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The EAACI Media Library gives you access to hundreds of scientific items to view on-demand from wherever you are in the world.

- Event webcasts
- E-Posters and Abstracts
- EAACI TV videos and interviews
- Books and guidelines
- Position papers and Consensus documents

Plenty more scientific content is constantly being added!

This platform serves the central EAACI goals of promoting research, disseminating scientific information to encourage continuous education, and functioning as a scientific reference body for professionals and organisations involved in allergy, asthma and clinical immunology.

→ Learn more about the Media Library here with Karin Hoffmann-Sommergruber
Dear EAACI friends and members,

The EAACI Congress in beautiful and bustling Lisbon created an environment full of motivation and knowledge, delivering its theme of “Mapping the new world of Allergy: towards precision medicine in allergy and asthma”. Both the dedicated Local and Scientific Organising Committees worked hard to develop an innovative scientific programme. Delegates were able to enjoy plenty of presentations which delivered and unravelled the complex mechanisms of allergy and immunology.

The EAACI Congress 2019 programme was comprised of 7 Plenary Symposia, 45 Symposia, 13 Sister Society Symposia, 3 Interactive Symposia, along with 10 Interactive Workshops, 12 Learning Lounges, 25 Business Meetings and 1 EAACI Course: Update and new concepts in basic and translational immunology.

Delegates enjoyed 6 Pro/Con Sessions in the Pro/Con Arena and 6 Year in Review Sessions where researchers, clinicians, residents and allied health professionals could discuss, learn and interact. Moreover, the EAACI-UEMS Exam (incorporating a Pediatric track) also took place during Congress.

The 2019 EAACI Congress in Lisbon also incorporated some items which were first adopted at the 2018 Munich Congress, including: EAACI TV interviews, the EAACI App, digital e-Posters and the EAACI Virtual Congress Hubs.

The 2019 EAACI Congress in Lisbon also incorporated some items which were first adopted at the 2018 Munich Congress, including: EAACI TV interviews, the EAACI App, digital e-Posters and the EAACI Virtual Congress Hubs.

This issue includes some of the highlights from the highly successful EAACI Annual Congress. In addition we invite you to have a look at the EAACI Media library, where all the new abstracts published can be found, in addition to numerous webcasts that you may have missed and exclusive EAACI TV interviews with experts, which will give you a vibrant snapshot of the world's largest allergy meeting.

After the EAACI Congress, two further large EAACI events are still to come this year: the Pediatric Allergy and Asthma Meeting in Florence (17–19 October) and the International Symposium on Molecular Allergology in Amsterdam (28 – 30 November). I encourage you to check their interesting programmes on the EAACI website. I am sure that 2019 will continue to be a thrilling year in the allergy and clinical immunology field.

At the closing of another fruitful EAACI Annual Congress, we can already start looking forward to the EAACI Congress 2020, which will take place in London, United Kingdom, from 6-10 June under the exciting theme of “Bridging Innovations into Allergy and Asthma Prevention”. 

Darío Antolín Amérigo
EAACI Newsletter Editor
The closing of the record-breaking EAACI Congress 2019 gave us a first glimpse of what to expect in London 2020, with over 8600 clinicians, researchers and allied health professionals gathered in Lisbon from 1–5 June. The world of allergic diseases is a multi-faceted field and under this year’s theme of Precision Medicine, an equally varied scientific programme presented the newest data and developments, with informative, interactive and top-quality talks by a large number of international experts.

The scenic venue by the Tagus River buzzed all week long with the highest number of participants in EAACI Congress history. Since its establishment, the EAACI Congress has acted as a melting pot and a multidisciplinary forum for experts to discuss and cover key topics and the newest developments.

Amongst the Congress highlights was the launch of the EAACI Global Atlas of Skin Allergy, a new book which will empower clinicians to diagnose and treat skin allergic patients according to the best standards. Other key high-points included sessions on epigenetics, the new frontier in asthma; breakthrough results in patient quality of life after treatment with peanut oral immunotherapy; the discovery that Staphylococcus Aureus is an important risk factor contributing to food allergy in children with atopic dermatitis; the role of environmental factors in exacerbating allergic diseases; and innovative management strategies.

These thrilling Congress days also saw Professor Marek Jutel from the Wroclaw Medical University being inaugurated as the new EAACI President, a position he will hold for a term of two years.

With the close of a very successful meeting, it is already time to look forward to the upcoming EAACI Annual Congress, to be held in London, United Kingdom, from 6-10 June 2020.

At the 2019 closing ceremony, the EAACI flag was passed from the Lisbon Local Organising Chair Luis Delgado, University of Porto, to the London 2020 Chair, Mohamed Shamji (Imperial College London) and his Co-Chair, Helen Brough (Evelina London, Guy’s and St Thomas’ Hospital). Together with their other Co-Chairs Liam O’Mahony (University College Cork) and Shuaib Nasser (Cambridge University Hospitals), the scientific programme committee and local organising committee will welcome participants with an inspiring new scientific programme centered on innovation, prevention and novel 21st century technologies including omics, big data, mHealth and artificial intelligence.

The EAACI Congress 2020 has the theme “Bridging Innovations into Allergy and Asthma Prevention” and will provide a unique opportunity to learn and foster new avenues in the field. The future requires tackling allergic diseases and asthma at their root, and these new discoveries will be powerful tools to work towards prevention.
Are outcome measures relevant for the WHO’s International Classification of Diseases (ICD) in allergology?

