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*Elisio Subiza*

Hospital Virgen del Valle

21 de mayo de 2022

TOLEDO

# Alérgenos e Influencia del cambio climático en la polinosis por Cupressaceae

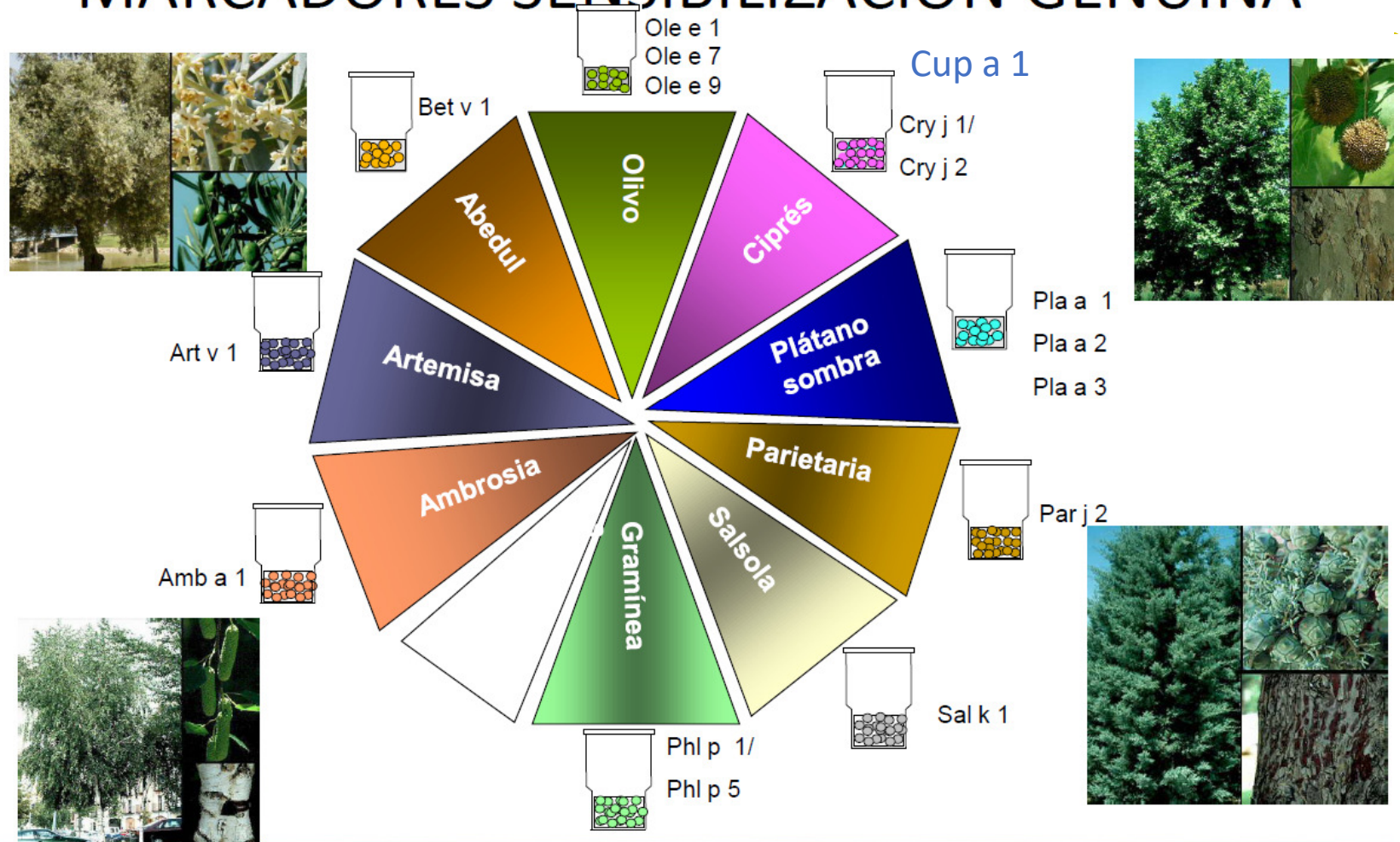
Dr. Javier Subiza

[jsubiza@clnicasubiza.com](mailto:jsubiza@clnicasubiza.com)

