

9^e

Congrès Francophone
d'Allergologie

Paris
Palais des Congrès Porte Maillot
15 au 18 avril 2014

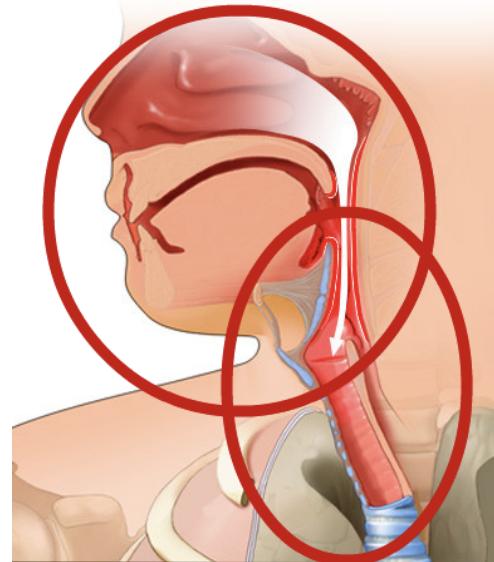


Les
traitements
de l'allergie



Atelier 4

Rhinite et toux chroniques à bilan allergologique négatif



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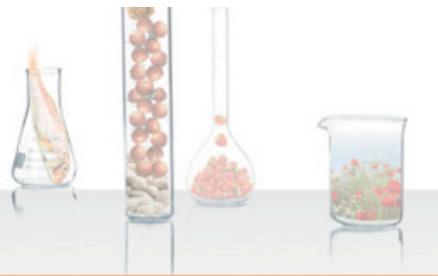
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SFA - ANAFORCAL



Conflits d'intérêt

Intérêts financiers : Néant

Liens durables ou permanents : Néant

Interventions ponctuelles : MSD, Stallergènes

Intérêts indirects : Néant

1^{ère} partie de l'atelier - Brainstorming

Comment exclure la rhinite allergique

Clinical characteristic	Allergic rhinitis	Nonallergic rhinitis
Ancillary studies	Positive skin tests	Negative skin tests
Exacerbating factors	Allergen exposure	Irritant exposure, weather changes
Family history of allergies	Usually present	Usually absent
Nasal eosinophilia	Usually present	Present in patients with nonallergic rhinitis with eosinophilia syndrome
Nature of symptoms		
Congestion	Common	Common
Postnasal drip	Not prominent	Prominent
Pruritus	Common	Rare
Rhinorrhea	Common	Usually uncommon, but may be present in some patients
Sneezing	Prominent	Usually not prominent, but may predominate in some patients
Other allergic symptoms		
Often present	Absent	Absent
Physical appearance of nasal mucosa	Variable, described as pale, boggy, and swollen	Variable, erythematous
Seasonality	Seasonal variation	Usually perennial, but symptoms may worsen during weather changes.

1^{ère} partie de l'atelier - Brainstorming

Comment exclure la rhinite allergique

Value of different methods for diagnosis of allergic rhinitis

	Sensitivity	Specificity	Time	Skills
Medical history	+++	+++	20-30 minutes	Allergology training
Total serum IgE	+	-	several days	Clinical chemistry
Specific serum IgE	+++	+++	several days	Clinical chemistry
Skin prick test	++++	+++	15 minutes	Trained paramedic
Intracutaneous test	++++	+++	15 minutes	Trained paramedic
Blood eosinophilia	+	-	2 hours	Haematology
Nasal eosinophilia	++	-	2 hours	Haematology
Nasal provocation	++++	+++	1 hour	Medical professional

Management of allergic rhinitis

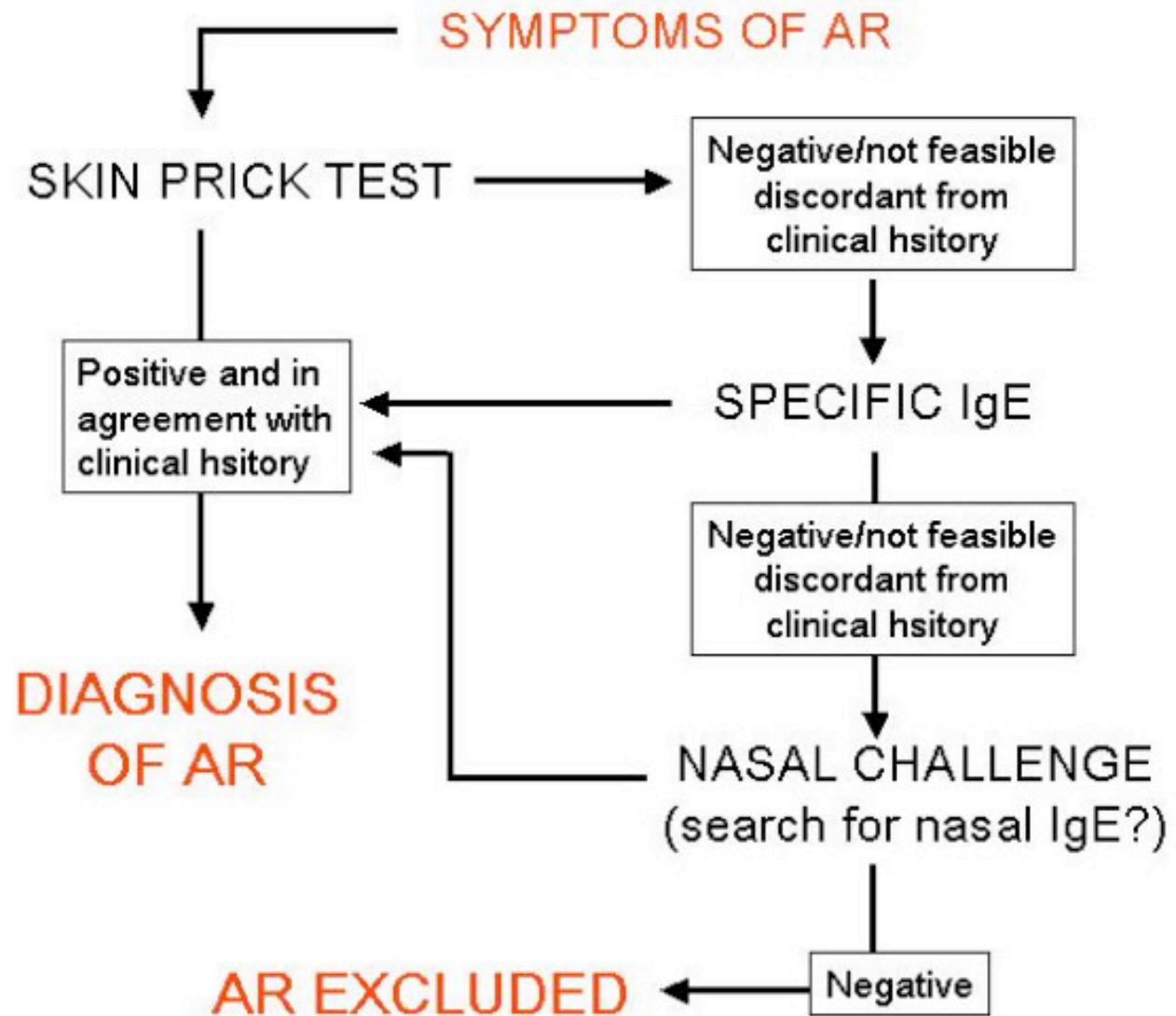
P. Van Cauwenberge, H. Van Hoecke B-ENT, 2005, 1, Suppl. 1, 45-64

Based on the ARIA guidelines and the EAACI Consensus Statement on the Treatment of Allergic Rhinitis

1^{ère} partie de l'atelier - Brainstorming

Algorithme décisionnel : Comment exclure la rhinite allergique

*AR = allergic rhinitis



Diagnostic tools in Rhinology EAACI position paper. Scadding G, Hellings P, Allobid I, Bachert C, Fokkens W, van Wijk RG, Gevaert P, Guilemany J, Kalogjera L, Lund V, Mullol J, Passalacqua G, Toskala E, van Drunen C.
Clin Transl Allergy. 2011 Jun 10;1(1):2

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La rhinite chronique non allergique

Cas clinique

**Dr. Masy Nadine
ORL**

Patiente Brigitte G, âgée de 60 ans

Antcdts personnels révélés par la patiente : a été traitée pour 2 néos du sein en 2008 et 2011

Antcds familiaux révélés par la patiente : Sa nièce Bénédicte M . est allergique (39 ans). Aucune autre allergie familiale connue.

Symptômes : Nez bouché en permanence depuis 3 ans , bilatéralement , mais souvent plus fort à gauche qu'à droite

Le nez se bouche sans raison connue, par périodes de 10 minutes, puis se débouche.

Les symptômes sont **aggravés** en position couchée .

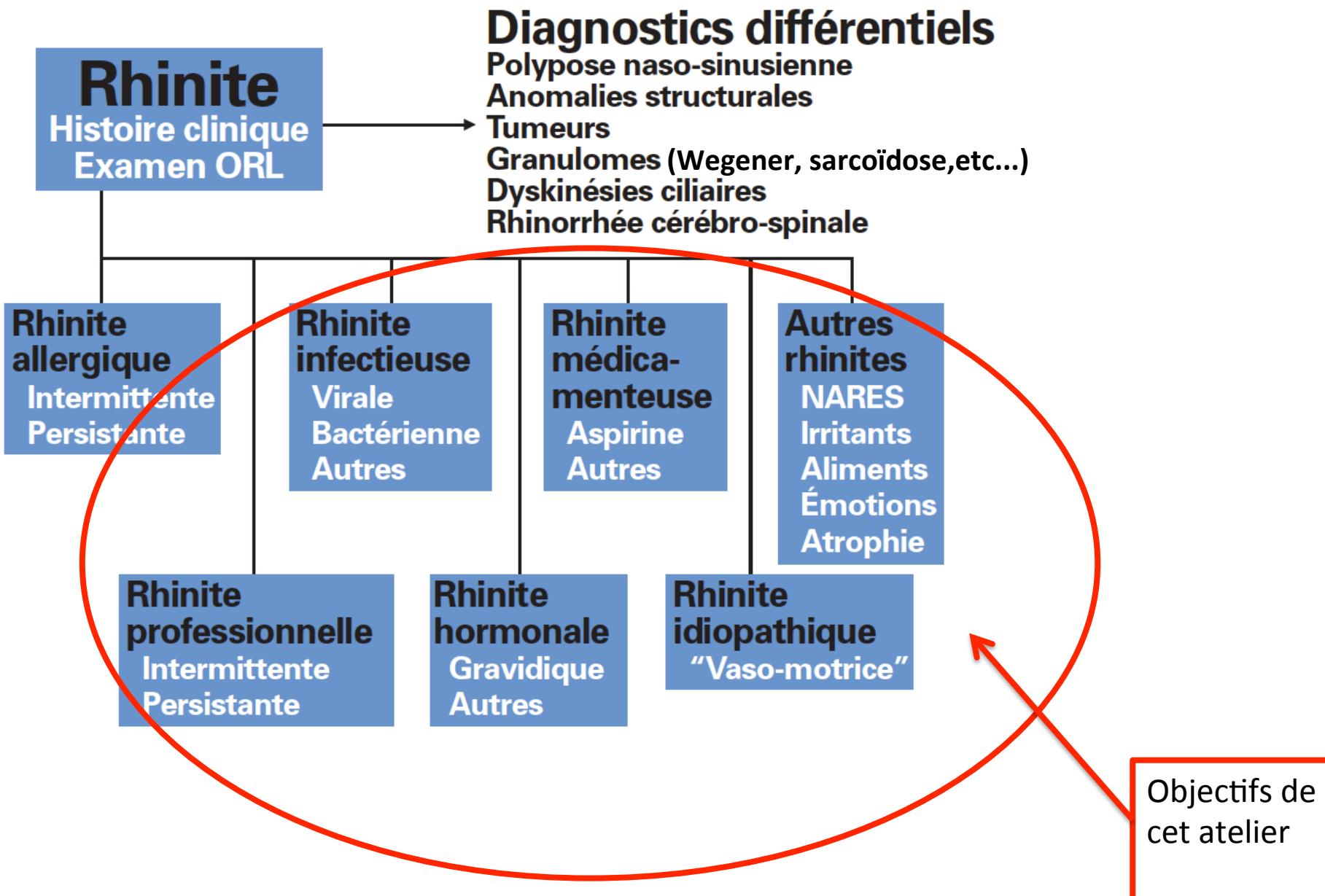
A reçu de l'Avamys (fluticasone furoate) qui l'aide un peu, mais le spray lui donne des saignements de nez , et elle l'a donc abandonné.

Parfois accompagné de sensation d'oreille bouchée à gauche et acouphènes sifflants dans l'oreille gauche, qui dure quelques secondes .

Questions

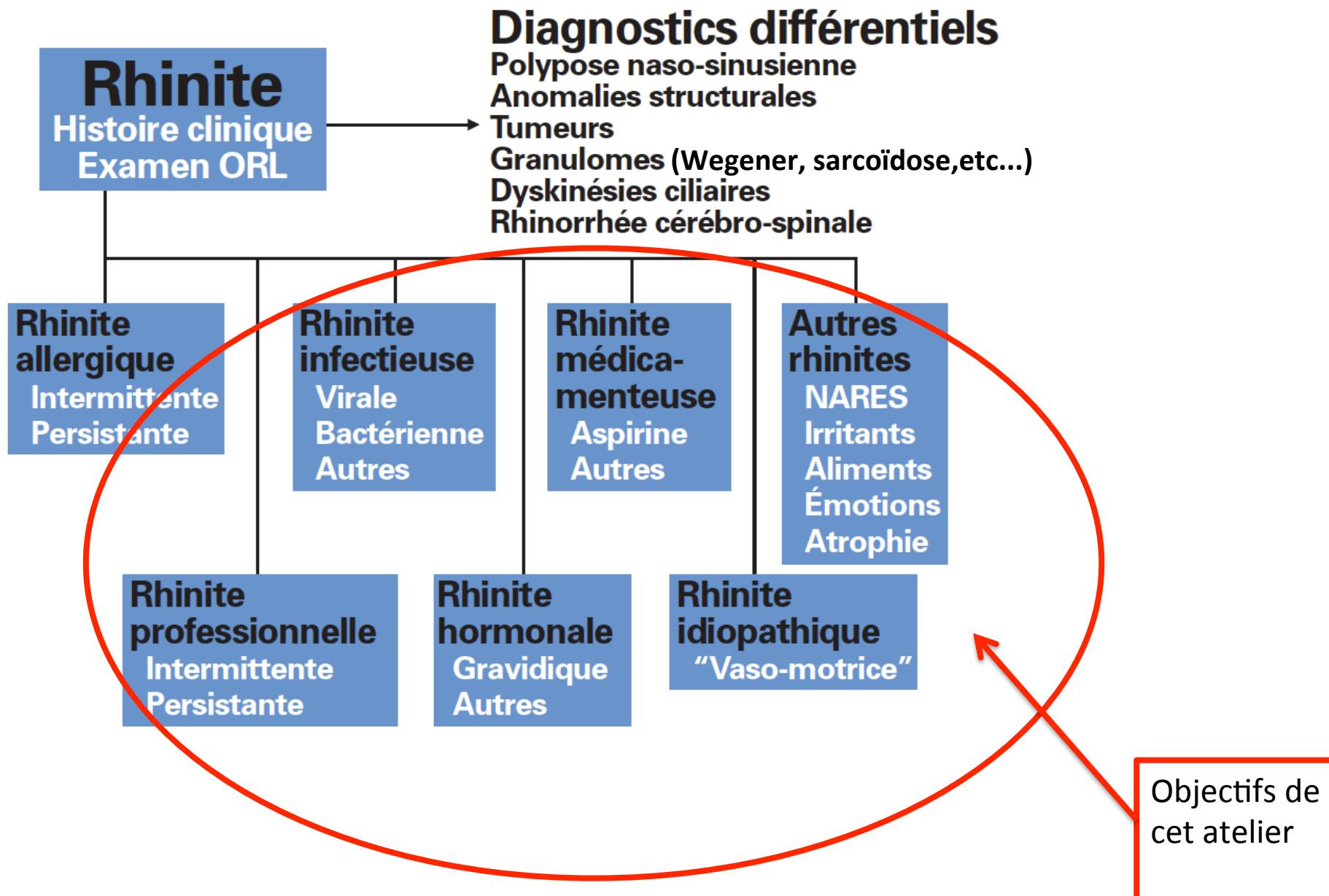
- L'anamnèse est-elle suffisante, et si non, quelles questions complémentaires allez-vous poser à la patiente ?
- Comment va se dérouler votre examen clinique ?
- Quels sont les éléments physiopathologiques pouvant orienter vers le diagnostic ?
- Quelle prise en charge ?

Classification des rhinites



Classification des rhinites selon le consensus international de l'OMS (ARIA).

Classification des rhinites



Classification des rhinites selon le consensus international de l'OMS (ARIA).

Diagnosis and management of rhinitis: complete guidelines of the Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters

Table 1. Important Historical Points in the Evaluation of Rhinitis

- Symptoms: magnitude, duration, timing in relation to exposure (ie, early and/or late-phase allergic reactions), effects on daily living
- Triggers/seasonality
- Environment, including home, job and school or day care for children
- History of other allergic symptoms (eg, asthma, conjunctivitis, eczema)
- Past medical history, including trauma
- Feeding history in young children
- Past treatment experience
- Current treatment
- Family history, including allergic diseases
- Review of systems

Dykewicz MS, Fineman S, Skoner DP, Nicklas R, Lee R, Blessing-Moore J, et al.

Diagnosis and management of rhinitis: complete guidelines of the Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters

In Allergy, Asthma and Immunology

.American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol 1998;81(pt 2):492.

Anamnèse de la rhinite : autres symptômes repris dans la littérature

Dykewicz MS, Fineman S, Skoner DP, Nicklas R, Lee R, Blessing-Moore J, et al.

Diagnosis and management of rhinitis: complete guidelines of the Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters

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.American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol 1998;81(pt 2):492.