Luciana Kase Tanno

An outcome measure is the determination and evaluation of the results of an activity, plan, process or programme, and their comparison with intended or projected results.

Allergic and hypersensitivity conditions are increasing worldwide. However, they have never been well represented in international classification systems such as the World Health Organization (WHO)’s International Classification of Diseases (ICD). The ICD is a global standard diagnostic classification for mortality and morbidity statistics maintained by the WHO. Lack of representation in the ICD impacts negatively on health information which is used for statistics and epidemiology, health care management, allocation of resources, monitoring and evaluation of research, prevention and treatment.

In 2012, an analysis of Brazilian data demonstrated under-notification of anaphylaxis deaths due to the difficulties of coding using ICD-10 (the ICD’s 10th revision) (Tanno et al., Allergy 2012). This work triggered strategic international actions and the ‘Allergy in ICD-11’ initiative was launched (led by myself and Pascal Demoly) in order to gather a better representation of these conditions in ICD-11. All of this process has been well documented in peer-review publications. As a result of these evidence-based academic technical actions (acknowledged by the Joint Allergy Academies’ and the WHO) a pioneering chapter, Allergy and hypersensitivity conditions, was built up for inclusion in ICD-11. This framework can be considered a milestone in the history of the allergy specialty. The usability of the new anaphylaxis section of ICD-11 was tested by evaluating the same data published in 2012, but from the ICD-11 perspective. The improvements in coding accuracy were remarkable when ICD-11 was used (Tanno et al., Allergy 2017). After the results were provided to the WHO Mortality Reference Group, coding rules were changed allowing anaphylaxis (and other allergic and hypersensitivity conditions) to be recorded as underlying cause of death in official mortality statistics. ICD-11 will be presented to the World Health Assembly in 2019 (after being released in June 2018) and its mandatory use in many different countries is scheduled for 2022.

In June 2018, the WHO established the Montpellier Collaborating Centre (CC) for Classification Scientific Support. This designation came as recognition for all the work undertaken as part of the ‘Allergy in ICD-11’ initiative and the CC is intended to provide academic, research and scientific support to the WHO in the implementation, refinement and maintenance of the WHO classifications. As the only WHO CC addressing allergic and hypersensitivity conditions, we intend to establish close collaboration with national and international bodies in order to implement actions for better patient care, for monitoring and prevention, for developments in research and to launch measures in order to reduce avoidable deaths. In this context, we are launching the Global Initiative Against Anaphylaxis (GIANA), which aims to achieve seven main goals in the forthcoming years.

Are outcome measures relevant for the WHO’s ICD in allergology? Definitively, yes! The mandatory use of ICD-11 from January 2022 for documenting morbidity and mortality data are likely to have three immediate consequences: (i) more accurate epidemiological data for allergic and hypersensitivity conditions; (ii) the reported number of deaths related
to allergies (including anaphylaxis) may increase due to more appropriate coding; and (iii) the cross-sectional and longitudinal mortality data generated may ultimately lead to better understanding of anaphylaxis epidemiology and improved health policies directed at reducing anaphylaxis-related mortality.

As knowledge derived from populations is key for more realistic decision-making, the construction of ICD-11’s new section addressing allergic and hypersensitivity conditions should allow the collection of more accurate epidemiological data to support quality management of patients, and better facilitate health care planning to implement public health measures to prevent and reduce the morbidity and mortality attributable to these conditions.

Luciana Kase Tanno
Director of the WHO Collaborating Centre on Scientific Classification Support, Montpellier, France; Professor, University Hospital of Montpellier and Sorbonne Université

REFERENCES


The EAACI Mentorship Programme
The mentee experience!

In spring 2018 I was just about to defend my doctoral thesis at the University of Gothenburg in Sweden before beginning Postdoctoral studies at the University of California in San Francisco. At that time, a reoccurring piece of advice that I heard from senior scientists was that, in order to have a long and successful research career, mentorship was incredibly important. So, I applied to the EAACI Mentorship Programme and I was happy to be paired up with Henry McSorley, a Principal Investigator at the University of Edinburgh.

We met at a sponsored Mentorship Programme event at the EAACI Congress in Munich and had a lot to discuss. Especially interesting were the discussions we had about interleukin-33, an alarmin cytokine which is thought to play many important roles in asthma immunology.

As part of the Mentorship Programme, we were offered the opportunity to propose a ‘hot topic’ review to the EAACI journal *Pediatric Allergy and Immunology*. Our proposal to write a review about interleukin-33 during lung development and its implications in asthma and infection got chosen and we spent the following months working on our paper.

The Mentorship Programme was a great experience that gave me fresh new perspectives and valuable guidance. I learned a lot from the writing process, and it was a unique opportunity for me to write a paper independent of my previous or current Principal Investigators. In addition, I kept up my productivity by publishing a paper while transitioning between research groups.

To summarise, I really enjoyed being part of the EAACI Mentorship Programme and it is definitely something I would recommend to others looking to receive guidance from a senior scientist in the field.

Kristina Johansson
EAACI JM
The Junior Member (JM) Assembly (JMA) board worked hard to create an exciting JM programme for the EAACI Congress 2019 in Lisbon. As usual, ten different JM poster sessions were organised to be held during the Congress welcome reception on Saturday 1 June. These sessions covered most relevant topics within the allergy and immunology discipline, and a winner for each session was selected.