PATROCINA:



# MARCADORES SENSIBILIZACIÓN GENUINA



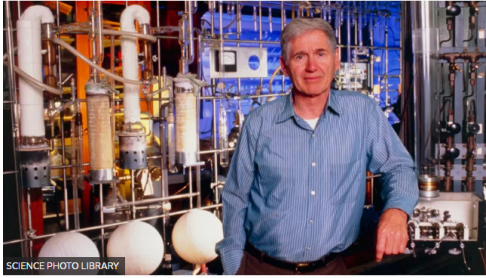
# Vamos con el cambio climático

Observatorio Manua Loa en Hawaii  
Mediciones de CO<sub>2</sub>

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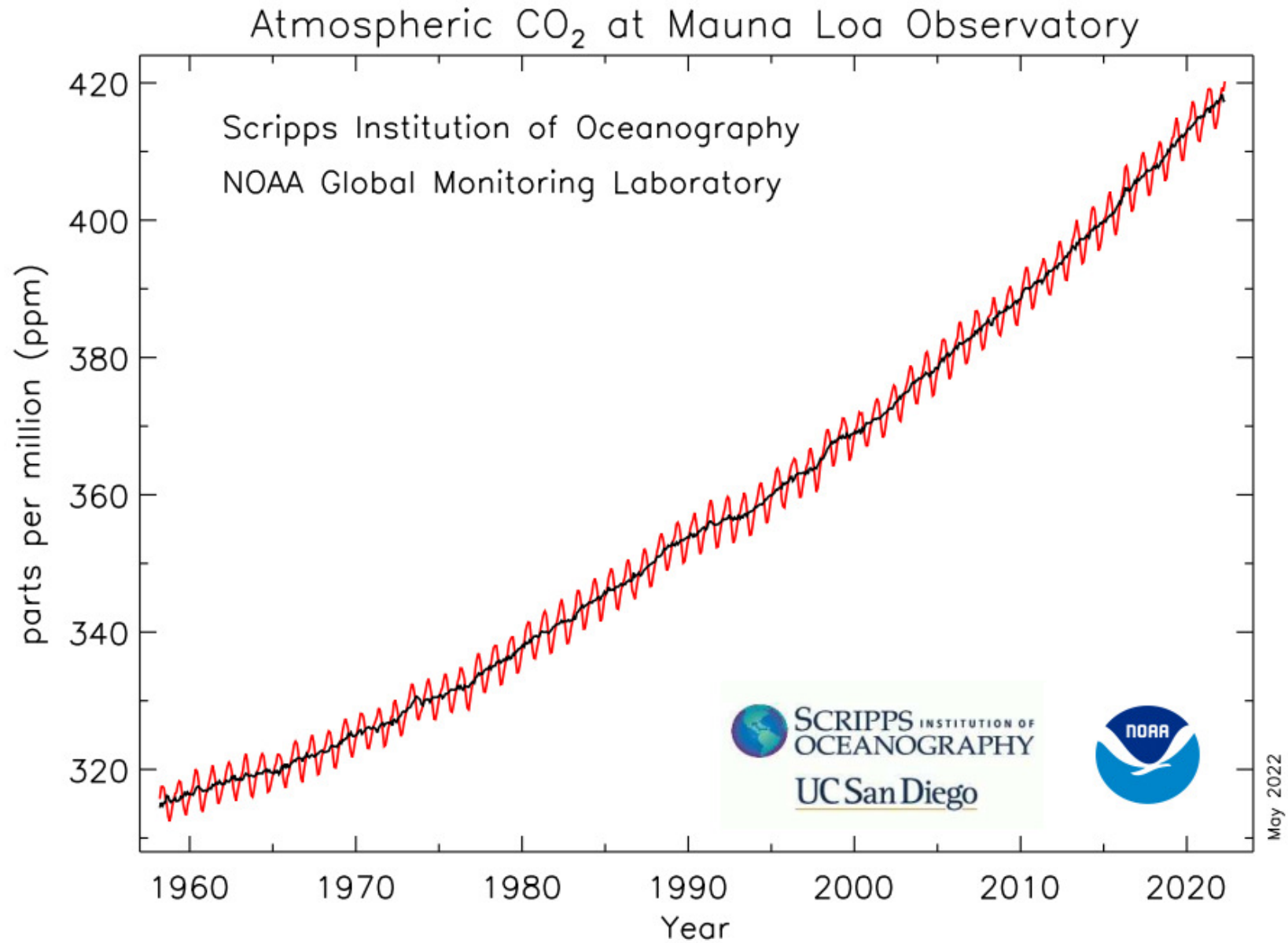
*Elisa Zubira*





