



URTICARIA, ANGIOEDEMA

CURATIVE EFFECT OF HIGH-DOSE LEVOCETIRIZINE IN TREATING RECALCITRANT CHRONIC SPONTANEOUS URTICARIA AND THE SERUM IP3 CONCENTRATION DETECTION

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As a second messenger, IP3 is involved in the signal transduction of many cells. However, there are no studies about the relationship between IP3 and urticaria. To observe the effects of high-dose levocetirizine on chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) and to explore the significance of inositol triphosphate (IP3) in the pathogenesis of CSU. Fifteen cases of recalcitrant CSU were given levocetirizine with a dosage of 15mg po qd for 7 days. The treatment effects on CSU were observed. The serum concentrations of IP3 in patients at different periods were tested by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The effective rate of high-dose levocetirizine on CSU was 100% after a 7-day treatment. Four of the patients completely recovered. The average serum concentration of IP3 was 43.54 ± 41.97 pg/mL before treatment, 18.40 ± 17.53 pg/mL after a 7-day treatment and 1.31 ± 0.92 pg/mL in the control group. The average serum concentration of IP3 in the patient group was significantly higher before treatment than after treatment ($P < 0.05$). The level of IP3 in the patient group also was significantly higher than the control group ($P < 0.05$). The therapy of high-dose levocetirizine on CSU was proved to be effective, without adverse effects. The level of IP3 was positively correlated with the CSU activity. It is confirmed that IP3 may play an important role in the pathogenesis of CSU.

