2011

United Airways Disease Among Florists

Muge Akpinar-Elci
Old Dominion University, makpinar@odu.edu

Omur C. Elci

Aygul Odabasi

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.odu.edu/commhealth_fac_pubs
Part of the Diseases Commons, and the Environmental Public Health Commons

Repository Citation
Akpinar-Elci, Muge; Elci, Omur C.; and Odabasi, Aygul, "United Airways Disease Among Florists" (2011). Community & Environmental Health Faculty Publications. 13.
https://digitalcommons.odu.edu/commhealth_fac_pubs/13

Original Publication Citation

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Community & Environmental Health at ODU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Community & Environmental Health Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of ODU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@odu.edu.
United airways disease among florists

Muge Akpinar-Elci,1 Omur Cinar Elci,1 Aygul Odabasi2
1Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, St. George’s University, Grenada, WI; 2Department of Respiratory Medicine, Izan Hospital, Milas, Turkey

Abstract

Previously we observed an excess risk for occupational asthma among florists with rhinitis. To further evaluate the link between upper and lower airways, we investigated united airways disease in the same occupational group. Occupational history, symptoms and atopy were investigated among 128 florists. Age-, smoking-, and gender-adjusted risks were calculated using logistic regression models comparing symptomatic and asymptomatic individuals. The prevalence of work-related rhinitis symptoms was 13.3%, conjunctivitis symptoms and asthma-like symptoms were 14.1%. We observed an excess risk of work-related asthma symptoms among florists with work-related conjunctivitis (OR: 8.5, 95% CI: 2.4-29.9) and rhinitis (OR: 13.1, 95% CI: 3.0-58.0). Florists with positive allergen skin test for flower mix were 13.0 times more likely to have work-related rhinitis and 12.5 times more likely to have work-related conjunctivitis. The observed relationship between work-related asthma and rhinoconjunctivitis is supportive of the concept of the united airways disease.

Introduction

The nasal passages are the first contact point for a respiratory exposure, so rhinitis is both as an indicator of exposures and a precursor to more severe respiratory conditions. The inflammatory responses elicited in the upper and lower airways are pathophysiologically similar and related.1 Allergic rhinitis is now regarded as a risk factor for asthma and it has been shown that rhinitis frequently precedes asthma.2,3 The frequency of the co-existence between rhinitis and asthma has led to the concept of the united airways disease4 and the World Health Organization is leading an initiative to develop a treatment for both conditions simultaneously.5 Many studies have demonstrated that lower airway conditions are less severe after treating upper airway conditions6,7 or that lower airway diseases may be prevented by treating rhinitis.8 This indicates that early detection and appropriate management of upper airways diseases may be an important component in preventing other conditions, such as asthma or allergic diseases. Our previous investigations demonstrated a strong relationship between occupational asthma and work-related factors such as work intensity, work duration, and other factors including specific atopy among florists.11 To further investigate the link between upper and lower airways, we planned to expand this investigation by focusing on occupational risk factors, rhinoconjunctivitis and their relationship with asthma like symptoms among florists. In the floral industry, there are various potential allergens; case reports of occupational allergic dermatitis have been published frequently. There are only a few case reports on occupational rhinoconjunctivitis caused by flowers.12,13 The novelty of this study is being the first to focus directly on the upper airways health problems and its relationship with the lower airways health problems to evaluate united airways disease among florists.

Materials and Methods

The overall investigation focused on the multiple components of occupational respiratory health problems among florists. Methodological study details of the project can be found in the previous publication from this project.

Study population

This study was conducted in Izmir, the third largest city in Turkey, which is located on the western shore. A list of registered floral shops was provided from the city municipality records; and because of the small number, to our study, we invited all registered floral shops (n=69) to participate in the study. Nine shops were excluded because three were closed at the end of the work shift on the day of our visit.

Participant florists were asked whether they had any one of the following recurrent symptoms for rhinitis: blocked nose, sneezing, itching of the nose, or rhinorrhea. Participants were also asked if they had any one of the following recurrent symptoms for conjunctivitis: itching of eyes, redness, or watery eyes and for asthma; non-productive cough, dyspnea; chest tightness; or wheezing. By asking standard questions, we collected the following information: did these symptoms begin and exist within the overall working period as a florist, and did symptoms improve when the person was away from work.

Work area evaluation

At each florist shop, area (m2), humidity (%), and temperature (°C) (Met-Check, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom) were measured near the end of the work shift on the day of our visit. Participant florists were asked whether they had effective local exhaust ventilation systems operational during working hours in their shops. Based on the distribution of area measurements, shops with an area 100 m2 or above were categorized as large shops and compared with medium size (51-99 m2) and small shops (30 m2 or below). Work intensity was calculated from the daily work hours multiplied by the work duration (hours x years). Florists were categorized in low (less than 33), medium (35-167), or high (168 and higher) work intensity groups.
**Skin prick test**

Apophy for the most common allergens in the region (D. farinae, D. pteronyssinus, Mold mix) and for the commonly used flower mix (Aster chinensis, Chrysanthemum koreanum, Dahlia cultorum, Solidago virgaurea, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum) were evaluated by skin-prick test (Stallergenes-Pasteur, Antony, France). Fifteen minutes after application, wheal of five millimeters or larger than the control was considered as atopy positive.