TRUC MEMOTECHNIQUE

« ADORESA »

Anosmie ou autre trouble de l'odorat

Douleur

Obstruction

Rhinorrhée

Eternuement

Saignement

Asthme

Anamnèse dans la rhinite médicamenteuse

Groupe médicamenteux	Exemples
Nasal vasoconstrictors	Oxymetazoline, xylometazoline, ephedrine
ACE inhibitors	Benazepril, captopril, cilazapril, nalapril, fosinopril, lisinopril, perindopril, ramipril, quinapril, trandolapril
Antihypertensiva	Guanfacine, reserpine, hydralazine, methyldopa, guanethidine
α -Adrenoceptor antagonists	Prazosin, phentolamine
B-Blockers (also intraocular)	Carvedilol, propranolol, sotalol, tertatolol, timolol, alprenolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, esmolol, metoprolol, nebivolol, acebutolol, celiprolol
Oral contraceptives	
Aspirin and other NSAIDs	
Psychotropics	Chlorpromazine, thioridazine, chlordiazepoxide, amitriptyline, perphenazine, alprazolam
Immunosuppressives	Cyclosporin, mycophenolic acid

Idiopathic rhinitis, the ongoing quest. van Rijswijk et al. Allergy 2005: 60: 1471–1481

Anamnèse dans la rhinite irritative :

Questionnaire de Cincinnati

CINCINNATI IRRITANT INDEX SCALE

Instructions: Please rate on a scale of 0 to 10 the degree to which the following irritants cause or aggravate any upper respiratory symptoms or headaches.

“0” means that the irritant has no effect on creating or aggravating upper respiratory symptoms or headache, and “10” means that the irritant has a maximal effect. If it does not provoke the disease at all, write “0”.

If you avoid the irritant because it aggravates your symptoms, please rate what your reaction was when you were exposed to the irritant in the past.

Upper respiratory symptoms may include the following: stuffy nose; runny nose; itching of the nose; sneezing; itchy, red, watery eyes; postnasal drainage.

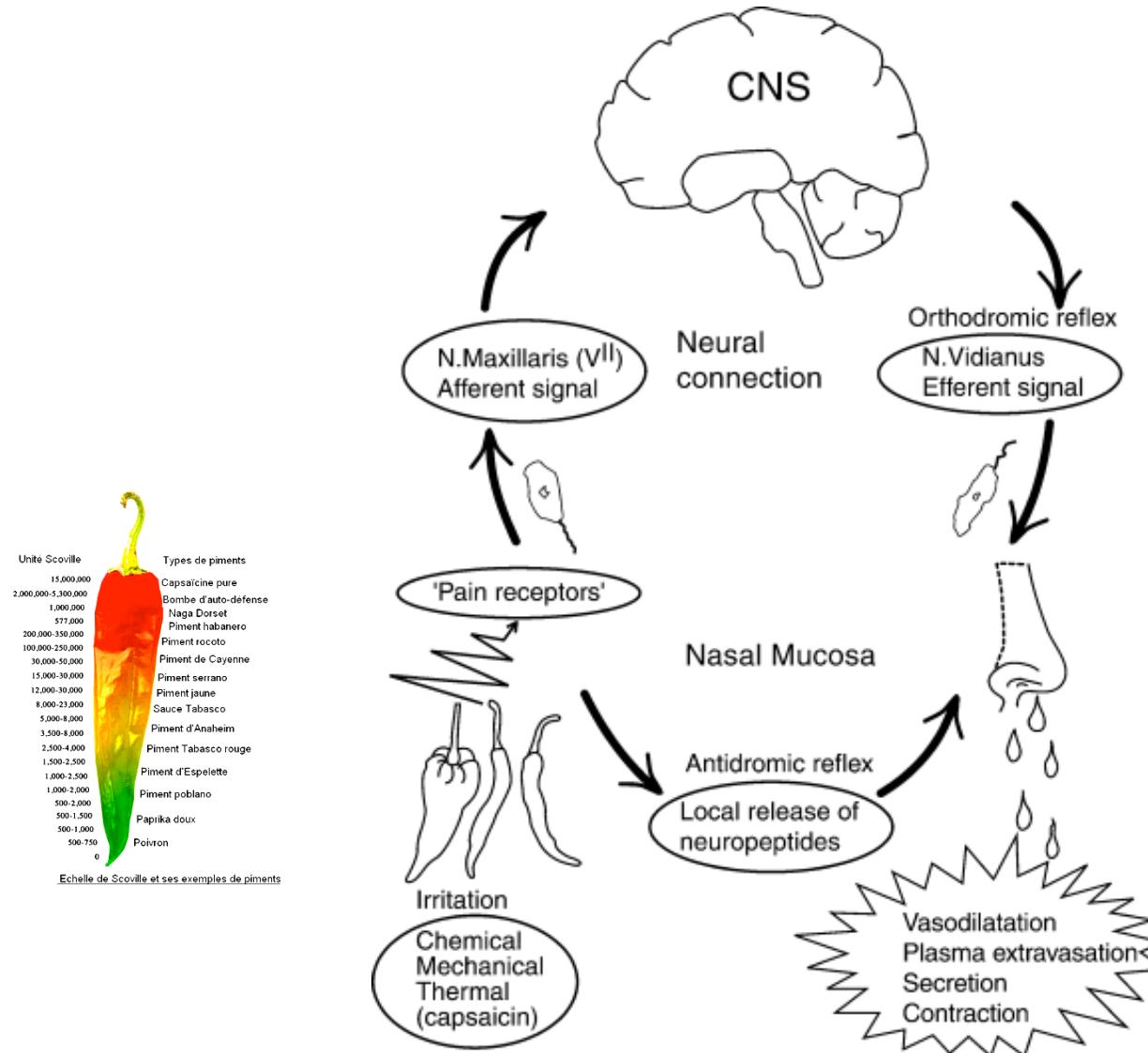
1. Perfume	
2. Hair spray	
3. Cosmetics (including aftershave lotion)	
4. Antiperspirants/deodorants	
5. Fresh newsprint	
6. Cooking/frying odors	
7. Bleach (Clorox)	
8. Soap powders (ie, laundry soap)	
9. Ammonia (i.e., Lysol, Windex)	
10. Household cleaners (ie, Tilex, Comet)	
11. Christmas tree odors or Pine-Sol	
12. Varnish	
13. Solvents (turpentine, alcohol, nail polish remover)	
14. Paints	
15. Sawdust	
16. Crude oil (gasoline, diesel, kerosene)	
17. Periods of high air pollution	
18. Cold air	
19. Weather (rain, dampness, temperature changes)	
20. Tobacco smoke/wood smoke (burning logs)	

Characteristics of Nonallergic Vasomotor Rhinitis

Jonathan A. Bernstein MD, WAO Journal • June 2009; 2:102–105

E-mail: Jonathan.Bernstein@uc.edu

Anamnèse dans la rhinite gustatrice



Idiopathic rhinitis, the ongoing quest. van Rijswijk et al. Allergy 2005; 60: 1471-1481

Anamnèse dans la rhinite alimentaire

Trop d'apport
en histamine

Alimentation
histamino-libératrice

Histamine-Rich Foods:

Fermented alcoholic beverages, especially wine, champagne and beer

Fermented foods: sauerkraut, vinegar, soy sauce, kefir, yogurt, kombucha, etc

Vinegar-containing foods: pickles, mayonnaise, olives

Cured meats: bacon, salami, pepperoni, luncheon meats and hot dogs

Soured foods: sour cream, sour milk, buttermilk, soured bread, etc

Dried fruit: apricots, prunes, dates, figs, raisins

Most citrus fruits

Aged cheese including goat cheese

Nuts: walnuts, cashews, and peanuts

Vegetables: avocados, eggplant, spinach, and tomatoes

Smoked fish and certain species of fish: mackerel, mahi-mahi, tuna, anchovies, sardines

Histamine-Releasing Foods:

Alcohol

Bananas

Chocolate

Cow's Milk

Nuts

Papaya

Pineapple

Shellfish

Strawberries

Tomatoes

Wheat Germ

Many artificial preservatives and dyes

Pfisterer M., Mayer I.: Histamin-Intoleranz – aktueller Stand der Technik von Diagnose und Therapie; EHK (2008)

Maintz L., Novak N.: Histamine and histamine intolerance; AM J Clin Nutr (2007)

Anamnèse dans la rhinite alimentaire

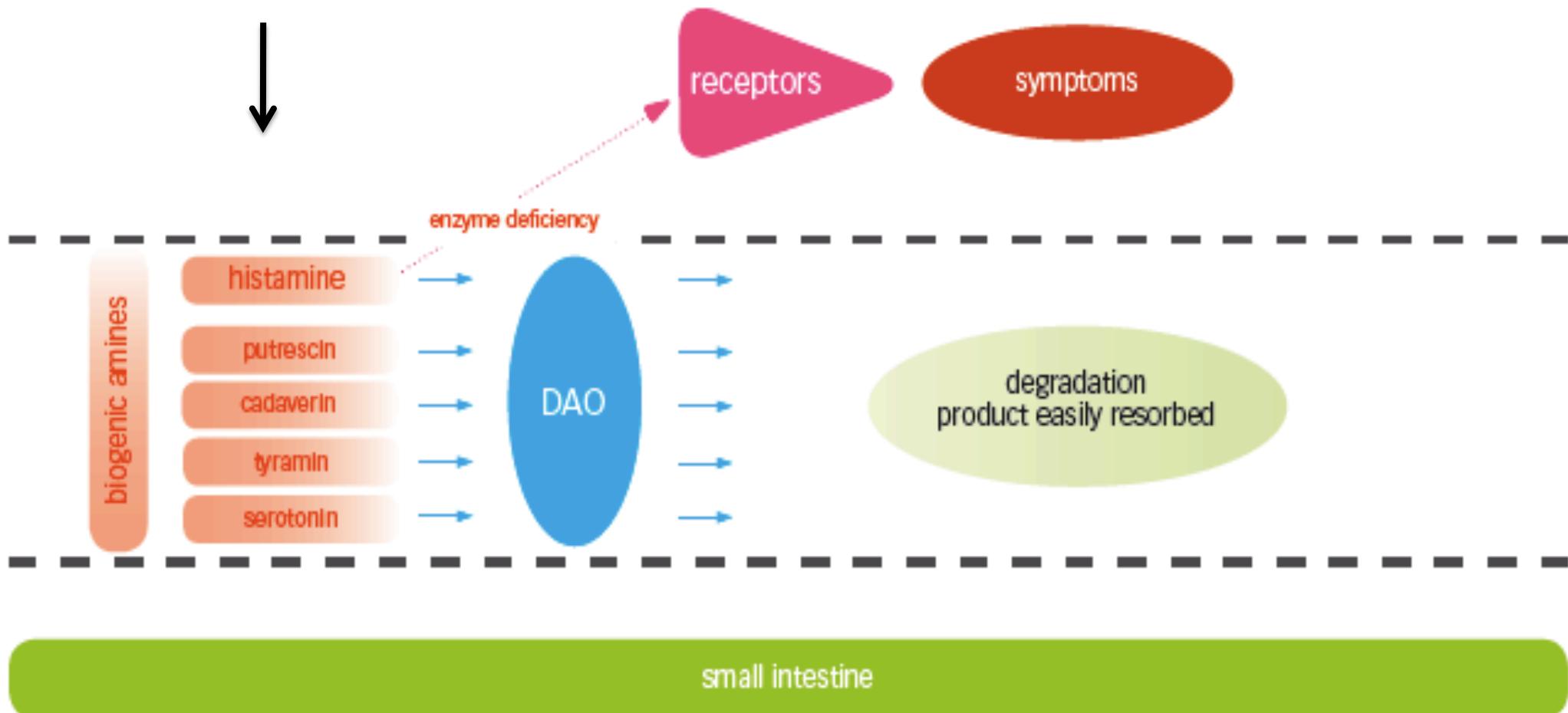
Trop d'apport
en histamine

Alimentation
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Pfisterer M., Mayer I.: Histamin-Intoleranz – aktueller Stand der Technik von Diagnose und Therapie; EHK (2008)

Maintz L., Novak N.: Histamine and histamine intolerance; AM J Clin Nutr (2007)

Development of symptoms



DAO inhibiting drugs

Active substance	Effect
Acemitacin	antirheumatic
Acetylcysteine (ACC, NAC)	expectorant
Acriflavine	antiseptic agent
Ambroxol	expectorant
Aminophylline	asthma therapy
Amitryptyline	antidepressant
Quinidine	cardiac arrhythmia
Chloroquine	antirheumatic agent, malaria therapy
Cimetidine	H2 Antagonist, ulcer agent
Clavulanic acid	antibiotic
D-Cycloserine	antibiotic
Diazepam	Tranquilizer
Dihydralazine vasodilator	vasodilator
Furosemide	diuretic
Haloperidol	antipsychotic
Isoniazid	antibiotic, tuberculosis therapy
Metamizole	analgesic
Metoclopramide	gastro intestinal tract
Neomycin	antibiotic
Pancuronium	muscle relaxant
Propafenone	cardiovascular therapy
Theophylline	asthma agent
Verapamil	cardiovascular therapy

1. Pfisterer M., Mayer I.: Histamin-Intoleranz – aktueller Stand der Technik von Diagnose und Therapie; EHK (2008)

2. Maintz L., Novak N.: Histamine and histamine intolerance; AM J Clin Nutr (2007)

Questions

- L'anamnèse est-elle suffisante, et si non, quelles questions complémentaires allez-vous poser à la patiente ?
- Comment va se dérouler votre examen clinique ?
- Quels sont les éléments physiopathologiques pouvant orienter vers le diagnostic ?
- Quelle prise en charge ?

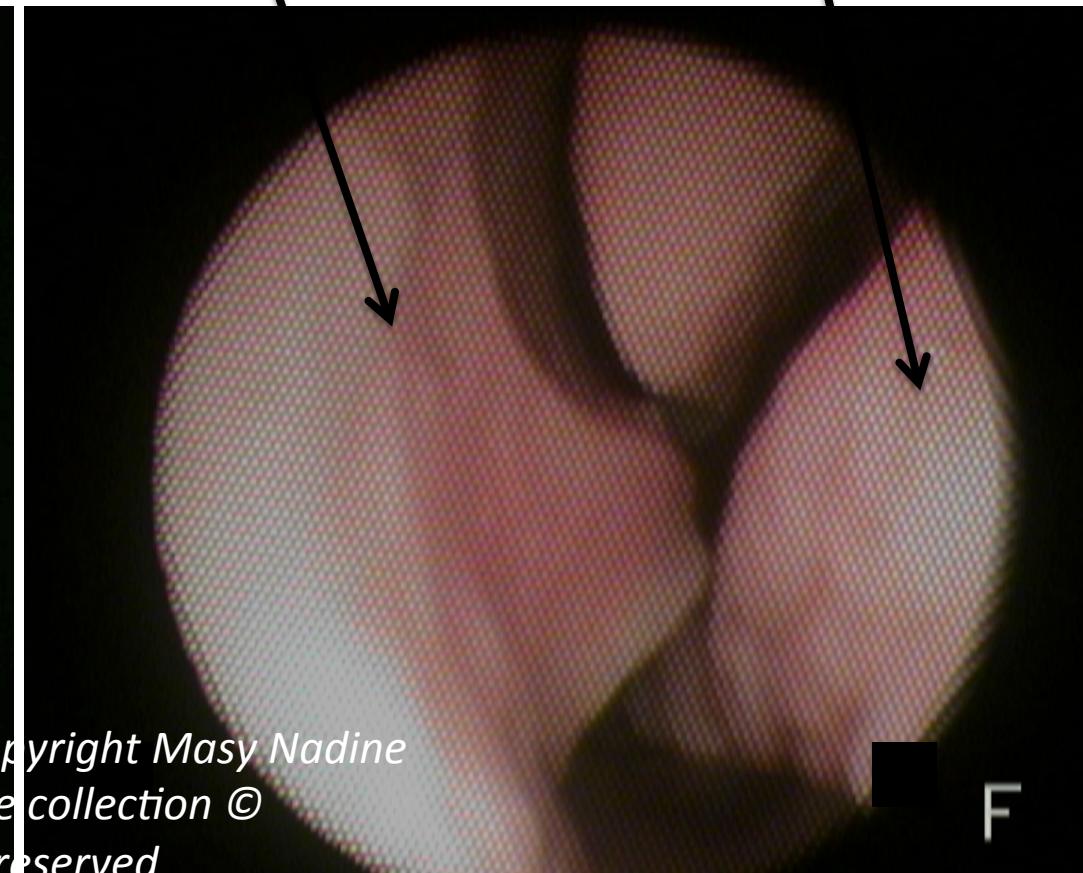
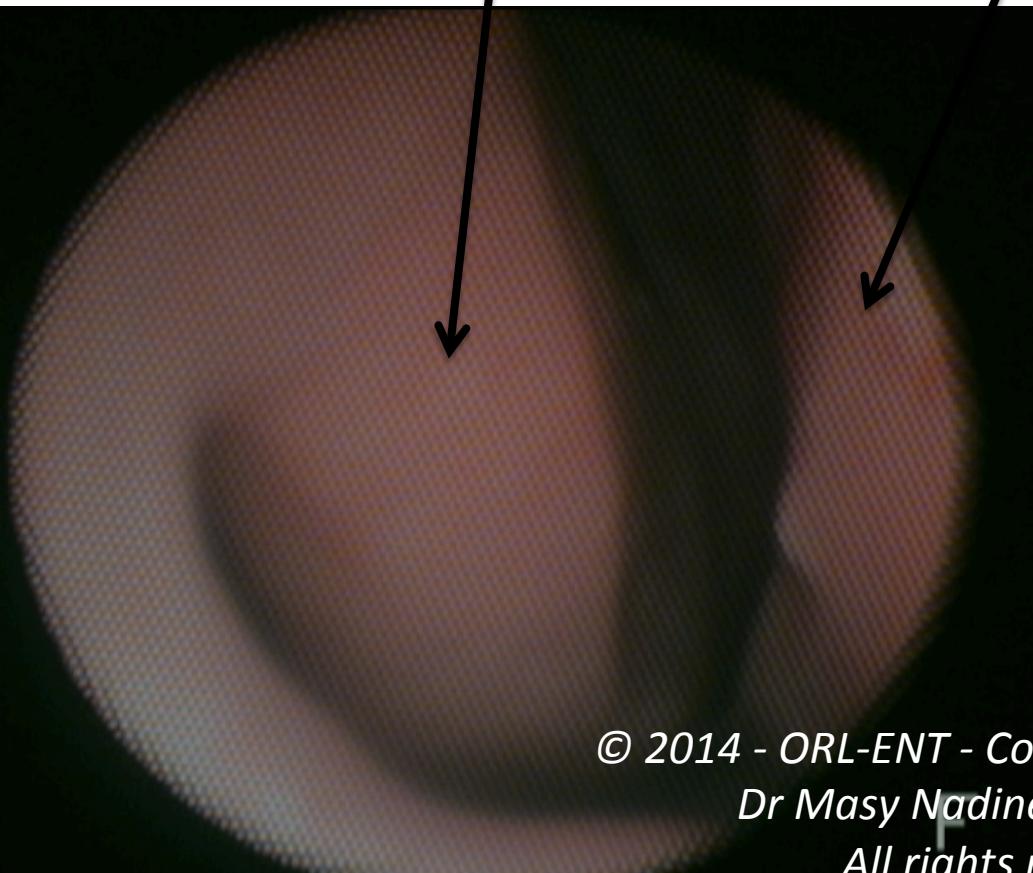
Examen clinique : Rhinoscopie antérieure



