

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Chronic urticaria is termed when urticaria recurs daily or most of days for six or more weeks period. Since the clinical entity is common, possesses a capricious course and easily recognized, it is frequently associated with concomitant events. Although fungal or bacterial infections, food, medication, metabolic and hormonal abnormalities, malignant conditions and emotional factors have been claimed as causes, proof for their etiologic relationship is usually lacking.

One of the possible causes of chronic urticaria is Staphylococcal carrier in nose and throat, which is gram positive, non motile, non spore forming cocci arranged in clusters.

To explore the role of Staphylococci of nose and throat in chronic urticaria, 50 patients of chronic urticaria were selected from the out-patient clinic of dermatology, Benha University Hospital, (32 females and 18 males). Their ages ranged from 9-63 years with mean age ( $35.68 \pm 15.04$  years), and twenty control persons who are blood donors from blood bank of Benha University Hospital (7 female and 13 male) their ages ranged from 17-45 years with mean age ( $29.6 \pm 8.91$  years). The patients reported persistence of disease from 3 months to 5 years.

The two groups accepted to undergo nasal and throat swabs. Swabs were cultivated on MSA for 48 hr at 37C.

Statistical analysis showed that there is a significant increased incidence in the prevalence of staphylococcal carrier in nose and throat in chronic urticaria patients more than control persons, and also there is a significant increased prevalence of staphylococcal carrier in nose and throat among female patients.

Also there was a significant increased incidence of females than males in chronic urticaria patients. But there was no relation between the prevalence of staphylococcal carrier in nose and throat in chronic urticaria patients with duration of the disease, and age of patients.

So, it could be concluded from this study that staphylococcal carrier in nose and throat may be a possible an aetiological or contributing factor in patients with chronic urticaria.