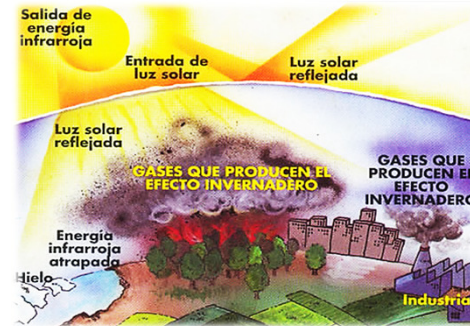
Las mediciones que Charles Keeling inició en 1958 continúan más de seis décadas después.

- el CO<sub>2</sub>, es el gas de efecto invernadero que más abunda en la atmósfera y **persiste durante miles de años** después de que se haya emitido.



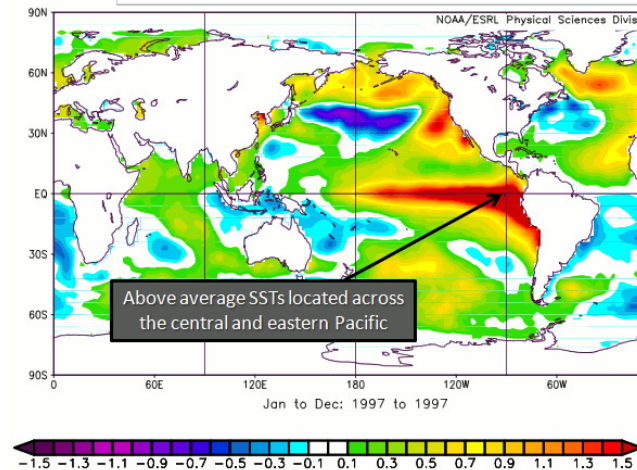
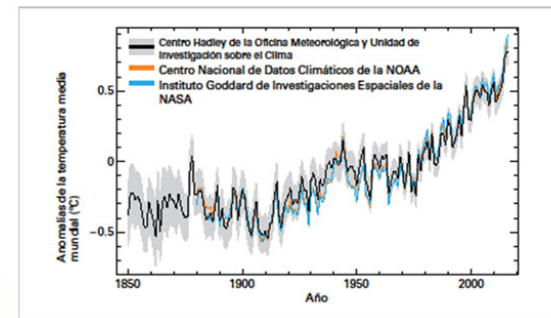
# ¿Por qué es tan peligroso este incremento fuera de control del CO<sub>2</sub>?

- **Efecto invernadero**
  - CO<sub>2</sub> (petróleo, carbón)
  - CH<sub>4</sub>, CFC y NxOy
  
- **Calentamiento global**
  - 2021 **+1,1 °C** (IPCC)
  
- **Fenómenos meteorológicos extremos**
  - Super Niños
  - Huracanes
  - Inundaciones/sequías
  - Olas de calor/frío



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**Filomena, un fenómeno meteorológico  
extremo  
¿Habrá más?**

