasing the natural reactions of defense and self-healing. It regulates cellular metabolism. It prevents the formation of mast cells or the release of histamine. Reduces the level of inflammation that accompanies the allergic reaction**

**It contains cultivated medicinal plants and spontaneous flora, fruit tree buds.**



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**A case control study was included 40 patients with chronic spontaneous urticaria and 40 normal persons as control.**

**Detailed history and clinical examination were performed, collection of fresh stool samples, cultured on McConkey, blood, neutrant agars to detect different types of flora, and counting them using hemocytometer.**

**Gut microbiota appeared to be different between both groups. Lactobacilli were 17.5% in patients and 25% in control group, their relative amount was 4.286 in patients and 26.36 in control group with p value<0.001.**

**This preliminary study showed that imbalanced microbiota composition in gut should be considered as one of important underlying cause of chronic spontaneous urticaria.**



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**Chronic spontaneous urticaria is generally defined by the presence of urticaria on most days of the week, without an obvious cause, for 6 weeks or longer.**

**Chronic spontaneous urticaria is a frequent disorder in which activation of effector cells and histamine release can be induced via several distinct pathogenetic mechanisms.**

**Much work has been carried out to identify biomarkers useful for classifying chronic spontaneous urticaria patients, and to predict their response to currently available treatments.**

**The association between abnormalities in the gut microbiota and chronic spontaneous urticaria remains largely undefined.**





## Conclusion

**Alergiplant is the first study, to our knowledge, to show the change of microbiota composition in patients with chronic spontaneous urticaria.**

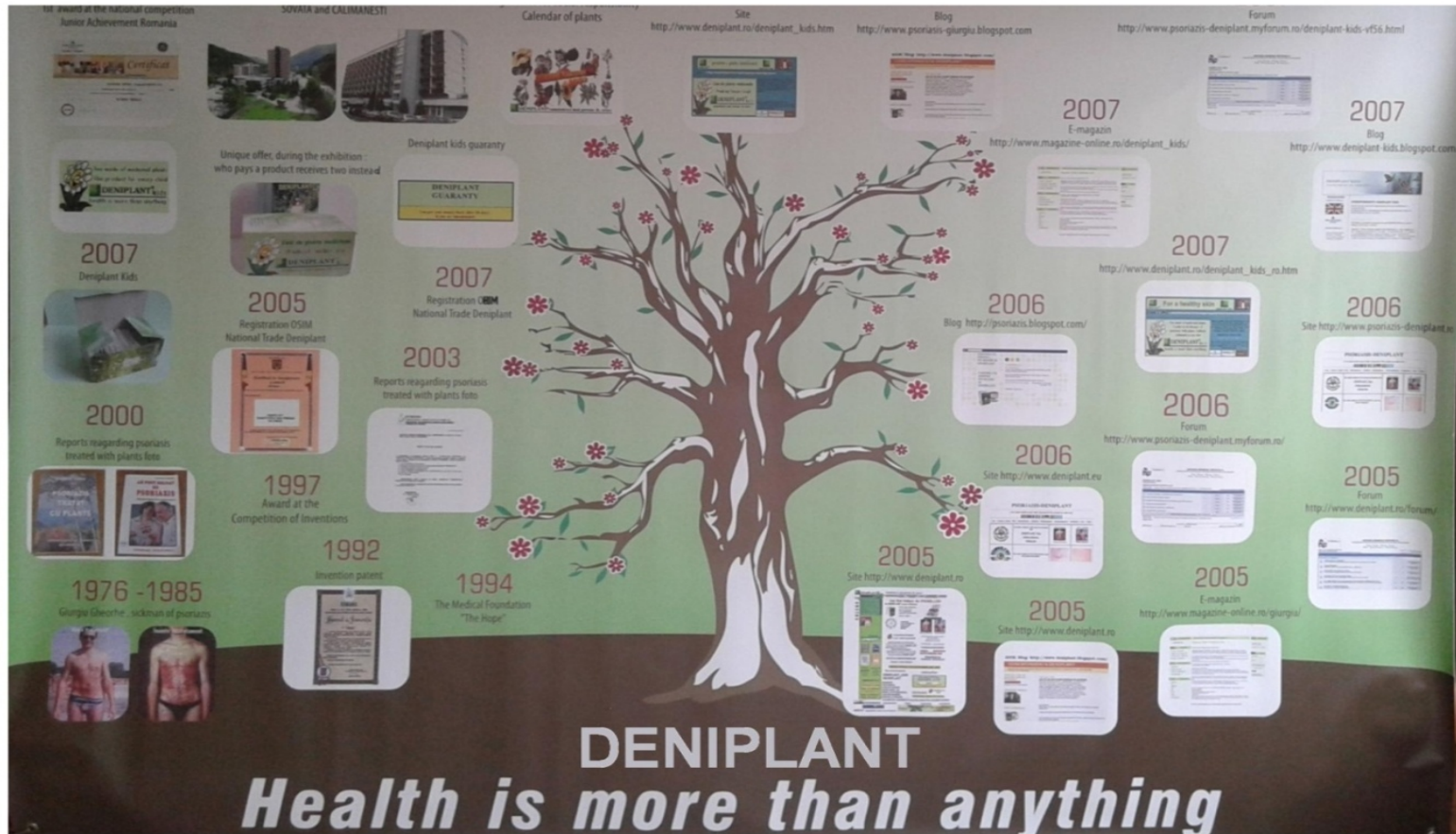
**Our results demonstrated that the microbial composition was significantly different between chronic spontaneous urticaria patients and the healthy individual, which may be the reason leading to the various outcomes of probiotic treatment.**

**This study suggests that disturbances in the gut microbiome composition and metabolites and their crosstalk or interaction may participate in the pathogenesis of chronic spontaneous urticaria.**



## References

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