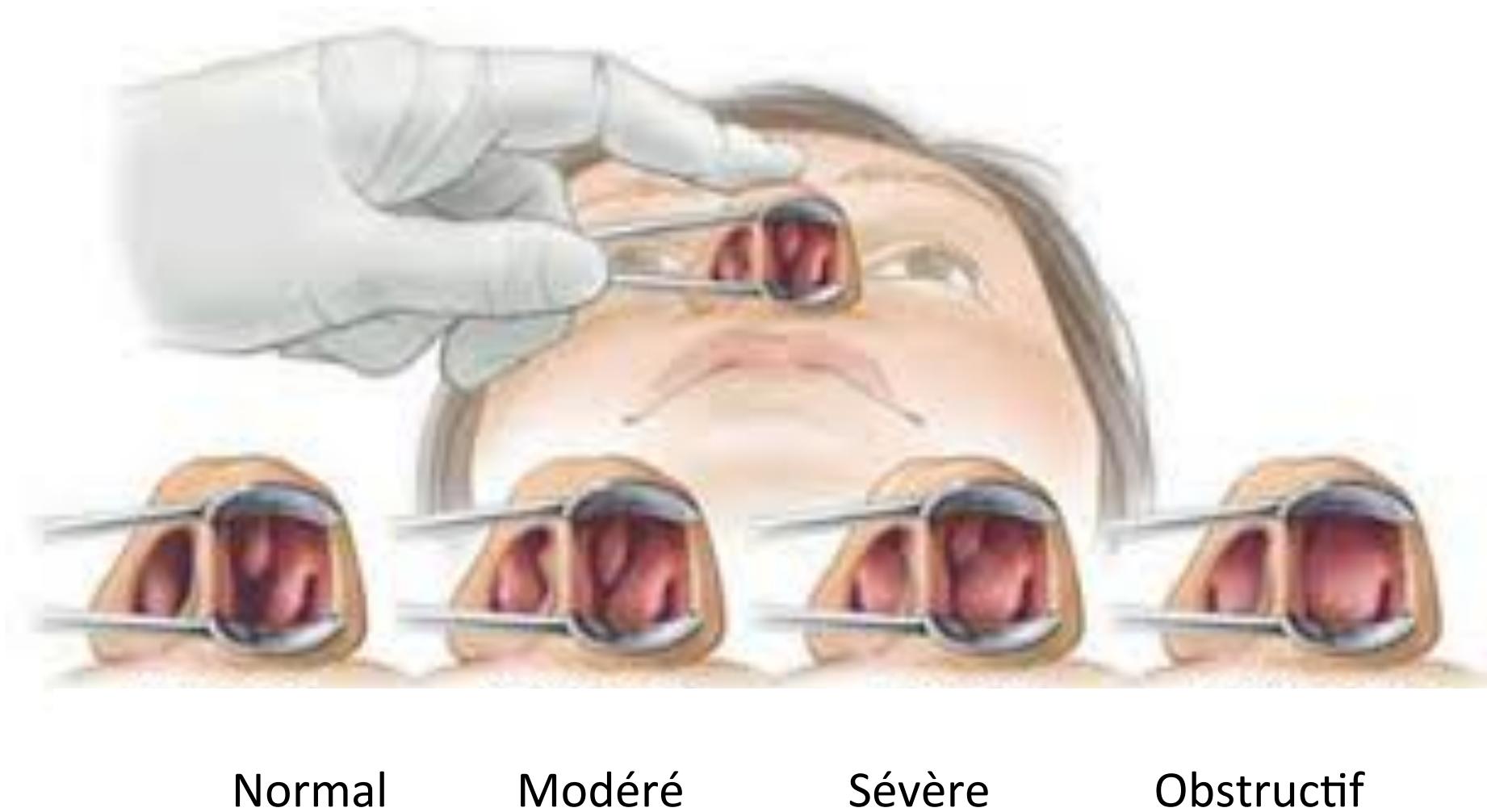
Cornet inf. D

Cloison

Cornet inf. G



Degré de congestion des cornets inférieurs



Test du miroir



Evaluation de la condensation d'air expiré



Diagnostic tools in Rhinology EAACI position paper.

*Scadding G, Hellings P, Allobid I, Bachert C, Fokkens W, van Wijk RG,
Gevaert P, Guilemany J, Kalogjera L, Lund V, Mullo J, Passalacqua G, Toskala E, van Drunen C.
Clin Transl Allergy. 2011 Jun 10;1(1):2*

Examen de la valve

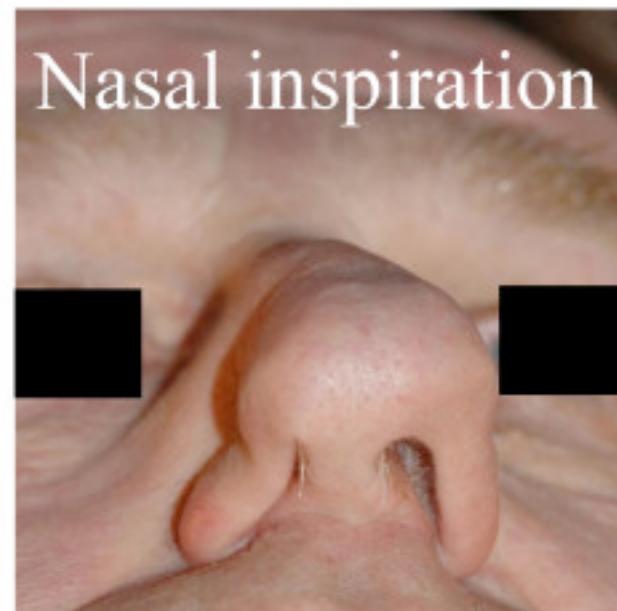
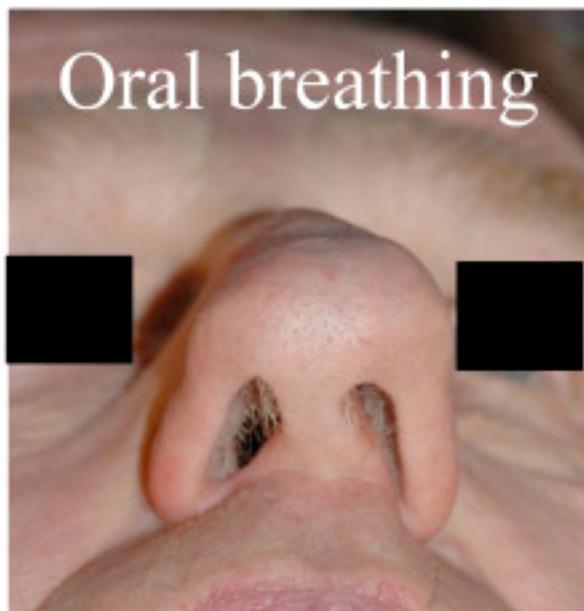


Recherche d'une distorsion anatomique de la valve narinaire

Diagnostic tools in Rhinology EAACI position paper.

Scadding G, Hellings P, Allobid I, Bachert C, Fokkens W, van Wijk RG,
Gevaert P, Guilemany J, Kalogjera L, Lund V, Mullo J, Passalacqua G, Toskala E, van Drunen C.
Clin Transl Allergy. 2011 Jun 10;1(1):2

Examen de la valve



Recherche d'un collapsus de la valve à l'inspiration

Diagnostic tools in Rhinology EAACI position paper.

Scadding G, Hellings P, Allobid I, Bachert C, Fokkens W, van Wijk RG,
Gevaert P, Guilemany J, Kalogjera L, Lund V, Mullo J, Passalacqua G, Toskala E, van Drunen C.
Clin Transl Allergy. 2011 Jun 10;1(1):2

Tip elevation test (T.E.T)

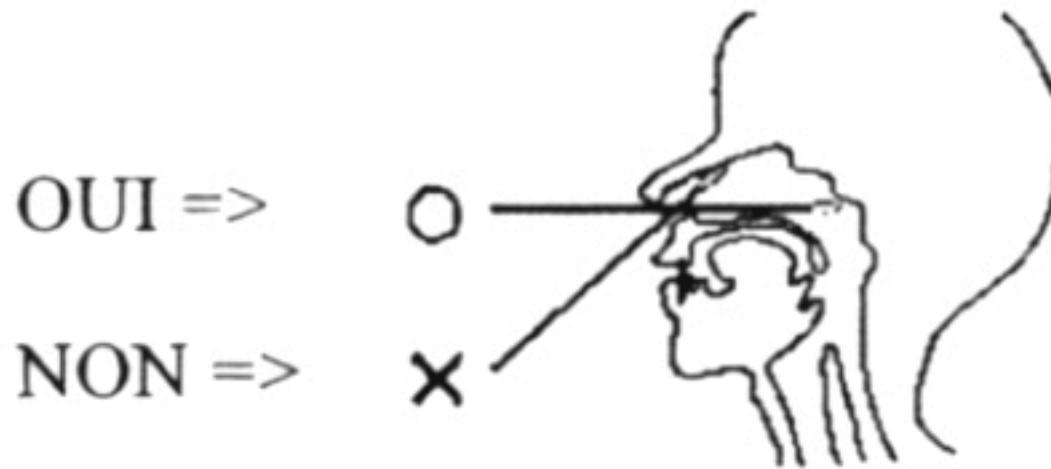


Amélioration de la perméabilité nasale
en redressant la pointe tombante

Diagnostic tools in Rhinology EAACI position paper.

Scadding G, Hellings P, Allobid I, Bachert C, Fokkens W, van Wijk RG,
Gevaert P, Guilemany J, Kalogjera L, Lund V, Mullol J, Passalacqua G, Toskala E, van Drunen C.
Clin Transl Allergy. 2011 Jun 10;1(1):2

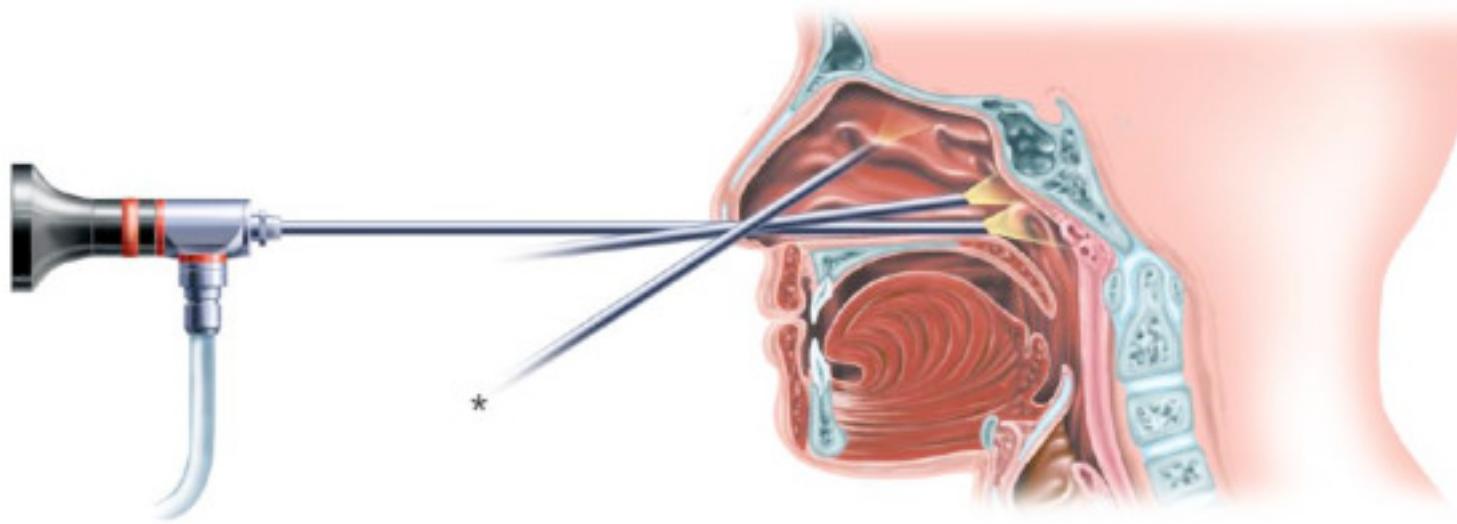
Recherche d'éosinophilie nasale par frottis ou brossage



La rhinite non allergique à éosinophiles ou NARES :

- ◆ se caractérise par une proportion d'éosinophiles élevée dans les sécrétions nasales (> 20 % des éléments cellulaires).
- ◆ représente probablement plus de 15 % des rhinites chroniques
- ◆ pathologie du sujet jeune
- ◆ Un asthme doit être systématiquement recherché.
- ◆ Peut évoluer vers la polyposie

Endoscopie (si disponible au cabinet ou à l'hôpital)



Examen des cornets et des ostia sinusiens, ainsi que du rhinopharynx

Diagnostic tools in Rhinology EAACI position paper.

Scadding G, Hellings P, Allobid I, Bachert C, Fokkens W, van Wijk RG,

Gevaert P, Guilemany J, Kalogjera L, Lund V, Mullol J, Passalacqua G, Toskala E, van Drunen C.

Clin Transl Allergy. 2011 Jun 10;1(1):2

PNIF : Peak nasal inspiratory flow

Examen facile, peu coûteux



Mesure du flux inspiratoire nasal (peak flow meter)

Mean PNIF (L/min) :
Homme 137
Femme 115
(Gaincarlo et al.)

Diagnostic tools in Rhinology EAACI position paper.

***Scadding G, Hellings P, Allobid I, Bachert C, Fokkens W, van Wijk RG,
Gevaert P, Guilemany J, Kalogjera L, Lund V, Mullo J, Passalacqua G, Toskala E, van Drunen C.
Clin Transl Allergy. 2011 Jun 10;1(1):2***

La rhinométrie acoustique

La rhinomanométrie

(si disponible au cabinet ou à l'hôpital)



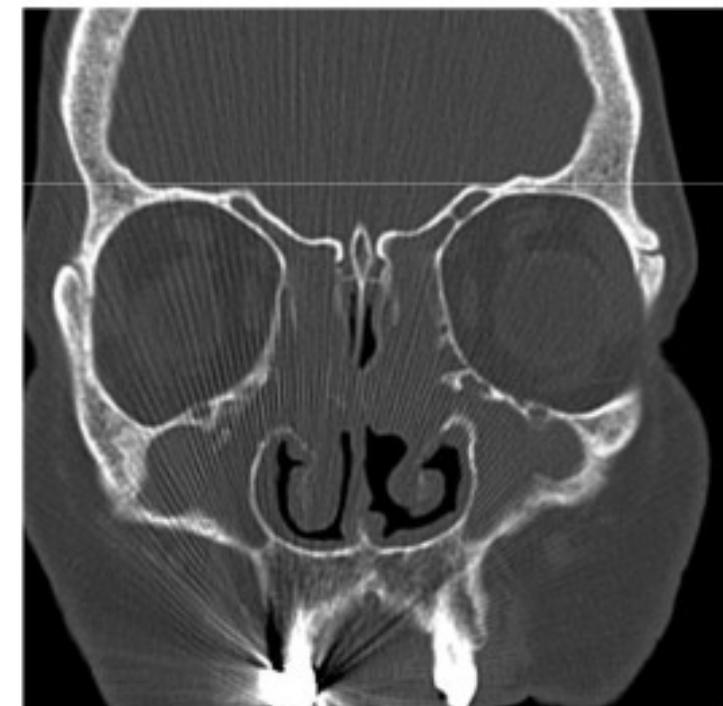
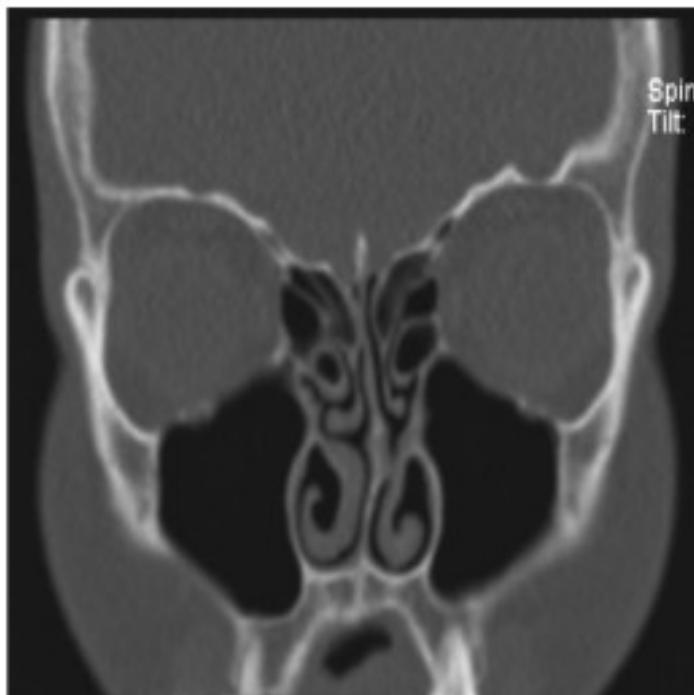
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Clin Transl Allergy. 2011 Jun 10;1(1):2***

Imagerie :

La radiographie standard

La tomodensitométrie



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*Scadding G, Hellings P, Allobid I, Bachert C, Fokkens W, van Wijk RG,
Gevaert P, Guilemany J, Kalogjera L, Lund V, Mullo J, Passalacqua G, Toskala E, van Drunen C.
Clin Transl Allergy. 2011 Jun 10;1(1):2*

Examen physique complémentaire : Guidelines (Joint Task Force)

Physical Examination Findings That Suggest Rhinitis

General

Constitutional symptoms suggest allergic rhinitis.
Mouth versus nose breathing is a symptom
of chronic congestion.