On Sunday 2 June, the JM Scientific Symposium – Biologicals and precision medicine: a new hope – was held. As in 2017 and 2018, we welcomed speakers representing each of our three sister societies: the American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology, the European Respiratory Society and the European Rhinologic Society. Later on Sunday, our JM Business Meeting (BM) took place, and we were joined by an expert speaker in the field of e-health and mobile technologies: Jean Bousquet. Moreover, the JM BM served as a farewell to the 2017–2019 JMA board and an introduction to the 2019–2021 board, and winners of the JM poster sessions were announced during the meeting.

The JM Educational session took place on Monday 3 June. This year the session was dedicated to training in allergology across Europe. Speakers discussed undergraduate and postgraduate education, the specific requirements of training in pediatric allergy, and features of the allergy specialty. On Tuesday 4 June, a JM Case Report session was organised; ten selected case report abstracts from JMs were presented in a friendly atmosphere, and three winners were chosen: congratulations to them!

Last but not least, the JM party took place during the evening of Tuesday 4 June. The location chosen for the 2019 JM party was as outstanding as always, and all attendees had an opportunity to interact with other EAACI JMs while enjoying a view of the Tagus river bay. The winners of the JM case report session were announced during the JM party.

Great to meet you all in Lisbon!
If you are an EAACI Junior Member (JM) you have probably noticed recently that there is a buzz surrounding you: an overflow of focused meetings, allergy schools, master classes, congresses, some even specifically designed for young affiliates. But where do you get your insights to help you choose the event or meeting which will be particularly valuable to your training, personal development or clinical practice?

One source of information could come from another JM – on this occasion, me – who has just attended the Skin Allergy Meeting (SAM) 2019 organised by EAACI in collaboration with the European Society for Contact Dermatitis (ESCD).

This year the meeting was held in Munich in an unexpected location with a genuine clinical atmosphere: Klinikum rechts der Isar. The Hospital’s auditorium was the place to be during the different scientific sessions and the captivating practical courses on patch, skin prick, intradermal and physical provocation test techniques. The Fric Test and TempTest were used on volunteer participants providing a unique hands-on experience to those who were daring enough. Interactions between participants, speakers and moderators peaked in the Pavillon area where posters, including mine, were displayed.

The meeting was able to achieve the perfect balance between high-quality scientific talks, practical courses and sharing of information. The success of the meeting was due to the efforts of the organisers, their invited speakers and the input from the delegates who came from 38 countries to attend the meeting. Each lecturer brought their own experience and scientific passions to the audience, the event culminating with an intense, highly entertaining debate during the Pro and Con session. The time allocated for leisure, coffee and lunch breaks provided networking opportunities with both new and old friends. The final day of the meeting brought butterflies to the stomach as prizes for the best poster presentations were awarded (bringing a happy ending at least to my story!).

Attending this meeting was a great experience which I would highly recommend and repeat any time!

Ileana Ghiorionescu
EAACI JM, member of the EAACI Knowledge Exam Committee and EAACI Knowledge Exam Teaching Material, NAS-JM representative

Few words from the Website Editor

The EAACI website is always changing! In the last few months, it has got another new look and a few things worth highlighting include:

› the comprehensive and easy to use upper menu panel
› the easy to access boxes with fresh information about upcoming events
› the quick access icons which will help you to go to the most visited webpages
› the list of top stories and scientific highlights

Simpler? Lighter? Better? We think so.

Don’t forget that you can find all the information you need about EAACI events on the website. And if you missed a presentation at the EAACI Congress 2019 in Lisbon, go to the EAACI Media Library and search for it there.

All EAACI position papers can be found in the EAACI Media Library. You can also look at: https://www.eaaci.org/organisation/task-forces.html to see news about ongoing Task Forces.

The “Job Centre” is always open, and there you will find current clinical/research job advertisements from all over the world in the field of immunology and allergology. If you are interested in advertising vacant positions at your Institute, please do fill in the form online.

Finally, our website has once again been classified as a very trustful source of information for users, and our HONcode certificate has been renewed for another year. Congratulations to all who have been working to ensure the website’s continuing success and helped to earn this recognition.
Advocating for patients around the world

The EAACI Patients Organisations Committee (POC) is an international group of 31 patient advocacy organisations from 28 countries that works to improve the quality of life of the allergic community and informs the scientific and regulatory communities of patient needs.

While the POC participates at both EAACI’s Annual Congress in May/June and at PAAM or FAAM in the Autumn, members work on strategic priorities year round. Since meeting at FAAM in October 2018 in Copenhagen, POC members have been engaged in a number of important global initiatives. Importantly, in November 2018, a coalition of 22 consumer food allergy advocacy groups, representing 25 countries, wrote to the Codex Alimentarius Committee on Food Hygiene to ask for support in providing enhanced guidance for allergen management and allergen labelling, specifically on the use of precautionary allergen labelling (PAL) in the Committee’s Code of Practice for Food Allergen Management for Food Business Operators. After receiving favourable feedback, in April 2019, a coalition of 58 consumer groups representing 37 countries, including many POC members, sent a follow-up letter seeking Codex’s commitment to provide guidance on PAL as part of its recommendations and asked that their submission be included as part of the consultation process currently underway. Two POC members will participate in Codex’s meeting planned for late May 2019 in Ottawa, Canada.