**Statistical analysis**

Using the SPSS statistical software package version 11.01, we evaluated occupational risk factors by age-, smoking- (pack-years), and gender-adjusted unconditional logistic regression models comparing symptomatic and asymptomatic florists.

**Results**

The median age of florists was 28.0 years (12-66 years), 85.9% were male while 63.3% reported as a smoker. Seventeen florists (12-66 years), 85.9% were male while 63.3% reported as a smoker. Seventeen florists (13.3%) reported symptoms consistent with work-related conjunctivitis. The prevalence of work-related asthma-like symptoms was 14.1% (n=18).

**Discussion**

In this study, rhinitis and conjunctivitis were found to be associated with work-related asthma. It was suggested that the link between upper airway disease and lower airways disease led to the concept of the united airways disease. Generally, allergic conjunctivitis occurs with other allergic diseases such as allergic rhinitis and allergic asthma.

According to our results, the most apparent risk factor for work-related conjunctivitis was work intensity. Finding a positive dose-response relationship between work intensity and work-related symptoms supported the occupational exposure and accuracy of our questionnaire-based diagnosis. Previous studies noted that the work intensity was one of the objective factors for evaluating occupational exposures. Work duration was also associated with the risk of work-related conjunctivitis. We also observed elevated risk with work intensity and duration in work-related rhinitis. However, they were not excessive, perhaps due to the healthy-worker effect.

Table 1. Risk of work-related rhinitis and conjunctivitis among florists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factors</th>
<th>Overall n=128 (n / %)</th>
<th>Work-related rhinitis n=17</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)*</th>
<th>Work-related conjunctivitis n=18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work-related Asthma</td>
<td>18/14.1</td>
<td>13.1 (3.0-58.0)</td>
<td>8.5 (2.4-29.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work intensity (hours x years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low (&lt;35)</td>
<td>38/29.7</td>
<td>1.00 (reference)</td>
<td>1.00 (reference)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (35-167)</td>
<td>47/36.7</td>
<td>2.8 (0.5-16.1)</td>
<td>8.6 (0.9-78.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High (≥168)</td>
<td>43/33.6</td>
<td>3.1 (0.5-18.6)</td>
<td>12.3 (1.2-128.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work duration (years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>63/49.2</td>
<td>1.00 (reference)</td>
<td>1.00 (reference)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥10</td>
<td>65/50.8</td>
<td>2.2 (0.6-8.2)</td>
<td>3.9 (1.0-15.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work area size (m²)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥100</td>
<td>30/85.5</td>
<td>1.00 (reference)</td>
<td>1.00 (reference)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-99</td>
<td>14/10.9</td>
<td>1.3 (0.3-6.7)</td>
<td>0.8 (0.1-4.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤50</td>
<td>84/67.4</td>
<td>1.2 (0.3-4.8)</td>
<td>1.2 (0.3-4.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No ventilation</td>
<td>50/39.1</td>
<td>3.1 (0.8-11.6)</td>
<td>1.4 (0.5-4.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity (≥ 58 %)</td>
<td>64/50</td>
<td>0.9 (0.3-2.6)</td>
<td>3.2 (1.0-10.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atopy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General allergen</td>
<td>11/8.6</td>
<td>0.7 (0.1-4.6)</td>
<td>1.8 (0.4-8.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower mix</td>
<td>12/9.4</td>
<td>13.0 (3.1-53.3)</td>
<td>12.5 (3.1-49.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family history on respiratory and/or allergic problems</td>
<td>31/242</td>
<td>3.3 (1.1-10.3)</td>
<td>2.5 (0.8-7.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Age-, smoking-, and gender-adjusted
distributed, small workshops and our standard work-site data collection method are the main strengths of this study. A major limitation is the absence of further diagnostic techniques. However, several previous epidemiologic studies also used questionnaire-based symptoms to define rhinitis. We did not collect samples to measure actual exposure levels, due to observed similar working conditions. However, we do not expect that exposure differences would be a significant factor between workshops. Using semi-quantitative methods for exposure estimation might increase the risk of uncertainty and misclassification. Lack of a control group (unexposed), cross-sectional design, and possible healthy worker effect are other limitations that readers should consider while interpreting our results. However most of the florist shop workers were also the owners of the shop and due to economic reasons healthy worker effect concept may not apply easily in this case.

In conclusion, rhinitis and conjunctivitis were associated with work-related asthma. This relationship might support the concept of the united airways disease. Research into the link between occupational exposures and upper airways health problems is crucial in order to determine which exposures are most likely to cause upper airways and lower airways health problems. This can also inform appropriate preventive measures which can be taken also including the education of florists about the consequences of health problems. Such information has had an impact on the prevention and the management of respiratory disease. This implies that treating less severe upper airways symptoms may also effectively prevent or treat more severe lower airways diseases, such as asthma, which will lead to increased productivity in the workforce.

References