Eyes

Allergic shiners (i.e., dark areas under the eyes)
suggest allergic rhinitis.

Conjunctivitis suggests allergic rhinitis.

Ears

Air fluid levels can suggest chronic congestion.

Nose

A deviated or perforated septum and polyps
are structural causes of rhinitis.

Purulent or bloody discharge can be a sign
of sinusitis.

Fiberoptic visualization can detect structural
causes of rhinitis.

Mouth

Enlarged tonsils and pharyngeal postnasal
discharge are associated with nonallergic
rhinitis.

Neck

Lymphadenopathy suggests an infectious
cause of rhinitis.

Chest

Allergic or atopic disease (e.g., asthma)
supports the diagnosis of allergic rhinitis.

Skin

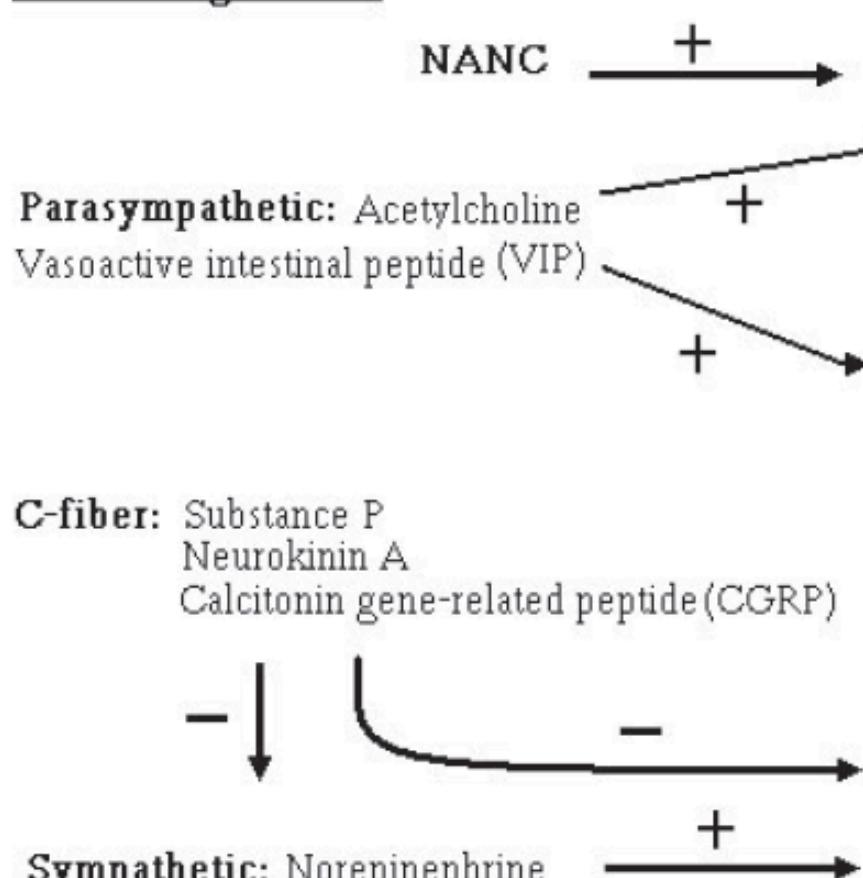
Allergic or atopic disease (e.g., eczema)
supports the diagnosis of allergic rhinitis.

Questions

- L'anamnèse est-elle suffisante, et si non, quelles questions complémentaires allez-vous poser à la patiente ?
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- Quelle prise en charge ?

Principe de la congestion nasale

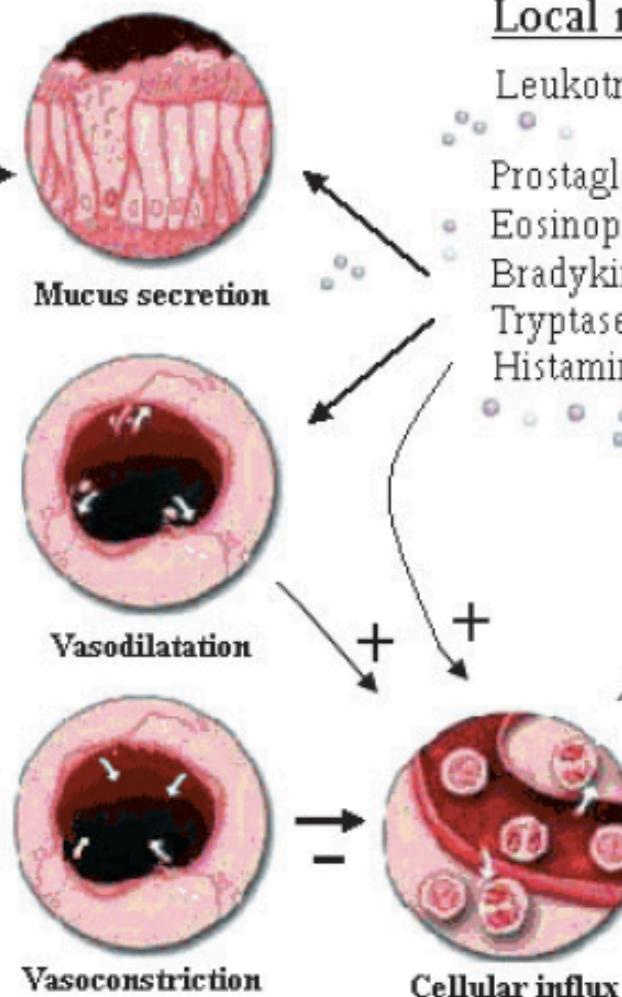
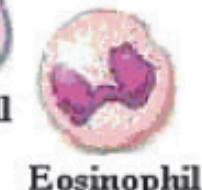
Neural regulation



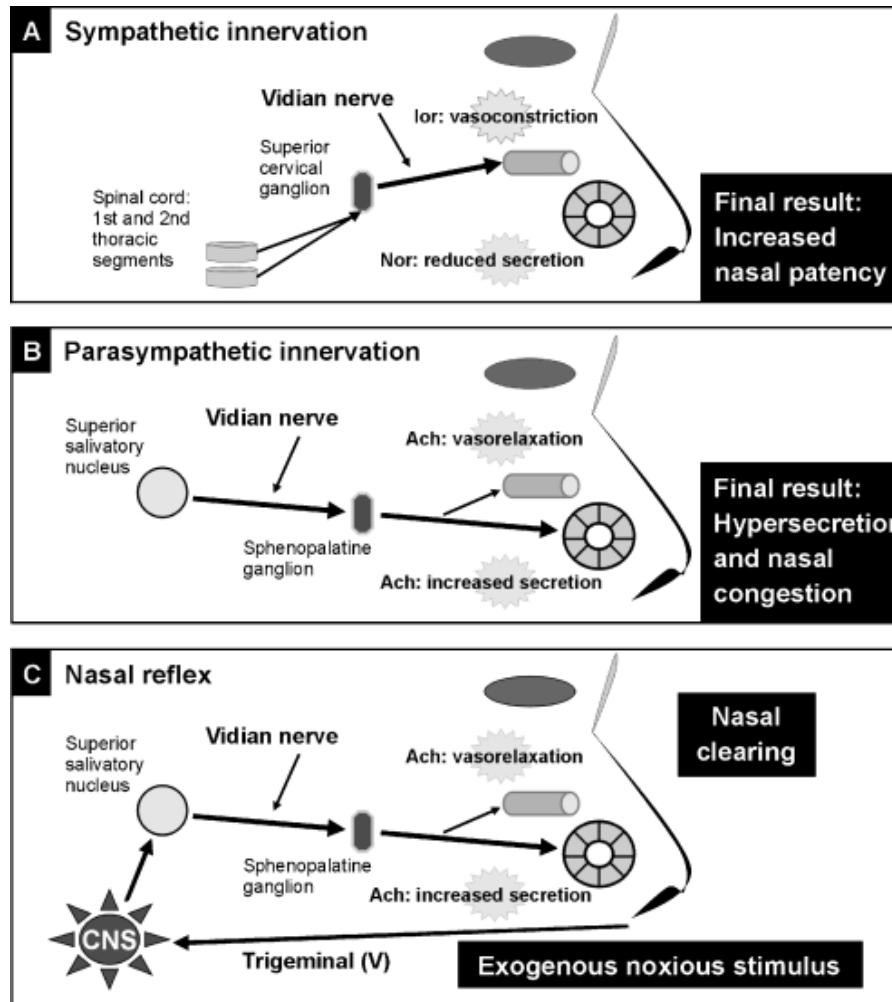
Local mediators

Leukotriene LTC4
LTD4
Prostaglandin PGD2
Eosinophilic cationic protein (ECP)

Bradykinin
Tryptase
Histamine



Principe de la congestion nasale



Mechanisms of vasomotor rhinitis. R. Garay. Allergy. Volume 59, Issue 76, January 2004, Pages: 4–10

Sur base de la discussion, quel est votre diagnostic ?

Patiante Brigitte G . âgée de 60 ans

- Le diagnostic final est celui d'une rhinite chronique par prise de β -bloquants
- Prise de Carvedilol et de Co-bisoprolol depuis 3 ans
 - *Co-bisoprolol = fumarate de bisoprolol 2,5mg + hydrochlorothiazide 6,25mg*
- La patiente ne l'avait pas révélé lors de l'anamnèse.
Il fallait donc creuser l'anamnèse.

Bibliographie intéressante :

- *Kaufman HS. Timolol-induced vasomotor rhinitis: a new iatrogenic syndrome. Arch Ophthalmol 1986;104:967.159.*
- *Mechanisms of vasomotor rhinitis. R. Garay. Allergy. 2004: 59: 4-10*

Questions

- L'anamnèse est-elle suffisante, et si non, quelles questions complémentaires allez-vous poser à la patiente ?
- Comment va se dérouler votre examen clinique ?
- Quels sont les éléments physiopathologiques pouvant orienter vers le diagnostic ?
- Quelle prise en charge ?

Pharmacotherapy for nonallergic, noninfectious rhinitis :

- Management should be directed by the underlying cause
- Where this is not obvious, saline douches and/or topical corticosteroids should be tried first
- If symptoms continue, further investigation should be undertaken to exclude possible differential diagnoses.
- For persistent obstruction, topical antihistamine then short-term topical decongestants may be considered
- For watery rhinorrhoea, ipratropium may help
- There are adult controlled study data to suggest that capsaicin may reduce symptoms

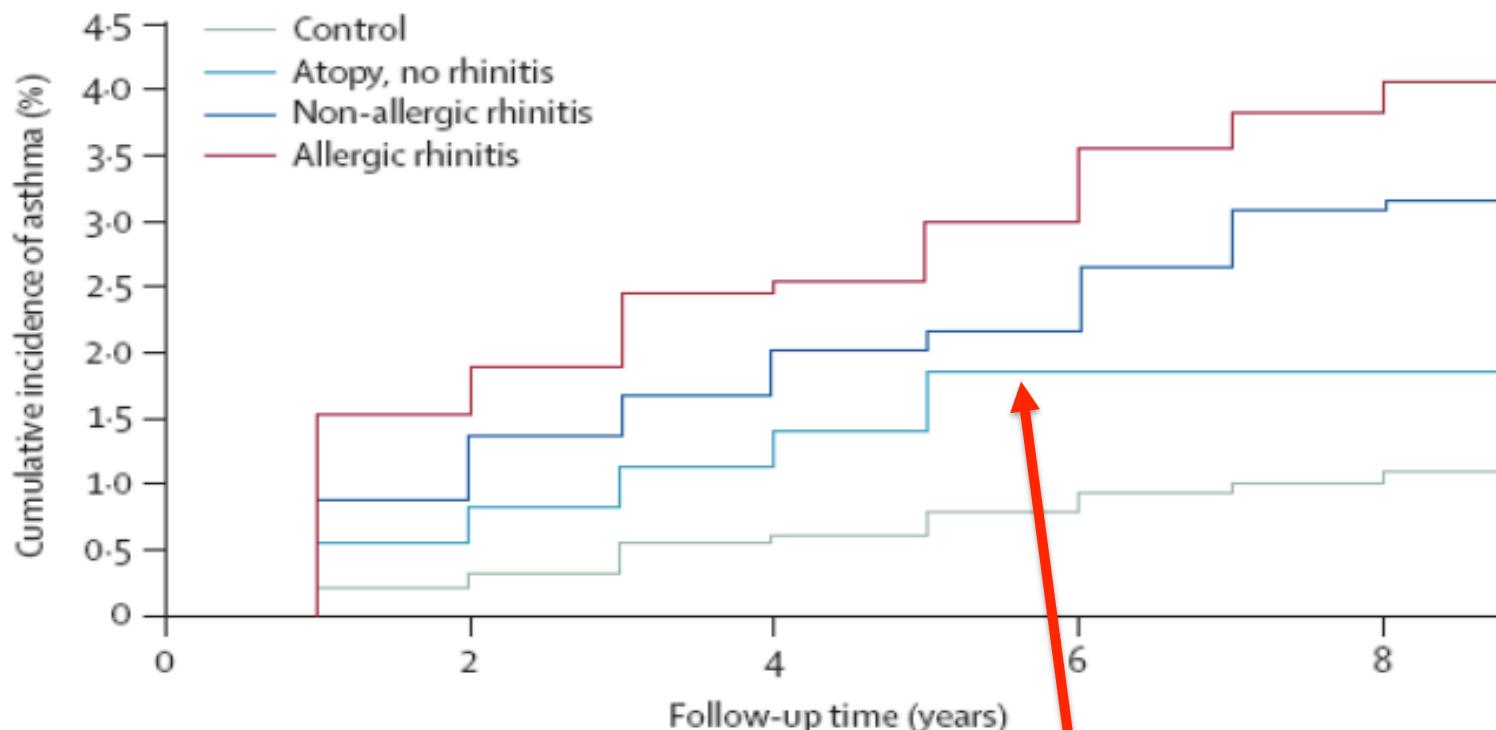
Molecular and clinical pharmacology of intranasal corticosteroids: clinical and therapeutic implications. H. Derendorf and E. O. Meltzer. Allergy. Volume 63, Issue 10, October 2008, pages 1292-1300

Roberts G, Xatzipsalti M, Borrego LM, Custovic A, Halken S, Hellings PW, Papadopoulos NG, Rotiroti G, Scadding G, Timmermans F, Valovirta E. Position paper of the European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. Allergy 2013; 68: 1102–1116



Pourquoi est-il nécessaire de bien diagnostiquer et traiter la rhinite non allergique ?

**La rhinite, même en l'absence d'atopie
est prédictive d'un excès de risque relatif d'asthme**



Number at risk					
Control	3163	3158	3153	3064	2967
Atopy, no rhinitis	704	701	698	659	642
Non-allergic rhinitis	1377	1396	1358	1268	1199
Allergic rhinitis	1217	1208	1194	1093	1038

Probability of developing asthma, % (95% CI)					
Control	0	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	0.8 (0.5-1.2)	1.0 (0.7-1.5)
Atopy, no rhinitis	0	0.6 (0.2-1.5)	1.1 (0.6-2.3)	1.9 (1.1-3.2)	1.9 (1.1-3.2)
Non-allergic rhinitis	0	0.9 (0.5-1.5)	1.7 (1.1-2.5)	2.2 (1.5-3.1)	3.1 (2.3-4.1)
Allergic rhinitis	0	1.6 (1.0-2.4)	2.5 (1.7-3.5)	3.0 (2.2-4.1)	3.8 (2.9-5.1)