**10 Enero 2021  
Clínica Subiza. General Pardiñas 116 Madrid**

## Cambio climático, recuentos de pólenes y polinosis (algunos datos)

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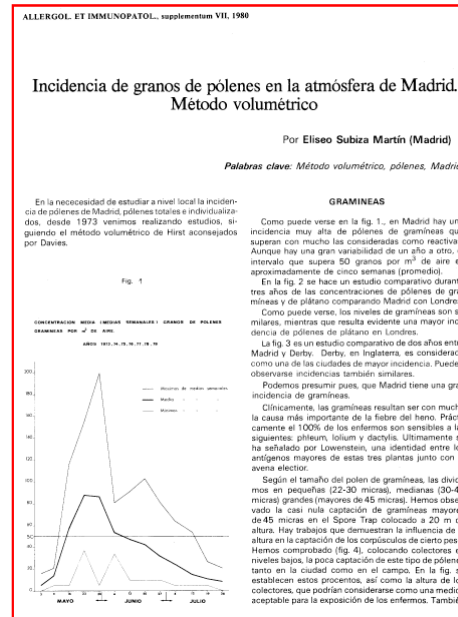
- En **EEUU** han observado un **incremento del 46%** en los recuentos de pólenes. (1994-2000 *versus* 2000-2010, [**16 años**] y 50 colectores) y un **adelanto de 3 días** en el inicio de la estación  
*Yong Zhang et al. Allergenic pollen season variations in the past two decades under changing climate in the United States. Glob Chang Biol. 2015;21:1581–89*
- En **Europa** han observado una **tendencia creciente** en la **concentración totales anuales de polen** para la mayoría de los taxones, siendo **más pronunciado en áreas urbanas** que rurales. (1977-2009 [**32 años**] con 97 colectores)  
*Chiara Ziello et al. Changes to Airborne Pollen Counts across Europe PLoS uno . 2012;7:e34076*
- El **CO<sub>2</sub>** atmosférico actúa como un magnífico **fertilizante** incrementando en un **131%** la **producción de polen** de *Ambrosia trifida* (estudios en viveros **370 versus 280** ppm de CO<sub>2</sub>)  
*Zysca et al. Rising CO<sub>2</sub> and pollen production of common ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.), a known allergy-inducing species: implications for public health. Aust J Plant Physiol. 2000;27:893-9*
- El **CO<sub>2</sub>** atmosférico **multiplica por 1,8** las concentraciones de **Amb a 1** (estudios en viveros **370 versus 280** ppm de CO<sub>2</sub>)  
*Ben D. Singer , Lewis H. Ziska et al. Increasing Amb a 1 content in common ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia) pollen as a function of rising atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration. Functional Plant Biology , 2005;32:667-670*
- En tan solo **24 años** se habrá **duplicado** la polinosis por **Ambrosia en Europa**, pasando de **33 a 77 millones de pacientes**  
*Iain R. Lake et al, Climate Change and Future Pollen Allergy in Europe. Environ Health Perspectv. 2017;125:385–391*



# ¿Cuál es nuestra experiencia en Madrid?

- **Cambio climático y polinosis en Madrid**
- **Clínica Subiza, General Pardiñas 116, Madrid**
- **Recuentos de pólenes (Burkard) de 1979-18 (40 años)**
- **VARIABLES meteorológicas (estación de Barajas)**
- **Prevalencia de pruebas cutáneas a aeroalérgenos entre pacientes con polinosis de Madrid (Lab. Inmuotek):**

- **1979** Estudio E. Subiza. Allergol et Immunopatol 1980 (n = 100 pacientes)
- **1994** Estudio J. Subiza et al. JACI (n = 416 pacientes)
- **2019** Estudio J. Subiza et al. Clin Exp Allergy (n = 100 pacientes)



**Allergenic pollen and pollinosis in Madrid**

Javier Subiza, MD,<sup>1</sup> Miguel Jerez,<sup>2</sup> Juan Antonio Jimenez,<sup>2</sup> Maria Jose Nargens, MD,<sup>2</sup> Martha Cabrera, MD,<sup>2</sup> Susana Varela, MD,<sup>2</sup> and Eliseo Subiza, MD<sup>1</sup> Madrid, Spain

**Objective:** A 13-year pollen count was performed in the atmosphere of Madrid, Spain, to determine the months in which the highest concentrations of allergenic pollen occur.

**Methods:** Pollen counts were done with a Burkard spore trap (Burkard Manufacturing, Richmond, Tenn., U.K.). The results were subsequently compared with results of skin tests in patients with pollinosis born and living in and around Madrid.