Other POC members are collaborating on developing national food allergy strategies, on co-authoring manuscripts for submission to leading peer review publications, and are working with EAACI headquarters on ensuring the Patient Portal is populated with timely, relevant information.

The POC recently welcomed new members from three countries and invite others to consider applying for membership. Details can be found on EAACI’s Patient Portal https://patients.eaaci.org/.

Free hydrolysed formula guaranteed in Chile

After 10 years of dedicated hard work by Creciendo con Alergias Chile (‘Growing Up with Food Allergies Foundation, Chile’, the Chilean food allergy patient organisation), the country’s Health Department Secretary announced on 16 January 2019 that all infants in Chile who are allergic to cow’s milk will receive their hydrolysed formulas for free from the Chilean government.

This new public policy includes universal coverage for all children with cow milk allergy, regardless of socio-economic status, type of medical insurance or no medical insurance coverage. Under the new law, infants are entitled to receive their formulas for free from the Government for the first two years of their life. The new law will benefit more than 15,000 patients and will save Chilean families an estimated US$ 81 million a year on hydrolysed formulas.

Creciendo con Alergias Chile President and EAACI Patients Organisations Committee member Patricia Carmelo said: “We are very proud of this iconic milestone for allergic patients in Chile. Our next target is to guarantee access and subsidy of epinephrine auto-injectors for patients diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis”.

Mary Jane Marchisotto
EAACI Patients Organisations Committee Chair

Mary Jane Marchisotto
EAACI Patients Organisations Committee Chair
During the EAACI Congress 2019 in Lisbon, the Junior Member (JM) Assembly (JMA) board 2017–2019 completed its mandate. Over the last two years, we have continued to develop several activities initiated by previous boards. Importantly, the JM collaborations with the EAACI journals Allergy, Pediatric Allergy and Immunology (PAI) and Clinical and Translational Allergy (CTA) have continued, with an increased alignment with EAACI’s communication strategy. Interviews with authors of recent CTA articles and two very successful calls for JM reviewers for the Allergy journal have also been undertaken. The EAACI JM Mentorship Programme was re-launched in a renewed format, including a stronger scientific focus and with the possibility of submitting proposals for hot topic reviews in CTA and PAI. The JMA board has continued supporting the Academy’s communication strategy by managing the JM dedicated accounts on Facebook and Twitter. Moreover, the JM quiz has provided travel grants for JMs to attend the annual congresses in Munich and Lisbon. For both these congresses, interesting JM programmes were prepared, including both symposia and communication sessions. Moreover, the JMA board organised receptions for those JMs awarded full congress scholarships in 2018 and 2019.

Furthermore, we have also developed new initiatives. JMA board members attending EAACI focused meetings have organised JM Social Events to promote interaction and networking among younger members of the Academy. In collaboration with the National Allergy Societies (NAS) Committee, we have launched a JM-NAS Committee, composed of delegates from the different NAS integrated in EAACI; this committee will further strengthen the visibility of the Academy at the national level. The JMA board’s communication strategy has been enhanced through the monthly JM e-bulletin and the JM News corner on the Allergy journal webpage, as well as through regular articles in the EAACI Newsletter. Finally, we have also created an EAACI Programme for undergraduate students, in order to increase the visibility of the allergy discipline at the university level.

We have continued our international collaborations (with the American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology, the European Respiratory Society, and the European Rhinologic Society) and increased the visibility of EAACI JMs in their respective scientific programmes. We have also started new collaborations with different national and international societies in the field of allergy and immunology.

All these achievements would have not been possible without the dedicated work and commitment of all the members of the JMA board 2017–2019 and of the JM representatives on the NAS Committee. Many thanks to all of them, and to the EAACI leadership and headquarters staff, for making this mandate a success story.
If I had to sum up my experience in Groningen in just one word it would be “warmth”. On arriving in the city, I felt on one hand the cold of the city and its weather and, on the other, the warmth of its citizens, always ready to help a disoriented traveller on his first visit to the Netherlands.

It was the EEACI Allergy School on Insect Venom Allergy and Mastocytosis (11–13 April 2019) which brought me to Groningen, for my first time attending an event of this type. The dynamic of the lectures, the active participation and the high scientific level of the talks and the comments kept me excited, trying not to miss a single word. Moreover, during the social programme the warmth did not disappear for a second, letting us exchange our clinical experience with a familiarity that it is not usually possible in such crowded events.

My preconceived ideas about the Allergy School vanished after the first day. Even during my own clinical presentation the pressure disappeared after the first seconds, letting me enjoy the questions that I received and leading me to approach the issues we were discussing from a different perspective.

I would highly recommend attending this kind of meeting, not only for the academic benefits but also for the possibility of exchanging experiences in a warm atmosphere and in a wonderful city.
The Mexican College of Clinical Immunology and Allergy (Colegio Mexicano de Inmunología Clínica y Alergia; CMICA) was founded in 1946 in the city of Tampico, Tamaulipas (Mexico) by Mario Salazar Mallén and Carlos Canseco Gonzalez, under the original name of the Mexican Society of Allergists (Sociedad Mexicana de Alergistas). With headquarters located in Mexico City, the College currently has more than 800 members grouped by geographical proximity into the Northwest, Northeast, Center-West, Center, Metropolitan and South-Southeast chapters.