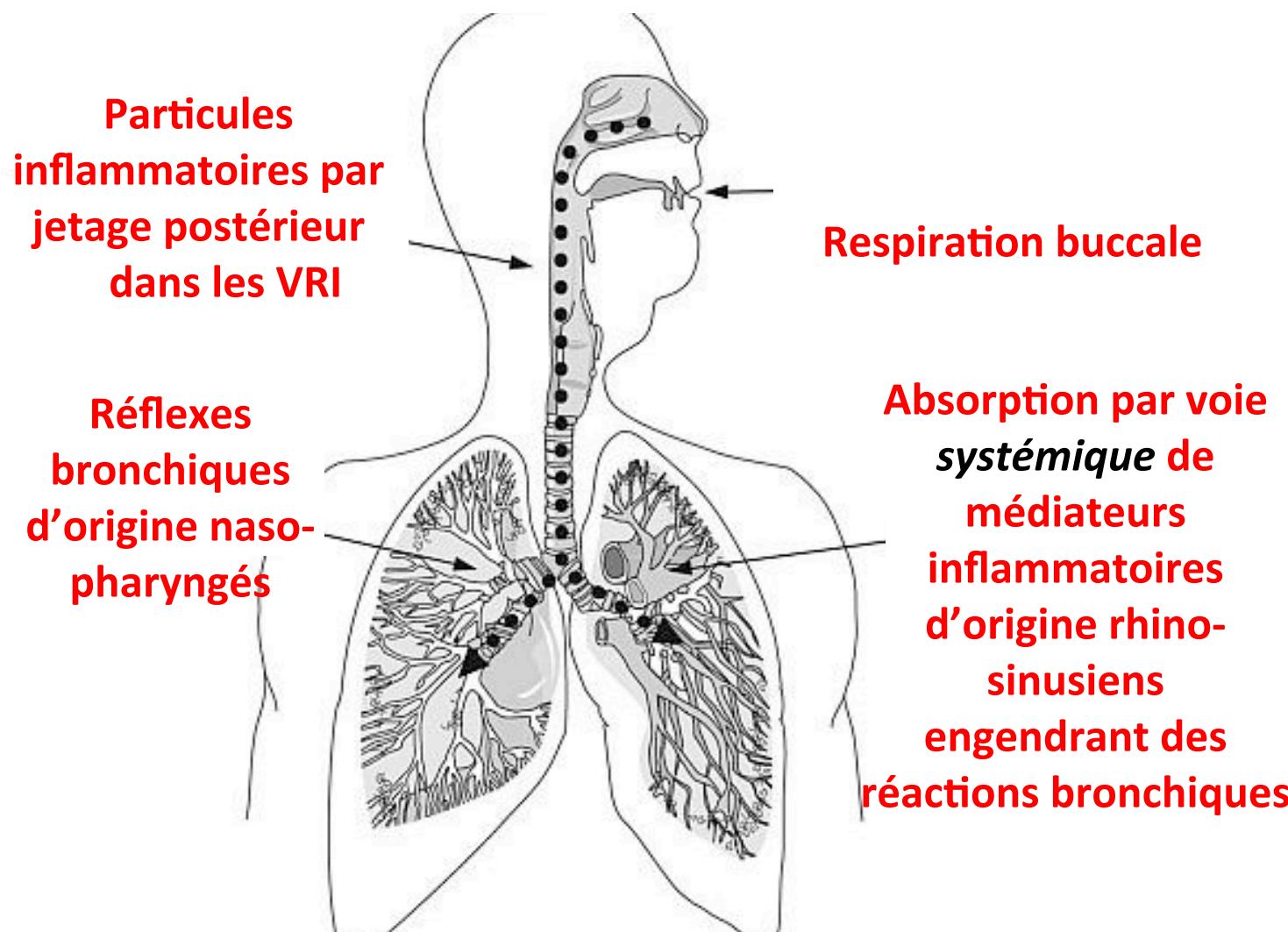
Prévalence de la rhinite non allergique

Etude de Settipane Russell Anthony (Wakefield, USA) :

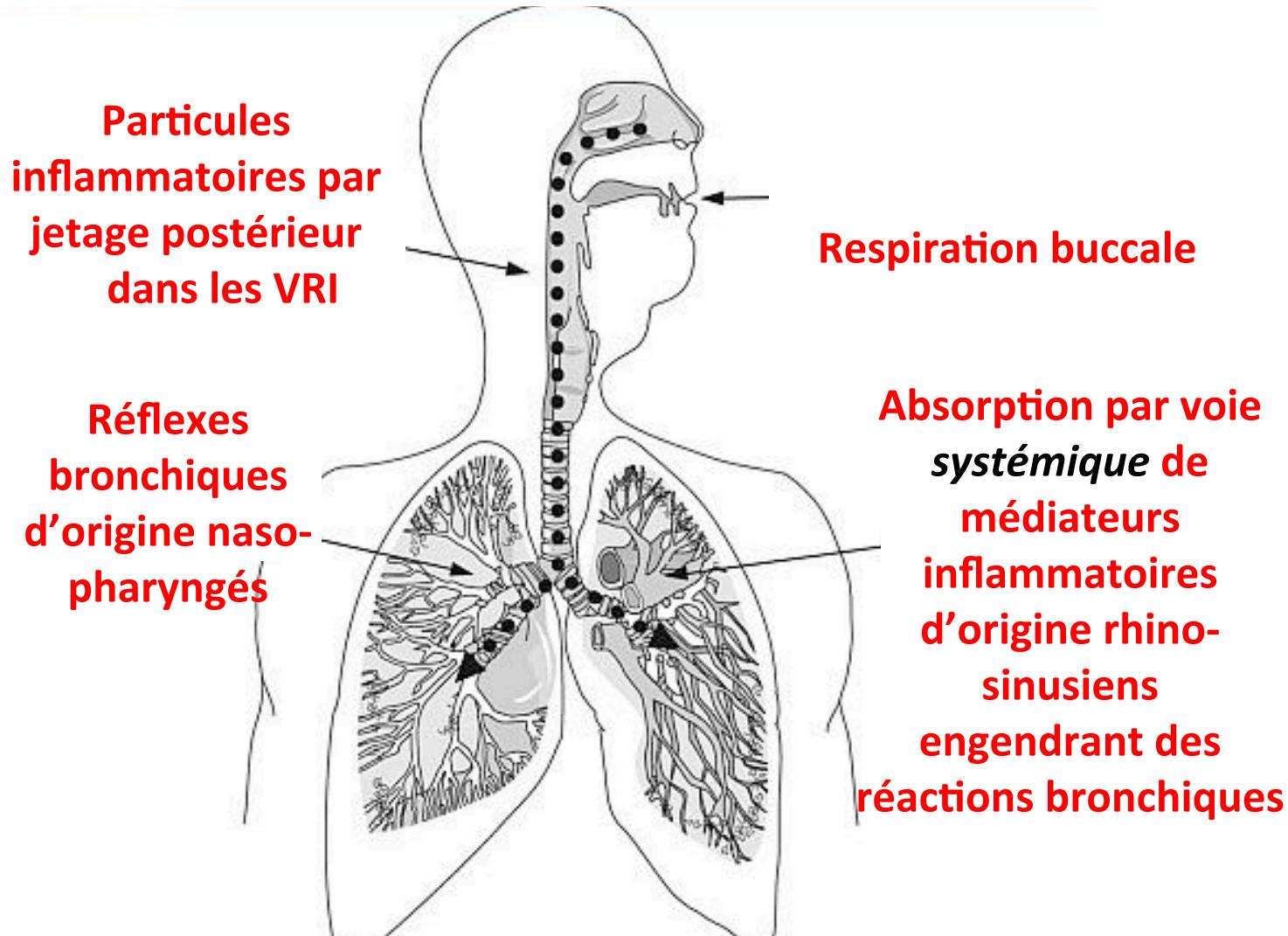
- ❑ prevalence of pure allergic rhinitis in the adult population with symptoms is 43 %
- ❑ combination **allergic rhinitis and non allergic rhinitis** is 34 % percent
- ❑ **pure non allergic rhinitis** is 23 %

Settipane RA, Lieberman P. Update on nonallergic rhinitis. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol 2001;86:494-507

Pourquoi est-il nécessaire de bien diagnostiquer et traiter la rhinite ?



Pourquoi est-il nécessaire de bien diagnostiquer et traiter la rhinite ?

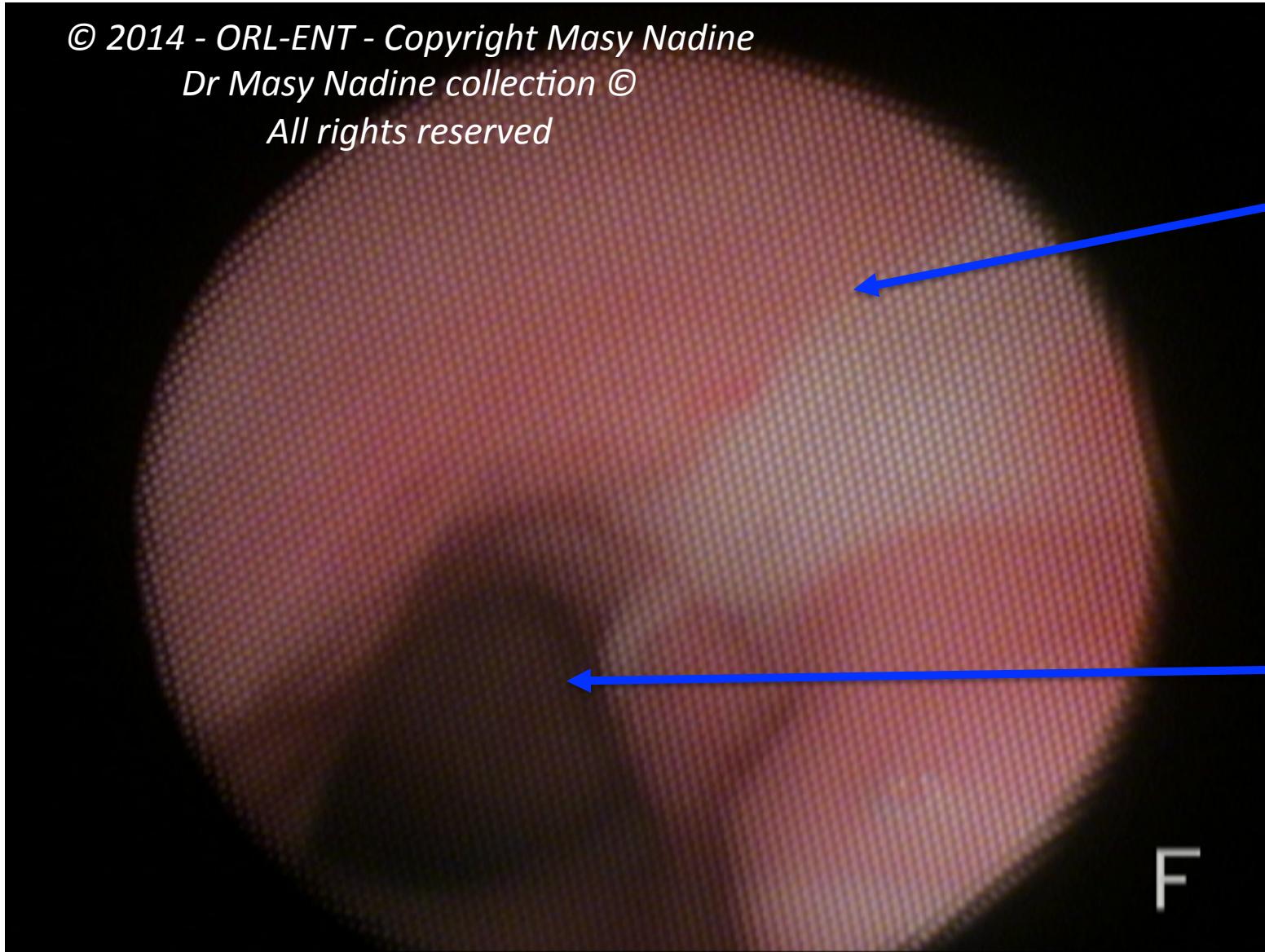


Le jetage postérieur muco-purulent

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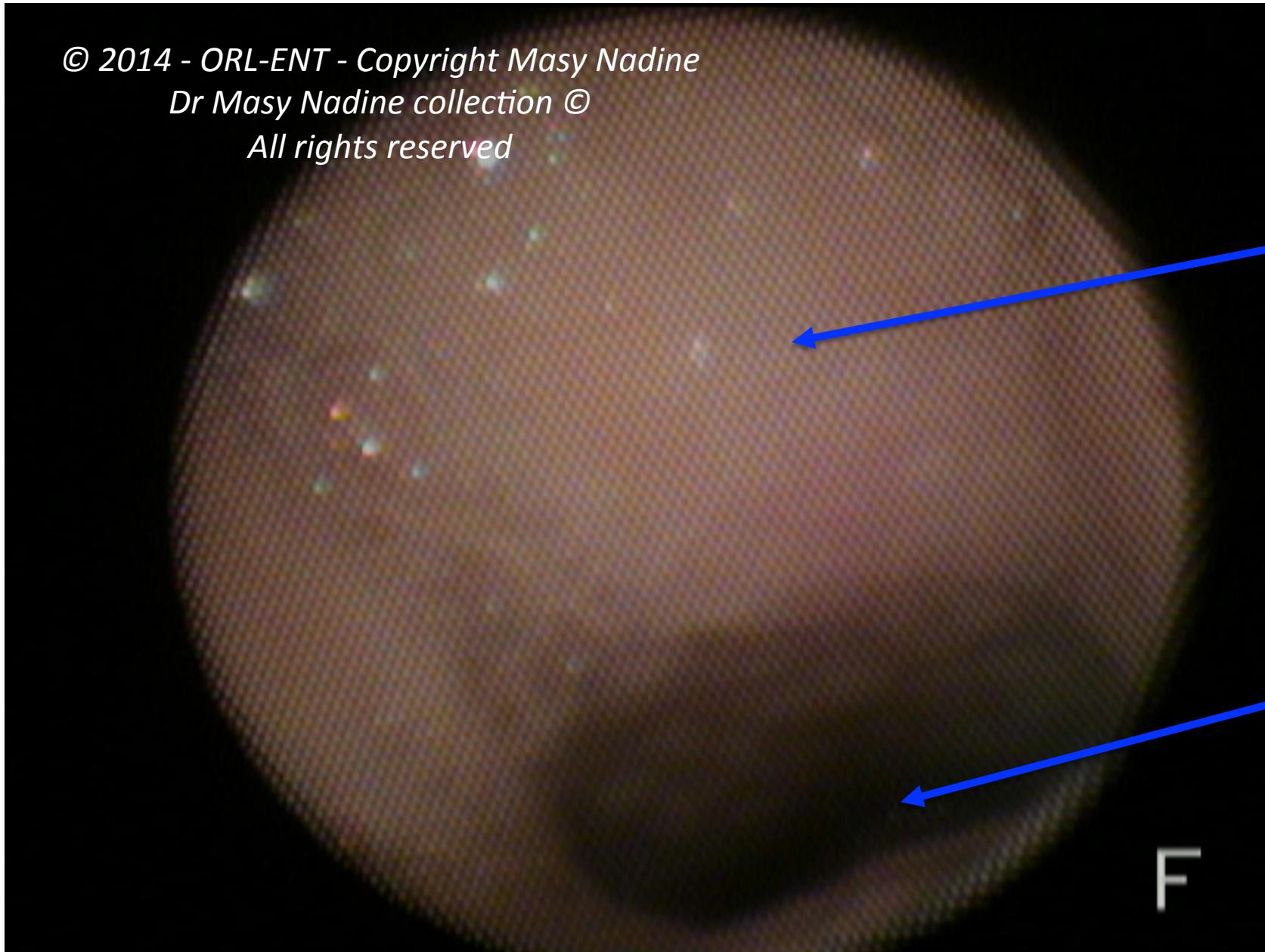


Jetage postérieur

Larynx

Le jetage postérieur aqueux

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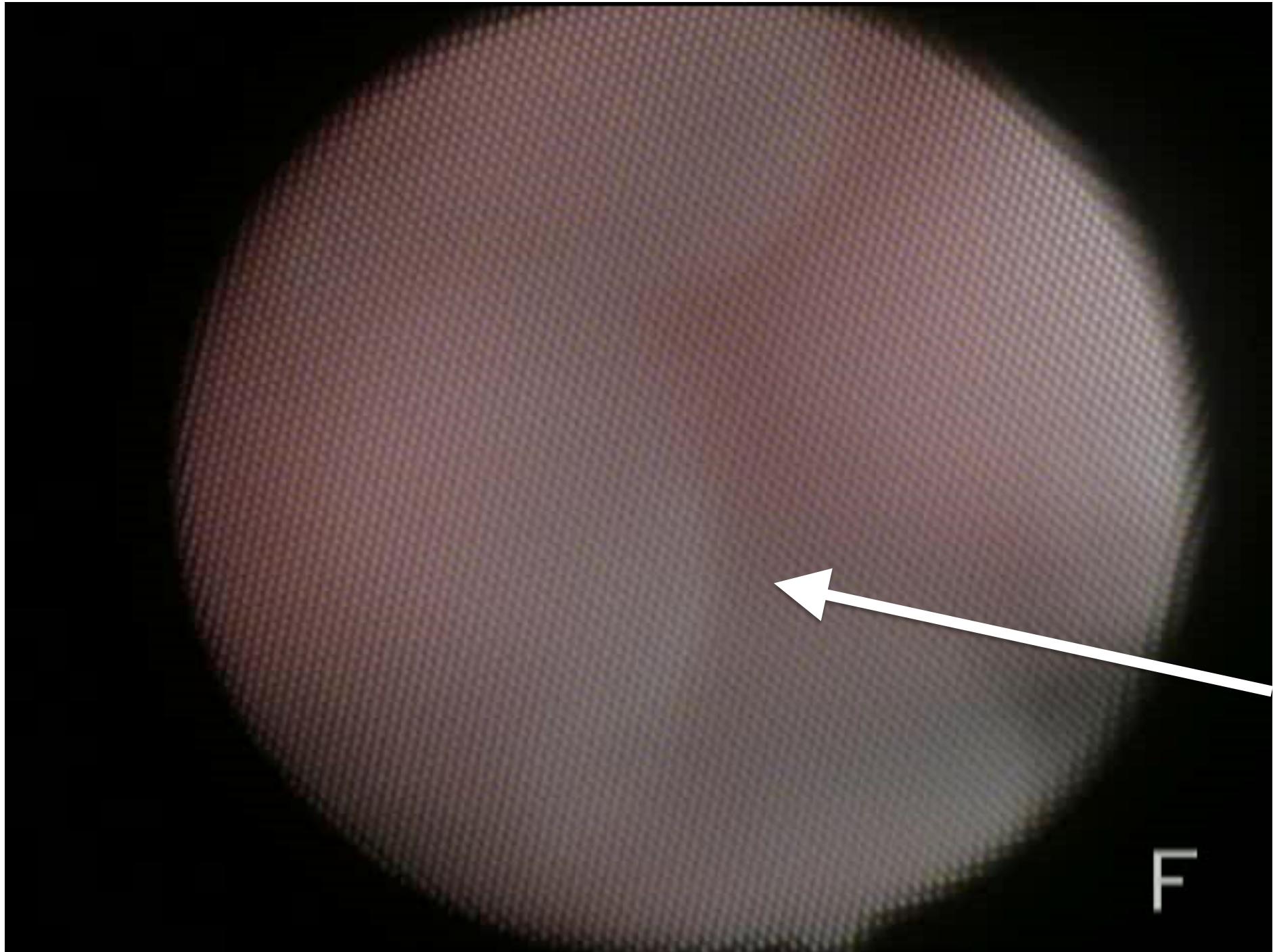