**Results:** The highest airborne presence (species of total yearly pollen counts, mean of counts from 1979 to 1991) was for *Oenothera* spp. (17%), followed by *Platanus* spp. (15%), *Poaaceae* (15%), *Cyperaceae* (11%), *Olea* spp. (9%), *Urtica* spp. (7%), *Populus* spp. (4%), and *Plantago* spp. (4%). The most predominant pollen from January to April are the pollen (*Cyperaceae*, *Alnus*, *Nerisium*, *Urtica*, *Populus*, *Platanus*, and *Morus*), although these are also abundant in May and June (*Quercus*, *Olea*, and *Pinus* spp.). The grass pollination period shows a double curve; the first peak occurs from February to April (8% of yearly grasses), and the second peak occurs from May to July (90% of yearly grasses). Among allergically significant weeds, the most notable is *Plantago*, at constant, *Rumex*, *Urticaceae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, and *Asteraceae* spp. have very low concentrations (<2% yearly total pollen). The most significant allergenic pollen is that of grasses, with a prevalence of positive skin test results of 66%, followed by *Olea europaea* (63%), *Platanus* (46%), *Urtica* (37%), *Platanus* híbrida (32%), and *Cyperaceae* *almonia* (29%).

**Conclusions:** The vegetation of Madrid is exposed to high concentrations of allergenic pollen from February to July, although the most intense period is from May to June. Grass pollen are the most important cause of pollinosis in this area. (J ALLERG CLIN IMMUNOL 1995;96:15-21)

**Key words:** Pollen calendar, airborne pollen, allergenic pollen, pollinosis

Persons who travel for work or leisure need to have reliable information about the likelihood of seasonal allergies when they visit another country. For this reason, knowledge of the atmospheric pollen concentration encountered in the different regions is of great interest to clinicians and patients with allergies to achieve better management of their hay fever symptoms. Every year, Madrid receives millions of tourists from the United States and Europe; however, no pollen calendar has been published for its geographic area in English.

As a result of the characteristic Mediterranean continental climatic conditions in this area, we find typical vegetation with production of allergenic

pollens, such as that of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (a grass well adapted to the low-humidity soil found in the Madrid area) or *Olea* species, very different from that of central and northern Europe.<sup>1,2</sup>

We present in this article the results of a 13-year aerobiologic study of airborne pollens in the atmosphere of Madrid and the results of a study on the frequency of positive skin test responses to aeraltergens among atopic patients living in this area.

**METHODS**

**Pollen count**

The pollen count was made according to a previously described technique<sup>3,4</sup> with volumetric spore traps. A Hirst spore trap (C. F. Casella Co., London, U.K.) was used from 1979 to 1981, and a Burkard trap (Burkard

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CLINICAL & EXPERIMENTAL ALLERGY TRUSTED EVIDENCE IN ALLERGY

RESEARCH LETTER

**Influence of climate change on airborne pollen concentrations in Madrid, 1979–2018**

Javier Subiza, Martha Cabrera, Cárdenas-Rebollo JM, Craciunescu JC, Nargens MJ

First published: 17 December 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/cea.14082>

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Read the full text >

Received: 25 September 2021 | Revised: 3 December 2021 | Accepted: 12 December 2021  
DOI: 10.1111/cea.14082