CMICA is a member of the Latin American Society of Allergy and Immunology (SLaai), itself part of the World Allergy Organisation, and is an international member of EAACI. Bringing together all the country’s specialists in allergy and immunology, the College’s primary function is to promote the academic growth and continuous medical education of its members through the organisation of regional and national updating courses, as well as national and international congresses, symposia and workshops, amongst other things. Further, with its Annual Congress and through its leadership in producing five National Guidelines (in allergic rhinitis, urticaria, asthma, atopic dermatitis and immunotherapy) over the past decade, the College fulfils a second function of disseminating knowledge of allergic diseases amongst primary care physicians and other specialties.

In Mexico, training to be a medical specialist in allergy and immunology begins with standard medical training (six years approximately), followed by three or four years of training in pediatrics or internal medicine, and finally two years in immunology and allergy. Specialist members of CMICA are certified by the National Council of Clinical Immunology and Allergy (CONICA) through a recognised written and oral exam to ratify their knowledge. To support the continuous medical education of specialists, CMICA organises scientific and academic events such as the annual National Allergy Congress, mentioned above.

Amongst its other connections, CMICA collaborates with the Mexican Network Of Aerobiology (REMA), an organisation whose main objective is to continuously determine and quantify the presence of pollen grains dispersed in the atmosphere of Mexico City and various states of the Mexican Republic. Physician and researcher members of CMICA (as well as other academic institutions) have carried out monitoring of pollen grains in a number of Mexican states. Amongst CMICA’s most essential activities are our live broadcast channels on allergy topics. CMICA-TV for specialists (http://cmica.info/cmicatv/especialistas/) broadcasts live sessions to physicians updating issues in the field of allergology and immunology through interviews with experts. CMICA-TV for patients (http://cmica.info/pacientes/) contains podcasts that aim to share relevant information with patients and parents.
The diagnosis and personalised treatment of allergic diseases has made much progress. Powerful molecular diagnostic tools, new OMICS techniques or precise monoclonal antibodies allow a certain degree of optimism with regard to the future of our patients. The enormous challenge now is the huge number of our patients, who constitute one of the most important non-infectious epidemics of the 21st Century. It is clear that, even with accurate diagnoses and adequate treatments, we must promote education and prevention.

Last winter was the warmest and driest in Southern Europe since 1965. The pollution levels in large cities continue to reach unacceptable figures. These environmental changes give rise to the production of the greenhouse phenomenon and have a very negative impact on the health of citizens. To cite a concrete example, patients allergic to cupresaceas winter pollen increase year by year in Madrid. These respiratory allergies affect the quality of life of subjects of all ages. In some countries in Central Europe, the expansion of ragweed pollen is taking place.

EAACI continues its awareness campaign aimed at European health authorities, but a greater degree of commitment from all EAACI members is needed at the local, municipal, regional and national health authority levels. Concrete examples are the promotion of clean transportation or the eradication of heating systems that still work with fossil fuels in many cities.

Rates of smoking subjects continue to be unacceptably high. Many young people start this harmful habit each year and, therefore, awareness campaigns remain important and necessary.

Patients must be correctly informed, must understand their allergies, actively participate in their self-care and adequately comply with treatments (pharmacological, immunotherapy, environmental control measures, etc.).

*It is essential that we work together (doctors, researchers, patients, authorities, industry, ...) to try to stop the allergic epidemic.*
Accepted or rejected?

Probably one of the most difficult tasks of an editor is making a decision about publication of a manuscript. Let me walk you through how this works, to help you – and us – get as many manuscripts as possible accepted for publication in PAI.

PAI only considers manuscripts on topics related to the journal: this may seem obvious but we still receive a fair number of manuscripts not meeting this aim. If the study reported clearly lacks novelty or scientific relevance, if the methodology or data analysis is inadequate, or if the text is generally of low quality then the manuscript will not pass the initial evaluation step undertaken by our editors. Additionally, we currently do not accept single case reports (although we are working on a new article format which may include them). Of course, all manuscripts are also checked for plagiarism!

Our current overall high rejection rate (four out of five manuscripts are rejected) is mostly due to manuscripts not passing these first filters: improve your chances of acceptance by meeting these few criteria.

Review and Revision

If your manuscript is sent out for review: congratulations! Now the reviewers will provide comments and give their assessment. Please note, however, that manuscripts are also ranked for publication priority which means that a manuscript with positive reviews might still be rejected. Equally, a manuscript returned from review with many comments can be sent for revision if we feel that it has a potential for publication, if adequately revised. Manuscript revision is an essential part of the manuscript process and only significantly improved manuscript will pass this step.

Reviewers are essential and they contribute to the excellence of our journal. Nevertheless, they might misinterpret statements or might overlook problems: a well written manuscript helps tremendously and will give a good impression of your work. Also, your illustrations should be of good quality and be to the point. For the reader to get a clear understanding of your work, your text should summarise the essential points. Supplementary material can be supplied without limits!

I hope this explanation of the process and basic advice will help you understand how we handle manuscripts and increase your chances of having your next article accepted for publication in PAI.
For all of us at Allergy, it is a daily privilege to work with our international editors, editorial board members, authors and readers to make our journal the world's primary source for all aspects of the science, teaching and healthcare delivery of allergy and immunology.