Jetage
postérieur

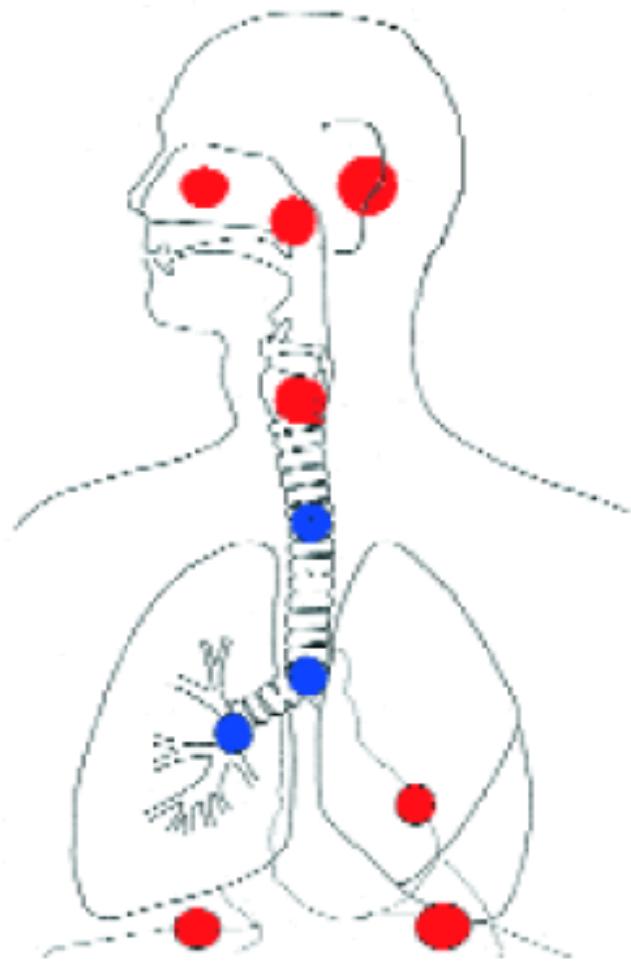
Larynx

F

Film : le réflexe de toux



Complications du jetage postérieur



Localisation des récepteurs de la toux :

- Sphère respiratoire
- Sphère digestive et ORL

Définition de la rhinite chronique

D'un commun accord, le groupe de travail de la SFORL a défini les rhinites chroniques

- comme des atteintes chroniques **non mécaniques** des structures nasales (muqueuse et éléments associés)
- à l'**exclusion des atteintes infectieuses des structures sinusiennes.**
- La durée de l'atteinte chronique a été établie à une période d'**au moins 12 semaines consécutives ou non par an**
- Les manifestations rhinologiques de maladies systémiques telles que sarcoïdose, Wegener, VIH, lymphomes..., bien que parfois révélatrice de l'affection, ne font pas l'objet de cette recommandation de la SFORL

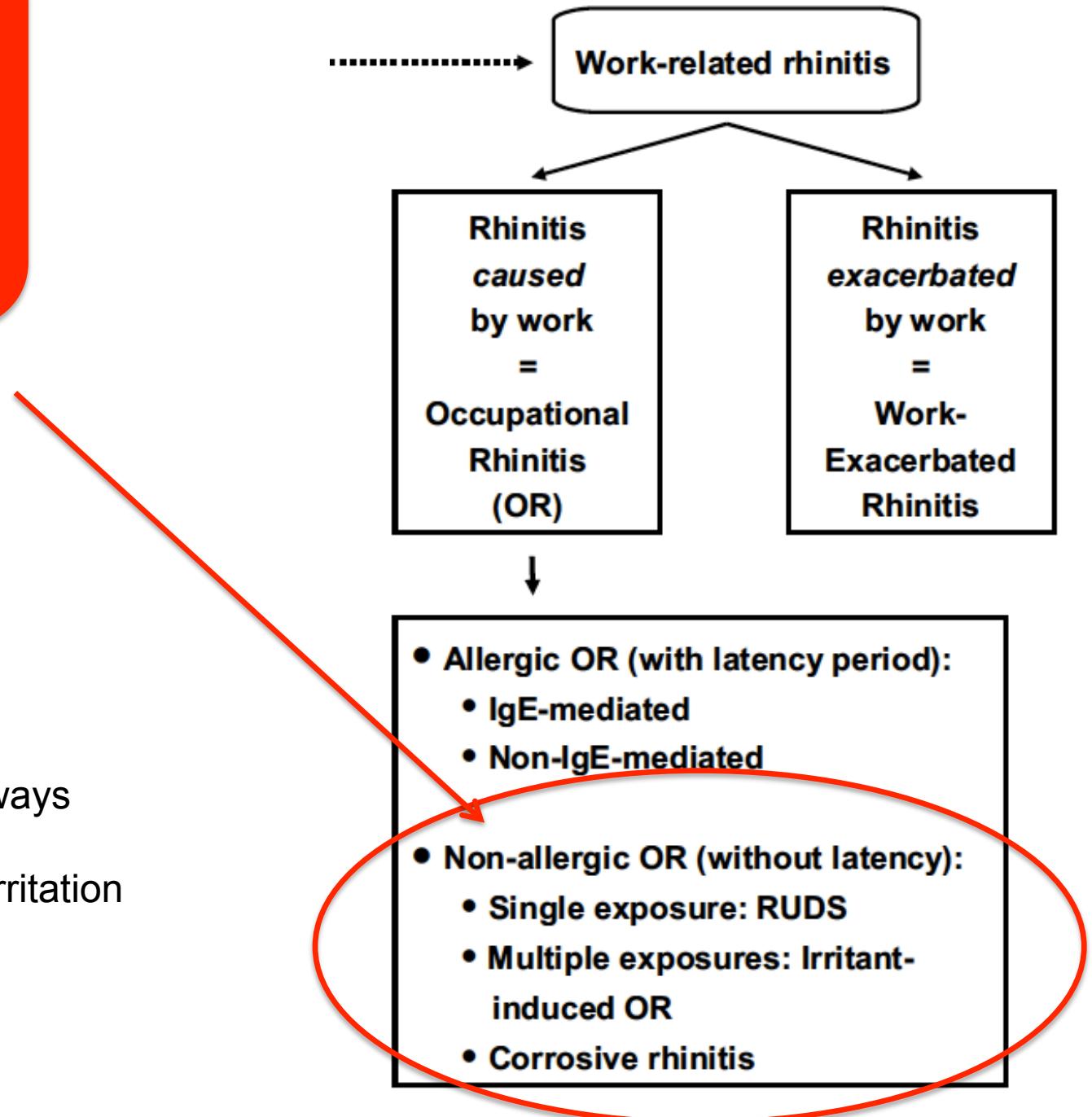
Extrait de « Recommandation pour la pratique clinique.

Prise en charge des rhinites chroniques, Société Française d'ORL » »

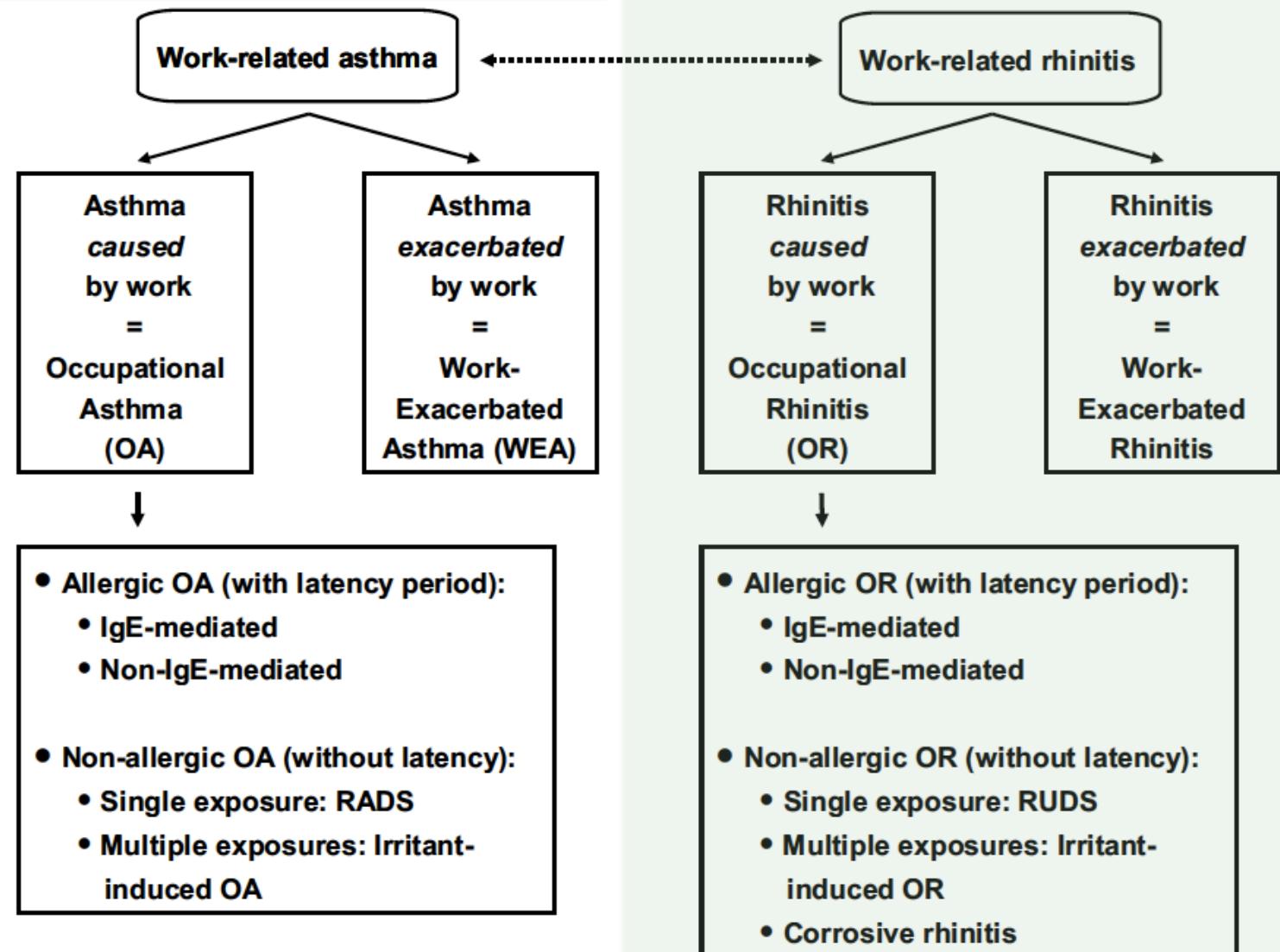
Les recommandations officielles sont en ligne sur le site www.orl-france.org

La rhinite non allergique professionnelle

RUDS = Reactive Upper Airways Dysfunction
(Equivalent du syndrome d'irritation bronchique)



La rhinite non allergique professionnelle



Valeur des examens dans le diagnostic positif des rhinites chroniques

	Histoire	Examen endonasal	Endoscopie nasale	Tests extanés	Tests multiallergéniques	Provocation nasale	Cytologie nasale	Biopsie nasale	Bacterio	Radiographie sinus	TDM Naso sinuseen
Allergie	+++	++	+	+++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
RIE	+++	++	+	+++	++	0	++	0	0	0	++
Médicament	+++	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prof. non allergique	+++	++	++	+++	+	++	0	0	0	0	+
Grossesse	+++	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age	+++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Positionnelle	+++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alimentaire	+++	++	++	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
Atrophique	+++	+++	+++	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	++

0 : pas d'intérêt

+ : informatif

++ : recommandé

+++ : indispensable.

RIE : rhinite inflammatoire à éosinophiles ; TDM : tomodensitométrie

Algorithme décisionnel de la rhinite chronique non allergique

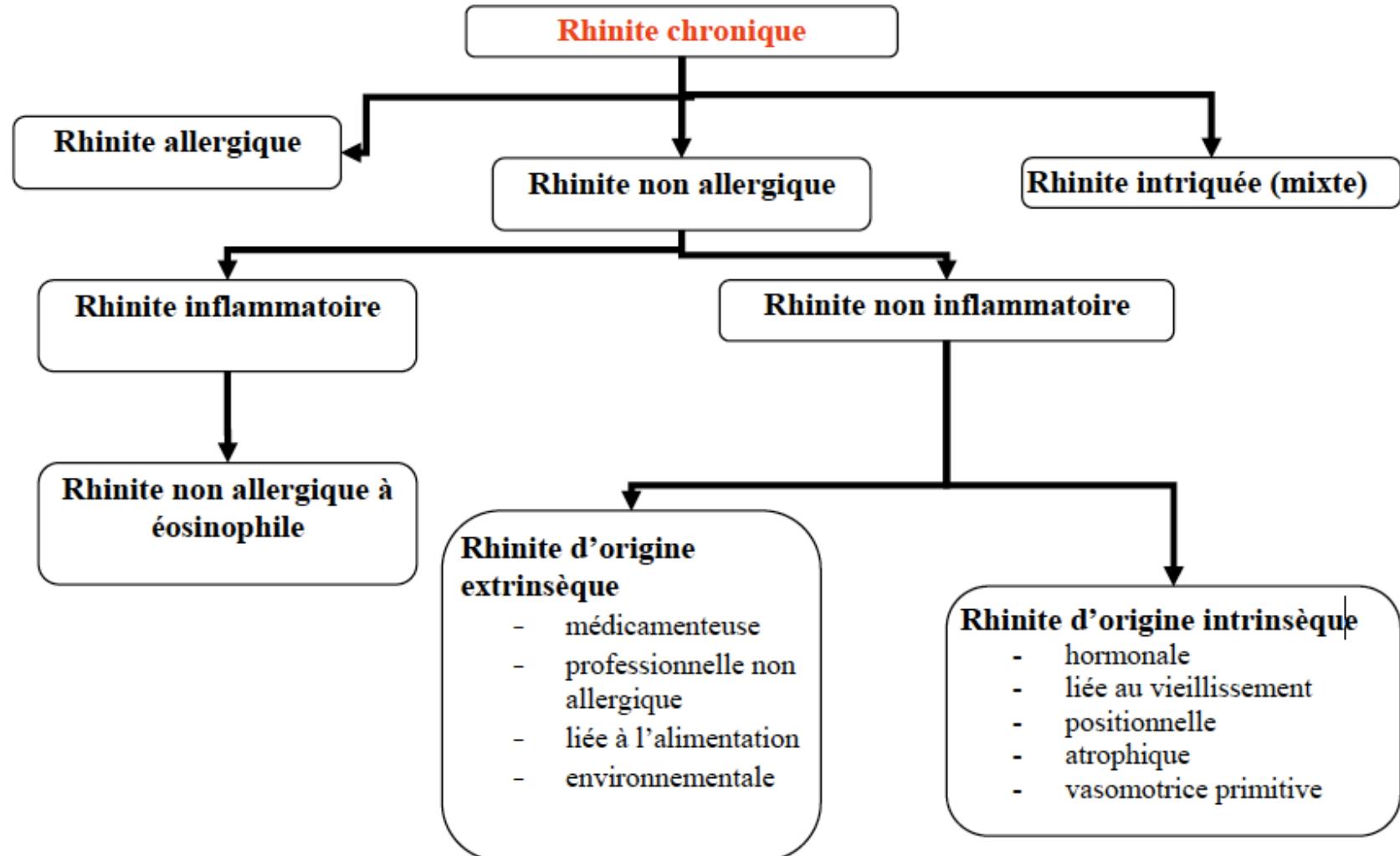
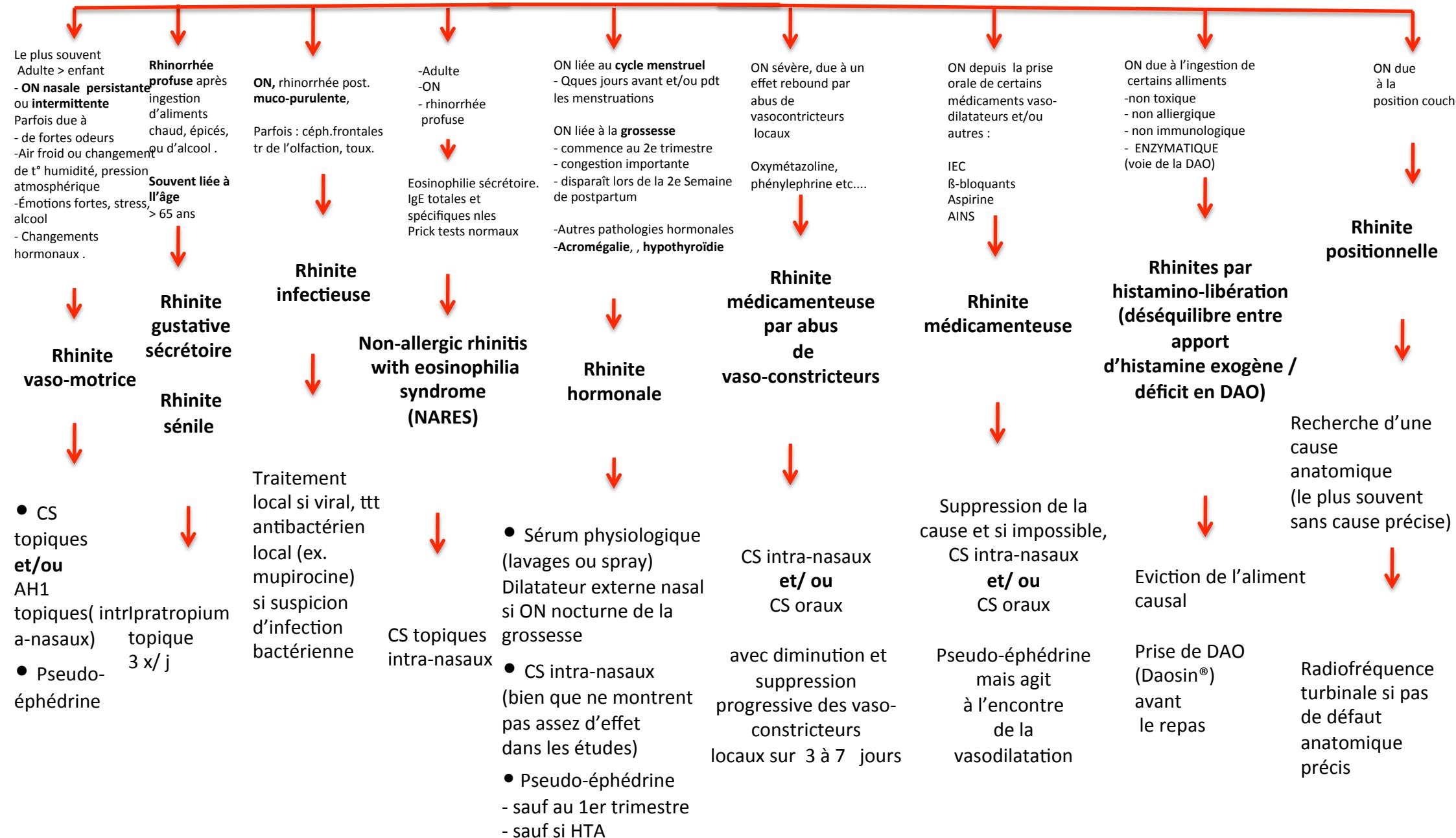