One of our major tasks is ensuring that your articles reach the maximum number of readers. In today’s technology-driven world, social media provides an ideal platform for the dissemination of research. In 2018, we started daily posting of articles on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn. The posts include a brief text and graphical description of the research with a direct download link to articles. In only nine months, we have already seen the results of our social media efforts with more than 600,000 impressions on Facebook and 400,000 on Twitter. Since the introduction of our social media, Allergy article downloads have almost doubled and are now very significant. After the US and the UK, the greatest number of Allergy downloads are made in Japan and China, which now represent an important part of our readership. Allergy’s increasing online activity is also reflected in the steady growth of the journal’s Altmetric® score.

Allergy is translated into various languages to reach clinicians who are not fluent in English. The Japanese edition is printed three times a year and delivered to over 11,500 readers, whilst the Chinese (shortened) edition is printed quarterly. In collaboration with the Beijing Tongren Hospital and Chinese Allergy Society, Allergy’s social media posts are now also translated to Chinese and posted on WeChat, the leading social media platform in China. Since October 2018, these WeChat posts have reached over 2,500 Chinese readers and each of these posts have been read on average 60 times.

We invite you to visit our Facebook (www.facebook.com/EAACIAllergy) and Twitter (https://twitter.com/AllergyEaaci) pages from where you can access interesting articles with one click. We welcome your comments and encourage you to please share posts with your friends and colleagues.

Best wishes
The 2018 EAACI Clinical Fellowship gave me a great opportunity to spend three months in the Allergology Unit at the University Hospital of Montpellier. This is a prestigious unit in both clinical and scientific fields, and it also plays a big role in the area of drug allergy.

From the start I was fully integrated into the unit’s dynamics. Given the opportunity to learn from more than 500 clinical cases, I developed skills in analysing drug allergy cases with a practical approach and perfected previously acquired skills, as well as learning new techniques. I was involved in the introduction of new optimised protocols, mainly contributing to clinical evaluation of patients, performance of skin and drug provocation tests, as well as managing any reactions that occurred. It was a great honour to be able to attend both Professor Demoly’s Drug Allergy consultations and Dr Chiriac’s Perioperative Allergy consultations.

The learning opportunities were plenty. Every clinical case proposed for drug testing was closely studied and discussed with the responsible senior doctor. I participated in the weekly team meeting in which various topics of immunology and allergology were discussed and in the Drug Allergy Meeting, where complex clinical cases were analysed. With the input and experience of the whole team, as well as the careful and practical approach given to every case, patient outcomes were undoubtedly improved.

Working alongside such a highly skilled team allowed me to exceed my learning expectations. I deepened my knowledge in the food allergy and hymenoptera venom allergy fields, and I learned important concepts in scientific writing, systematic revisions and statistical analysis.

I am eternally grateful to the whole medical team, to Pascal Demoly, Anca Chiriac, Davide Caimmi, Jean Luc Bourrain, Luciana Tanno, Linnea Ung and the allergology interns, who all greatly contributed to this valuable learning experience that truly enriched my medical training. Additionally, I found it very enlightening to be able to experience both a different hospital set up and a foreign medical system. I strongly encourage every young allergologist to seize the opportunity of participating in the EAACI Clinical Fellowship programme.
The kick-off meeting of the National Allergy Societies (NAS) Junior Member (JM) Committee (NAS-JM) took place during the EAACI Annual Congress in Lisbon on 3 June. EAACI JMs appointed by individual NAS took part in the meeting. Currently, 30 NAS from 22 countries have nominated a junior representative.

The role of NAS-JM representatives is to increase the visibility of the work done by JMs in national scientific societies within EAACI, to cooperate with senior representatives of the National Allergy Societies Committee (NASC) in its activities, and to translate guidelines, position papers and other EAACI activities. Translation is a key part of the EAACI White Paper strategy, aimed at increasing the access of non-English speakers to EAACI’s content. Such activity will reach both professional and patient audiences, obtaining greater dissemination of both scientific and public outreach work undertaken by EAACI’s various task forces and working groups.

During the meeting, translation activities were organised and planned for 2019, according to both EAACI’s and national needs. Participation in NASC activities will also be key, ensuring junior representation on the newly established working groups on Health Economics and EU Lobbying, Specialty and Quality Criteria, Education and Membership. NAS-JM representatives also attended the NASC Village, meeting JMs at each of the NAS booths and promoting the junior-oriented activities of national societies.
SOCIAL MEDIA NEWS

Recent and upcoming EAACI Meetings

In early 2019, several EAACI meetings were enthusiastically reflected in near real-time posts on Instagram, Twitter and Facebook, including: the EAACI National Allergy Societies (NAS) Meeting held on 13 January in Munich, the EAACI Communications Team Meeting on 23 January, the EAACI Specialty Committee Meeting held in Zurich on 15 February, and the EAACI Marathon Meeting (where the Scientific Program Committee and Local Organising Committee allocated presentations for the EAACI 2019 Annual Congress in Lisbon).

The European Parliament Interest Group on Allergy and Asthma Policy meeting (“Championing a renewed EU agenda on allergy and airways diseases for a healthier Europe”) – #EPAllergyAsthma – was held on 20 March 2019, with the participation of EAACI President Ioana Agache and co-hosted by MEPs Sirpa Pietikäinen and Pavel Poc.

Promoted and presented on EAACI’s Twitter and Facebook accounts, this one-day event was also captured in several Instagram posts with a significant exposure to more than 600 accounts quickly being reached.

RHINA, the first European Rhinallergy meeting, which was held successfully in Eastbourne (UK) from 21–23 March, was scientifically and socially reflected on Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and Pinterest. Great moments from sessions and practical workshop activities were captured and uploaded as visual social media content, while scientific and informational posts with the hashtag #RHINA2019 generated great visibility on Twitter, with more than 1 million impressions of 480 tweets from 55 online participants.

The EAACI/ESCD Skin Allergy Meeting, this year’s leading European meeting devoted to skin allergy which took place on 4–6 April 2019 in Munich (Germany), was also present on different social media platforms under the #SAM2019 hashtag. Twitter data for the week of the event revealed more than 730,000 impressions of 280 tweets from 90 online participants.

Audio podcasts are an easy to access social media tool and several posts promoting the #EAACI2019 Congress in Lisbon have been used to share condensed informative audio content on Instagram in style. Posts presenting messages from EAACI Secretary General Peter Hellings about the attractive scientific programme and from EAACI Congress 2019 Chair Luis Delgado offering a warm welcome to Portugal were rapidly accessed more than 600 times.

Active and responsible engagement by participants on social media in sharing news about the EAACI Congress, its venue, programme, scientific data, discussions and social activities is always encouraged, following the professional etiquette and rules I presented with Edward Knol, EAACI Scientific Media Editor, in a previous EAACI Newsletter.

Please remember to use the appropriate hashtags for all event-related posts on social media!
Microblogging 
at EAACI's Allergy Schools

Twitter is the most popular free microblogging service using Latin-based alphabet characters. Used responsibly, it provides us with concise methods of information dissemination, social networking and real-time communication during educational schools, especially for our young residents, specialists and researchers.

The first EAACI meeting held in 2019 was the 17th EAACI Winter School which took place on 24–27 January. The appealing interactive scientific programme, with cutting-edge basic and clinical immunological research data related to allergy and asthma, was efficiently combined with Junior Member (JM) activities in Trysil (Norway), a fascinating ski resort famed for its well-groomed slopes. The event hashtag, #EAACIWS19, was used all over the Academy’s most important social media networking platforms, and the microblogging posts made generated more than 760,000 impressions from more than 200 tweets by the 40 online participants – mainly EAACI JMs.

The Allergy School on Insect Venom Allergy and Mastocytosis, held in Groningen (The Netherlands) on 11–13 April 2019, focused on these specific topics within the allergy specialty, and was constructed to offer a solid foundation in this area. Although it had a limited number of international participants, this three-day event enabled intensive on-site dialogues, and also produced significant microblogging activity on Twitter under the meeting hashtag #EAACIAS19. One of the posts with greatest visibility was generated by a great #AllergistsGetTogether group of energetic attendees at this EAACI Allergy School. #DedicatedToAllergyScience and #CommittedToYourHealth. Darío Antolín-Amérido, our enthusiastic #EAACI_Newsletter Editor, Local Organising Secretary and the EAACI Working Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity Secretary, had a key role in the social media success of #EAACIAS19, being the top influencer on Twitter. Data analytics from the scientific event hashtag revealed 1,036,000 impressions on the Twitter platform from 400 tweets coming from 38 online participants.

These data underline the importance of microblogging as an information channel for the EAACI Allergy Schools but also for general online communication, allowing us all to share interesting and relevant messages – via tweets – to the wider EAACI community.
The Master Class on Biologicals: from mechanisms to treatment was held over the first weekend of May 2019, in the Euroform Business Centre, Palacio de los Infantes, in San Lorenzo El Escorial, Spain.

The programme included sessions with both theoretical content and practical approaches. In the first sessions, Oscar Palomares, Eva Untersmayr, Carsten Schmidt-Weber, Marek Jutel and Thomas Eiwegger discussed new insights in biologicals, mucosal inflammation and allergen immunotherapy. Afterwards, Jan Gutermuth and Peter Schmid-Grendelmeier reviewed new and future treatment options in atopic dermatitis and urticaria. Every presentation was followed by an intense discussion between speaker and audience which made the sessions even more interesting and useful for daily practice.

In the afternoon, the organising committee provided participants with a guided tour of the Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo de El Escorial, a UNESCO world heritage site which was originally conceived as a recreational villa for the Spanish royal family. Afterwards, we all had a delicious and lavish Spanish meal at the beautiful Rueda restaurant.

On the second day of the Master Class, a more hands-on approach was chosen. At first Santiago Quirce, Sevim Bavbek and Maria J Torres talked about potential side effects and hypersensitivity reactions that can occur when using biologicals. A very interesting discussion followed about indications of desensitisation. In the next session, Thomas Eiwegger, Susan Chan and Sofia Ajeganova reviewed the use of biologicals in specific subpopulations (pregnant women, children and the elderly, respectively) in which the use of these medications is still challenging and/or restricted.

During the coffee breaks and lunch times the discussions often went on and we had the opportunity to network and form collaborations.

On both days, enough time was provided to discuss clinical cases. I also had the opportunity to present a case series about PD-1 and PDL-1 inhibitors and how they can cause psoriasis exacerbation as well as de novo psoriasis. The discussions following these presentations were always very constructive and enriching. The Master Class was closed by Ioana Agache who talked about plans to formulate recommendation guidelines for the usage of biologicals.

In conclusion, EAACI did a fantastic job in organising this third Master Class on Biologicals.
Skin allergy today is an important part of the global allergy problem. Many skin diseases are caused by allergic reactions and many allergic reactions involve the skin. Allergic reactions on the skin are not always easy to recognise and interpret for non-dermatological allergists, although they are easily visible to the naked eye and typical clinical pictures are often available.