Schéma adapté de « Recommandation pour la pratique clinique. Prise en charge des rhinites chroniques, Société Française d'ORL » »

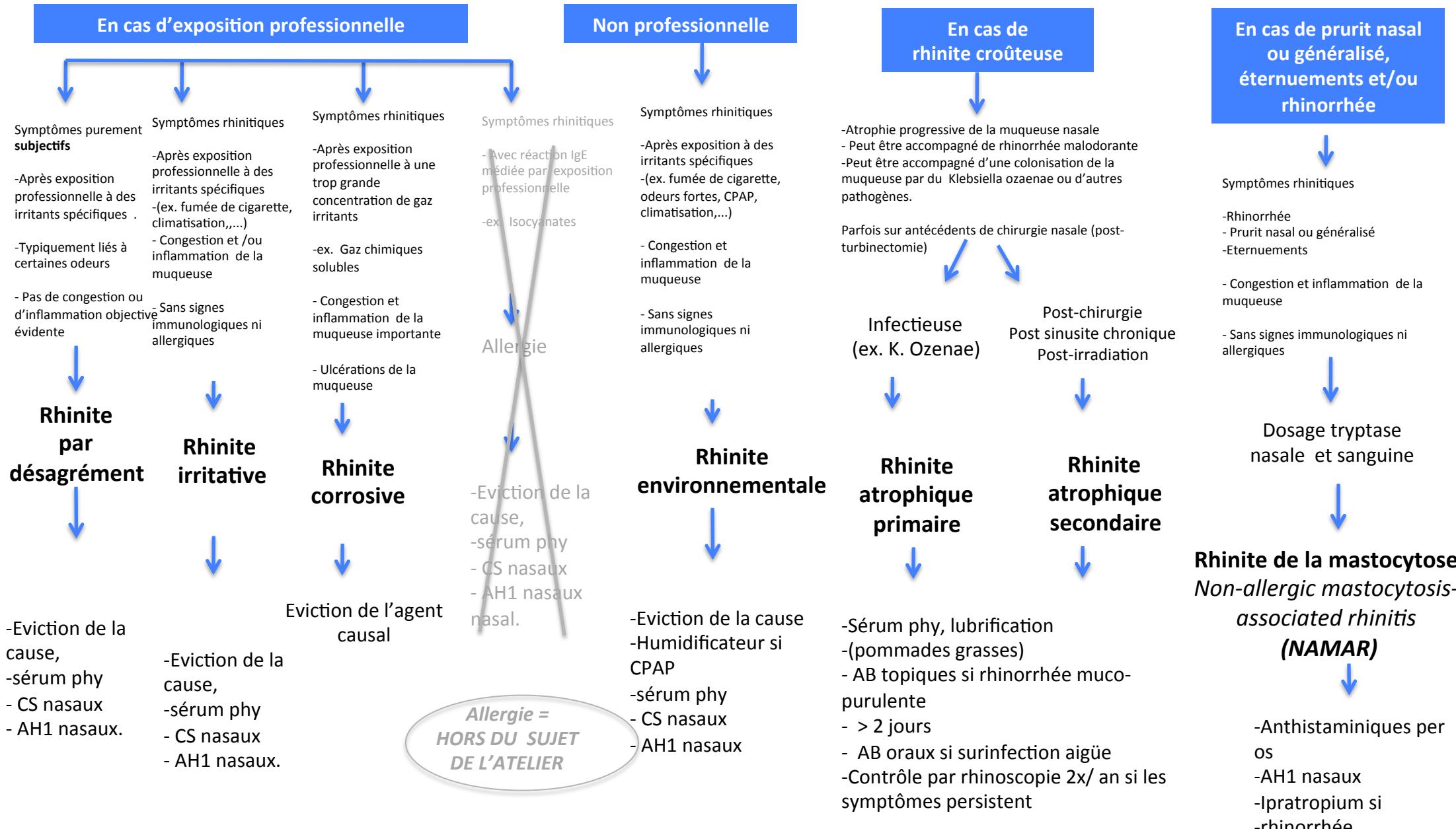
Algorithme décisionnel

ON = obstruction nasale
 ttt = traitement
 CS = corticostéroïdes



Algorithme décisionnel (suite)

ON = obstruction nasale
ttt = traitement
CS = corticostéroïdes



The diagnosis and management of rhinitis: an updated practice parameter

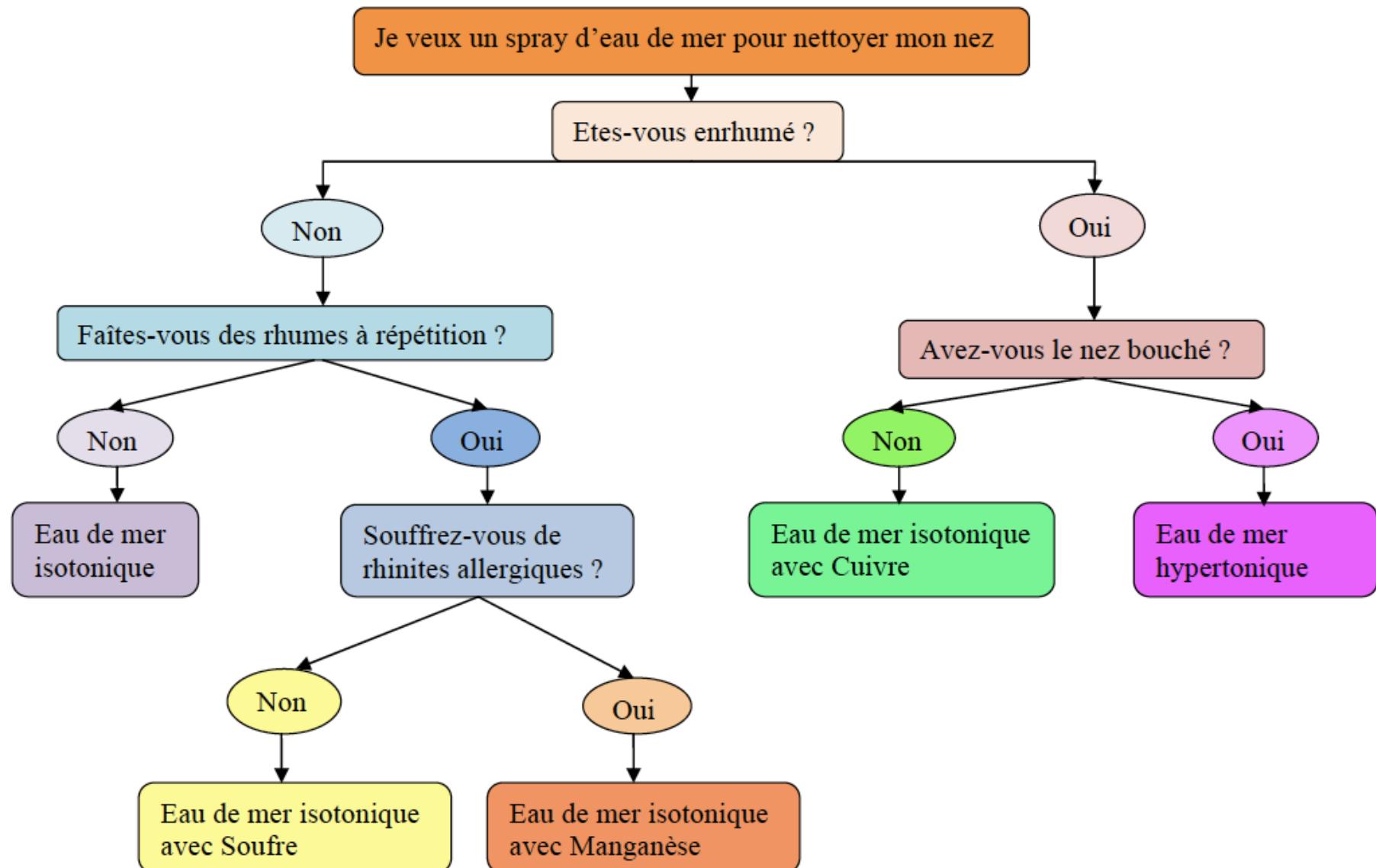
Joint Task Force on Practice; American Academy of Allergy; Asthma & Immunology; American College of Allergy; Asthma and Immunology; Joint Council of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology.

Wallace DV, Dykewicz MS, Bernstein DI, Blessing-Moore J, Cox L, Khan DA, Lang DM, Nicklas RA, Oppenheimer J, Portnoy JM, Randolph CC, Schuller D, Spector SL, Tilless SA; Joint Task Force on Practice; American Academy of Allergy; Asthma & Immunology; American College of Allergy; Asthma and Immunology; Joint Council of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology.

J Allergy Clin Immunol 2008, 122(2 Suppl):S1-84

Non-allergic, mastocytosis-associated rhinitis R. Dollner, E. Taraldsrød, K. Iversen, T. Osnes, B. Kristensen and M. F. Kramer Clinical & Experimental Allergy Volume 43, Issue 4, April 2013, Pages: 406-412

Traitements : Choix du soluté d'eau de mer



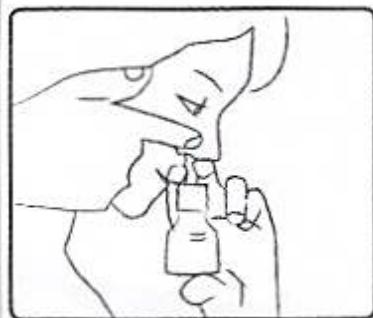
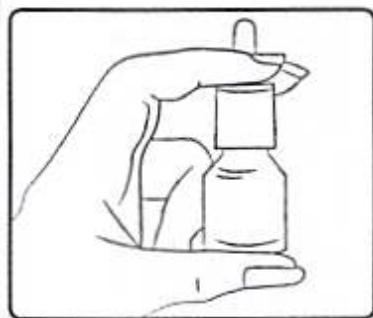
Traitements : corticoïdes locaux

Agent	Trade Name(s)	Dose Per Inhalation	Base Initial Adult Dosage*
Beclomethasone dipropionate	Beconase®	42 µg	1–2 sprays per nostril 2×/day
	Beconase AQ®		
	Vancenase Pockethaler®		
	Vancenase AQ Double Strength®	84 µg	1–2 sprays per nostril 1×/day
Budesonide	Rhinocort®	32 µg	2 sprays per nostril 2×/day or 4 sprays per nostril 1×/day
Flunisolide	Nasarel®	25 µg	2 sprays per nostril 2×/day
	Nasalide®		
Fluticasone propionate	Flonase®	50 µg	2 sprays per nostril 1×/day or 1 spray per nostril 2×/day
Mometasone	Nasonex(AQ)®	50 µg	2 sprays per nostril 1×/day
Triamcinolone acetonide	Nasacort®	55 µg	2 sprays per nostril 1×/day
	Nasacort AQ®		
Dexamethasone sodium phosphate	Dexacort®	84 µg	2 sprays per nostril 2–3×/day

Dykewicz MS, Fineman S, Skoner DP, Nicklas R, Lee R, Blessing-Moore J, et al.

Diagnosis and management of rhinitis: complete guidelines of the Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters in Allergy, Asthma and Immunology. American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol 1998;81(pt 2):492.

Traitements : corticoïdes locaux



Cellules inflammatoires éosinophiles

La muqueuse nasale avec des cellules enflammées chez un patient allergique chronique avant le traitement avec Mométasone

Muqueuse endommagée

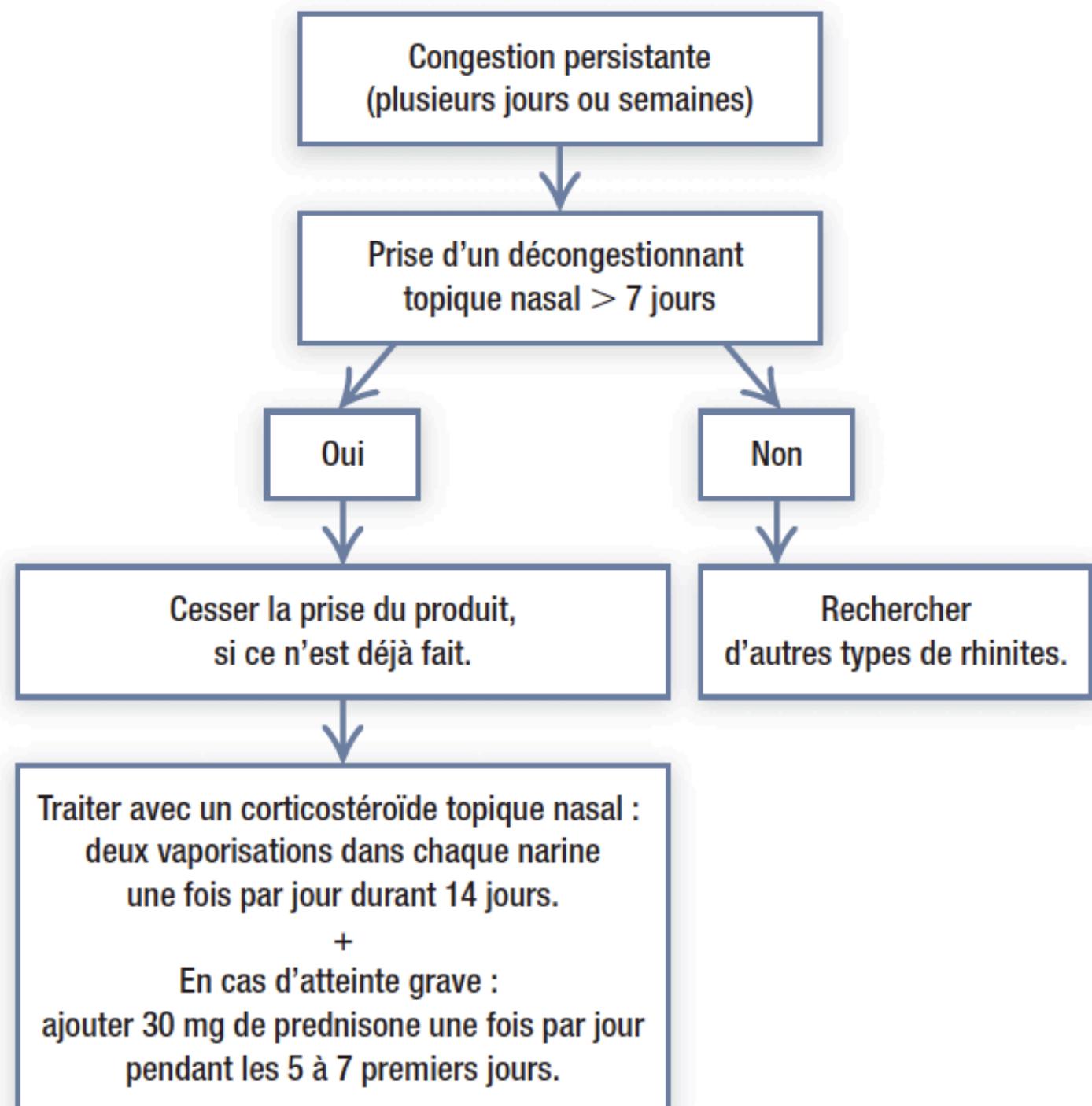
Muqueuse en bonne santé

La muqueuse nasale du même patient après 12 mois de traitement avec Mométasone n'est plus endommagée et ne démontre aucune inflammation

200 µg 1x/jour pendant 12 mois

Algorithme pour le traitement de la rhinite médicamenteuse

Adaptation en français d'après : Diagnosis and management of rhinitis: complete guidelines of the joint task force on practice parameters in allergy, asthma and immunology. Dykewicz MS, Fineman S, Skoner DP, et al.
Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol 1998 ; 81 : 478-518



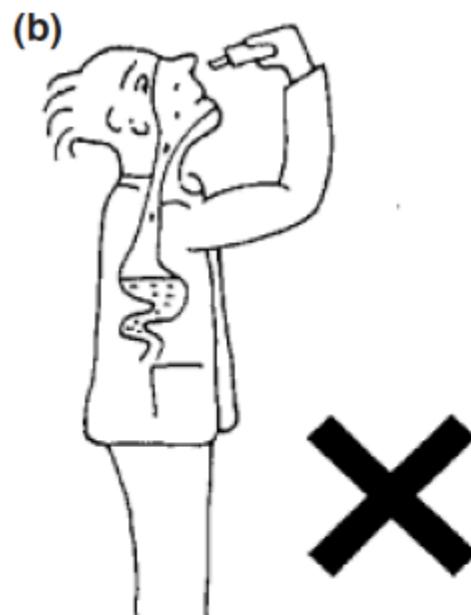
Et pour les sportifs en compétition... quel traitement?