In order to bring together the different aspects of skin allergy into one resource – including up to date details of mechanisms, clinical features and management of allergic reactions in the skin – EAACI invited an international group of opinion leaders to compile an atlas which will function as the main reference for skin allergy for experts, professionals and organisations across the world.

**Different chapters of the Global Atlas of Skin Allergy will:**

- provide background to help understand the basics of skin immunology and the mechanisms involved;
- give details of nomenclature, histopathology and differential diagnoses;
- review allergy tests of the skin as key elements for allergy diagnosis;
- present visual examples of allergic reactions on the skin and provide guidance on their recognition and management;
- develop a comprehensive global assessment of the burden of current allergic skin diseases (such as angioedema, atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, cutaneous drug allergy, mastocytosis and urticaria) and present a strategy for their management.

Readers will profit not only from the text and the key messages of each chapter but also from the many colour images presenting typical patients or lesions, as well as from numerous tables and illustrative graphs representing the main aspects of skin allergy.
S. aureus could be an important risk factor contributing to food allergy in children with atopic dermatitis,' according to the newly released study results that Professor George du Toit presented on 2 June at the EAACI Annual Congress in Lisbon, during the Presidential Symposium on Immunomodulation in Food Allergy (Practall 2018). These results were published two days earlier in the Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology and were presented for the first time during the Congress Session.

“We yet do not know the exact mechanisms that lead from atopic dermatitis to food allergy. However, our results suggest that Staphylococcus aureus could be an important factor contributing to this outcome”

said Dr Olympia Tsilochristou, King’s College London, the leading author of the paper. This study presents results from an exploratory secondary analysis of data from the groundbreaking Learning Early About Peanut Allergy (LEAP) study which Professor Gideon Lack has been leading at King’s College London. The authors demonstrated that children with severe atopic dermatitis (AD) and/or egg allergy who had skin colonisation with S. aureus had higher sIgE values against peanut and egg white as opposed to those who were never colonised with S. aureus. Of note, these results were independent of AD severity.

Additionally, it was shown that children with skin and/or nasal S. aureus colonisation were more likely to have their egg allergy persist until the age of 5 or 6 years. This is important as most children with egg allergy typically outgrow this allergy by these time points. Interestingly, the authors also reported that children with skin and/or nasal S. aureus had a higher odds ratio to develop peanut allergy despite the fact that they were fed peanut from their entry in the study. These results were independent of AD severity too.

EAACI Annual Congress 2019

S. aureus an important risk factor contributing to food allergy in children with atopic dermatitis

“We the role of S. aureus should be considered in future studies aimed at inducing and maintaining tolerance to food allergens in infants with AD”

said Professor du Toit, co-author of the paper and leading author of previous LEAP publications, while Professor Lack concluded by highlighting that

“Further prospective longitudinal studies measuring S. aureus with more advanced techniques and interventional studies eradicating S. aureus in early infancy will help elucidate its role in the development of AD or food allergy”

These study results are important as the analysis was made by correcting for AD severity. Previous findings in the literature that S. aureus colonisation in AD is associated with food sensitisation and allergy may have been confounded by AD severity. S. aureus has been implicated in the development and severity of atopic diseases namely AD, allergic rhinitis and asthma and the findings presented today extend these observations to the development of food allergy, independent of AD severity.

EAACI would like to take the opportunity to highlight the dynamics the new generation of allergists within its membership. Olympia Tsilochristou, based at King’s College London, has been an active Junior Member of the Academy and was once awarded an EAACI Clinical Fellowship.

watch the video about S. aureus and food allergy in children here
PAAM 2019
17 – 19 October 2019
Florence, Italy
6th Pediatric Allergy and Asthma Meeting

PAAM 2019
www.eaaci.org/paam2019

ISMA 2019
28 – 30 November 2019
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
International Symposium on Molecular Allergology

ISMA 2019
www.eaaci.org/isma2019

watch the PAAM 2019 Welcome video here

watch the ISMA 2019 Welcome video here
Upcoming EAACI Events

Annual Congress

European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

EAACI Congress 2020

📅 6 – 10 June 2020
📍 London, United Kingdom
🌐 www.eaaci.org

Focused Meetings

- **PAAM 2019**
  - Pediatric Allergy and Asthma Meeting
  - 📅 17 – 19 October 2019
  - 📍 Florence, Italy
  - 🌐 www.eaaci.org/paam2019

- **ISMA 2019**
  - International Symposium on Molecular Allergology
  - 📅 28 – 30 November 2019
  - 📍 Amsterdam, The Netherlands
  - 🌐 www.eaaci.org/isma2019

- **DHM 2020**
  - Drug Hypersensitivity Meeting
  - 📅 2 – 4 April 2020
  - 📍 Verona, Italy
  - 🌐 www.eaaci.org/dhm2020

Master Classes and Allergy Schools

- **Winter School**
  - on Basic Immunology Research in Allergy and Clinical Immunology
  - 📅 23 – 26 January 2020
  - 📍 Chamonix, France
  - 🌐 www.eaaci.org/allergy-schools

For more information visit [www.eaaci.org](http://www.eaaci.org) or contact events@eaaci.org
European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology
6 – 10 June 2020
London, United Kingdom

EAACI Congress 2020

www.eaaci.org #eaaci2020