Les listes de produits prohibés évoluent constamment : <http://www.santesport.gouv.fr>

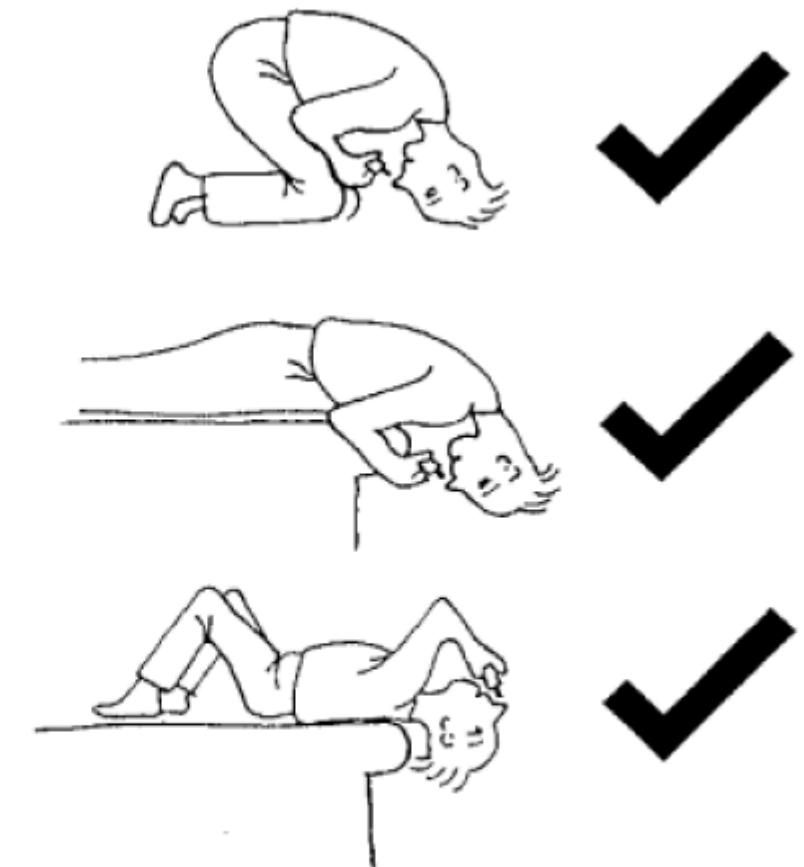
Class of substance	Agents
Vasoconstrictors These agents may be found in many single or combination agent OTC and prescriptions used for allergy URIs, and cough,	Desoxyephredrine (oral or nasal) Ephedrine (oral or nasal) Ma Huang (herbal ephedrine) Phenylephrine (oral) Phenylpropanolamine (oral or nasal) Propylhexedrine (oral or nasal) Pseudoephedrine (oral or nasal)
Stimulants Caffeine in any form leading to urinary levels of >12 mcg/mL	Equivalent to 6–8 cups of coffee, 4 vivarin tablets, or 8 No Doz tablets 2–3 hr before testing
Corticosteroids	The use of corticosteroids is banned except for topical use (ear, eye, and skin), inhalation therapy (allergic rhinitis and asthma), and local or intra-articular injections. Physicians prescribing topical, inhalational, and intraarticular corticosteroids must send written notification of the indication to the USOC (USOC Drug Control Program, Medical Notifications, One Olympic Plaza, Colorado Springs, CO 80909). Taking corticosteroids (prednisone, methylprednisolone, cortisone) orally or intravenously is banned.
Narcotic analgesics	All narcotics except codeine and dihydrocodone

Dykewicz MS, Fineman S, Skoner DP, Nicklas R, Lee R, Blessing-Moore J, et al.
Diagnosis and management of rhinitis: complete guidelines of the Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters
In Allergy, Asthma and Immunology
.American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol 1998;81(pt 2):492.

Traitements locaux

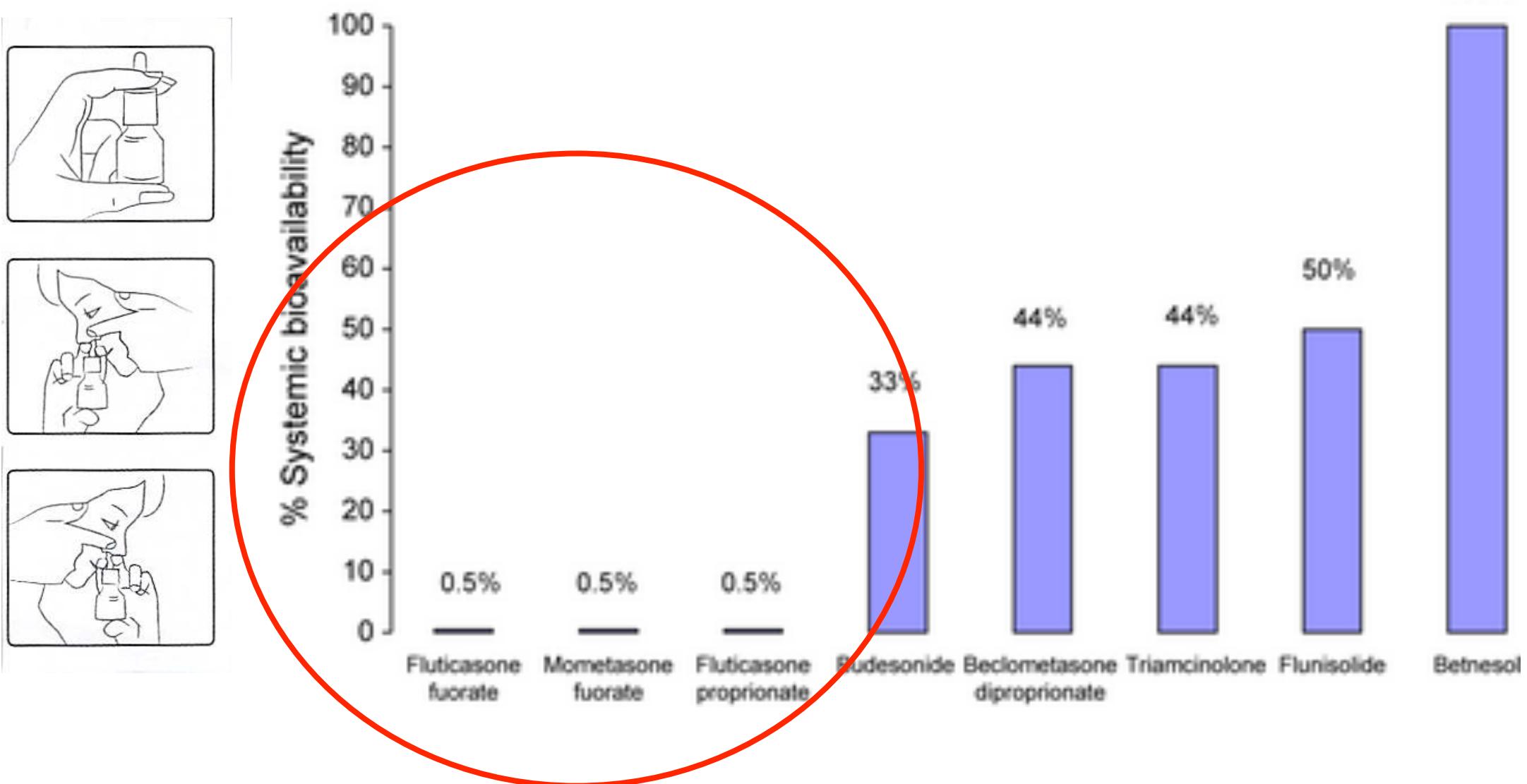


Wrong



Choose any position you feel
comfortable with

La biodisponibilité des corticostéroïdes intranasaux (absorption par l'organisme) est minime pour les nouvelles générations de corticoïdes locaux



“ The primary treatments for nonallergic rhinitis syndromes may vary and include ...”

- avoidance of aggravating irritants that may precipitate symptoms
- intranasal antihistamines
- intranasal corticosteroids
- decongestants and exercise to relieve congestion
- anticholinergics to relieve rhinorrhea
- institution of intranasal corticosteroids and discontinuation of nasal decongestant sprays in rhinitis medicamentosa
- antibiotics and supportive measures to relieve ostiomeatal complex obstruction in bacterial rhinosinusitis.

The diagnosis and management of rhinitis: An updated practice parameter

Dana V. Wallace, MD (Chief Editor), Mark S. Dykewicz, MD (Chief Editor), David I. Bernstein, MD (Co-Editor), Joann Blessing-Moore, MDet al.

J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL VOLUME 122, NUMBER 2

The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

Volume 122, Issue 2, Supplement , Pages S1-S84 , August 2008

Les dilatateurs narinaires

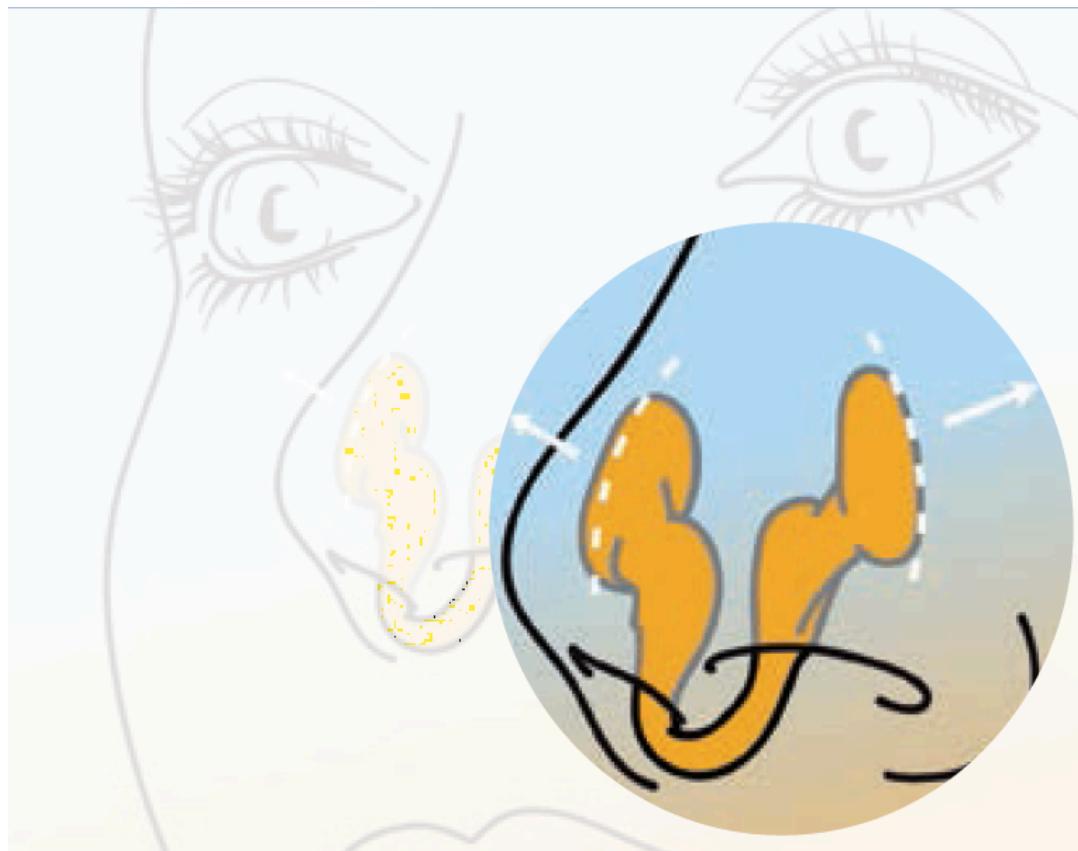


Table 3 Conditions that Mimic Rhinitis Symptoms

Nasal polyps

Anatomic abnormalities: Eg. Trauma or nasal tumors (Benign or Malignant)

Autoimmune: e.g. Sjogren syndrome, SLE, Relapsing polychondritis, Churg-Straus syndrome or Wegener granulomatosis

Metabolic: e.g. Hypothyroidism or acromegaly.

CSF Rhinorrhea

Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia

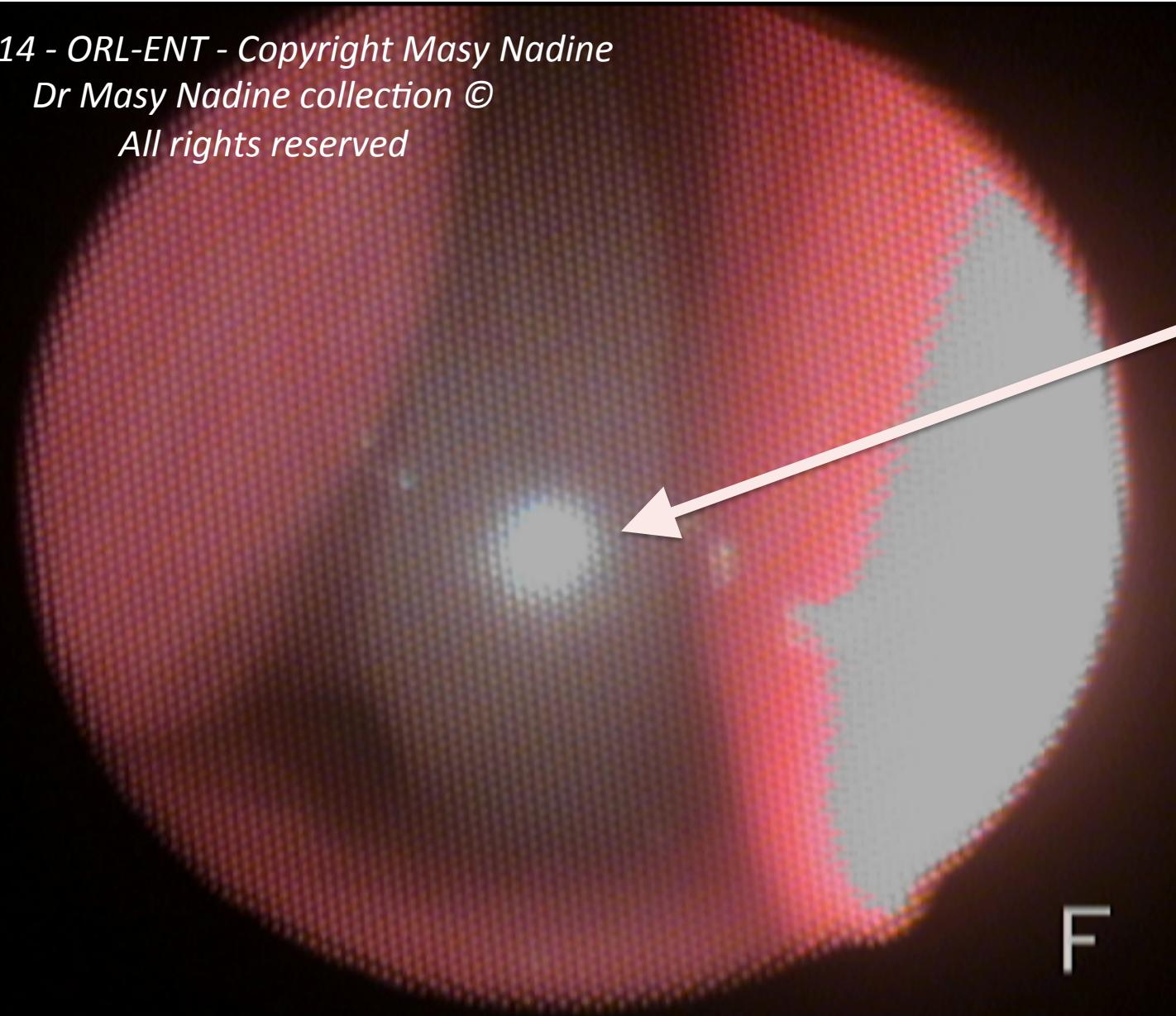
Cystic fibrosis

Immunodeficiency

Adapted from Wallace et al [21].

Diagnostic différentiel de la rhinite chronique non allergique

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Polype



- ◆ Influence du nez sur les bronches
- ◆ Il est impératif de faire le diagnostic au niveau du nez
- ◆ Il est impératif de traiter le nez

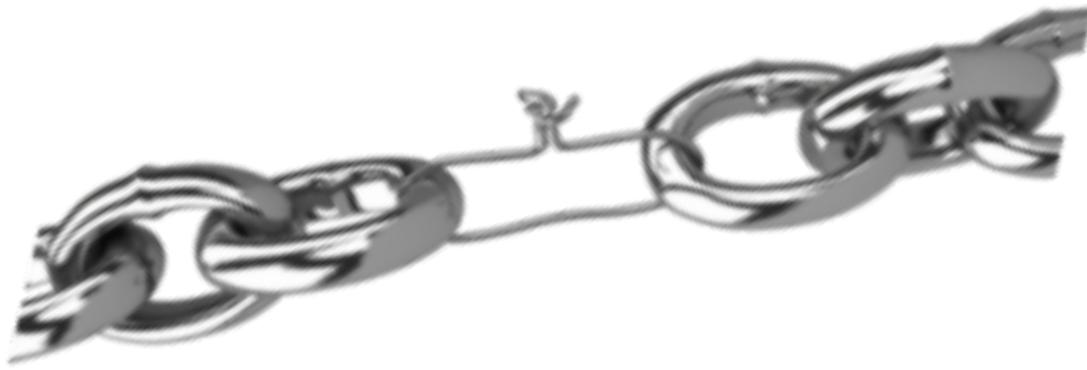
- ◆ L'anamnèse et la rhinoscopie sont primordiales

- ◆ Si échec :
 - Se poser la question de l'observance
 - Se reposer la question du diagnostic
 - Se poser la question d'une pathologie associée

The diagnosis and management of rhinitis: an updated practice parameter

Joint Task Force on Practice; American Academy of Allergy; Asthma & Immunology; American College of Allergy; Asthma and Immunology; Joint Council of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology.

Wallace DV, Dykewicz MS, Bernstein DI, Blessing-Moore J, Cox L, Khan DA, Lang DM, Nicklas RA, Oppenheimer J, Portnoy JM, Randolph CC, Schuller D, Spector SL, Tilles SA: ***Joint Task Force on Practice***; American Academy of Allergy; Asthma & Immunology; American College of Allergy; Asthma and Immunology; Joint Council of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2008, 122(2 Suppl):S 1-84



Si échec :

Se poser la question du maillon manquant

Nécessité de réfléchir sur base de l'algorithme décisionnel