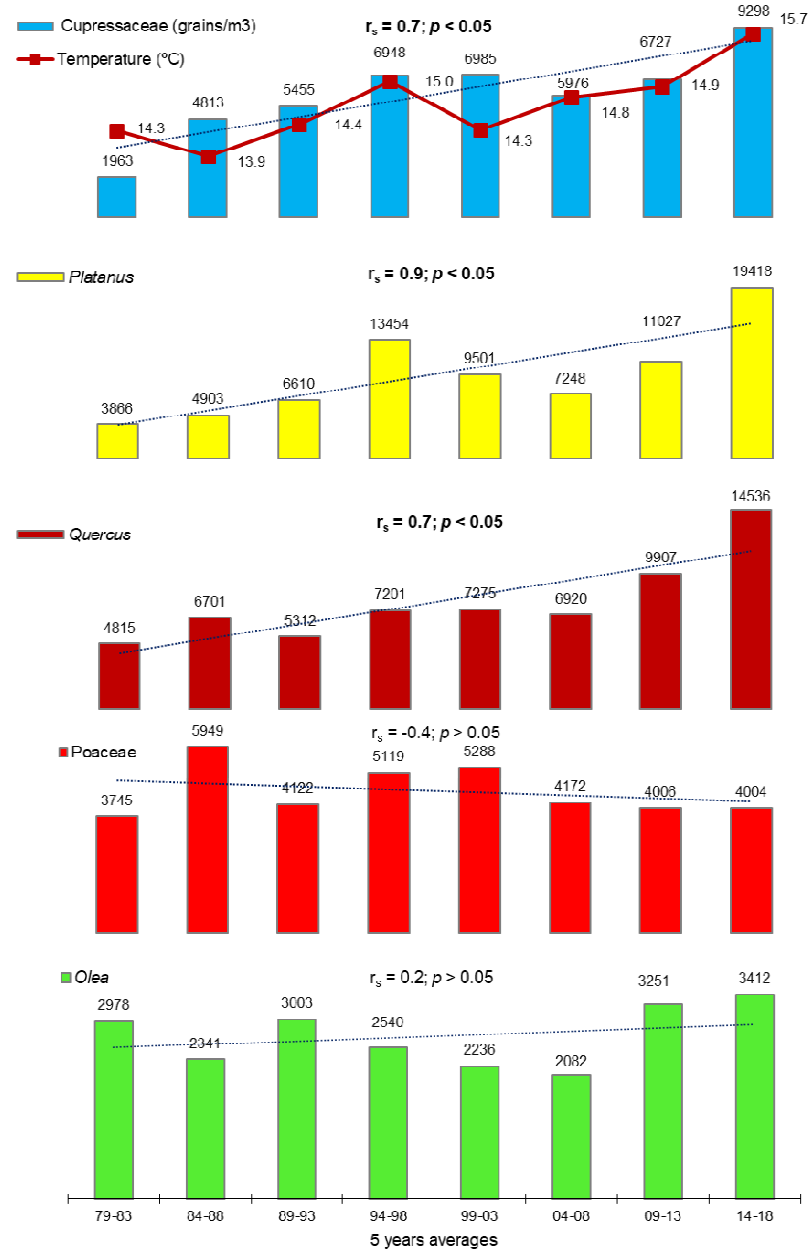
RESEARCH LETTER

**Influence of climate change on airborne pollen concentrations in Madrid, 1979–2018**

To the Editor, Several retrospective studies based on historical data have shown that a global warming of the atmosphere exists, with an estimated average increase in the temperature of the earth's surface of 1.1°C during the last century.<sup>1</sup> Climate change and human impact on vegetation may modify the timing and intensity of the pollen season. Severity of pollen-induced symptoms depends on the number of pollen grains and their allergenicity, variables related to pollution and local climate.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, climate change could potentially change pollen exposure, sensitization and symptoms.<sup>2–4</sup>

the years 1979 (n = 330), 1994 (n = 316) and 2009 (n = 103) consecutively. There was a total of 516 patients aged 4–77 years (average 27), all born and living in or around Madrid. Ninety-eight percent had rhino-conjunctivitis and 42% had asthma. These years were the only available data on local sensitizations. The pollen species utilized in skin prick testing were collected from herbaceous plants and trees in our surrounding area, as part of routine clinical practice, and prepared as extracts at 1:20 wt/vol, as previously described,<sup>5</sup> with 10 mg/ml histamine dihydrochloride and 50% glycerol as controls. All skin tests were read after 15 min. A positive reaction was a wheal of 3 mm × 3 mm in the presence of appropriate control responses.

- Incremento de 1,3 °C
- Incremento de pólenes de árboles pero no de gramíneas
- Oscilaciones de ambas variables
- Correlación muy significativa de la temperatura con *Platanus*
- También con Cupressaceae y *Quercus*
- No correlación con gramíneas



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# **Temperatura, no correlación con gramíneas ¿Por qué?**

**Prediction of annual variations in atmospheric concentrations of grass pollen. A method based on meteorological factors and grain crop estimates.**

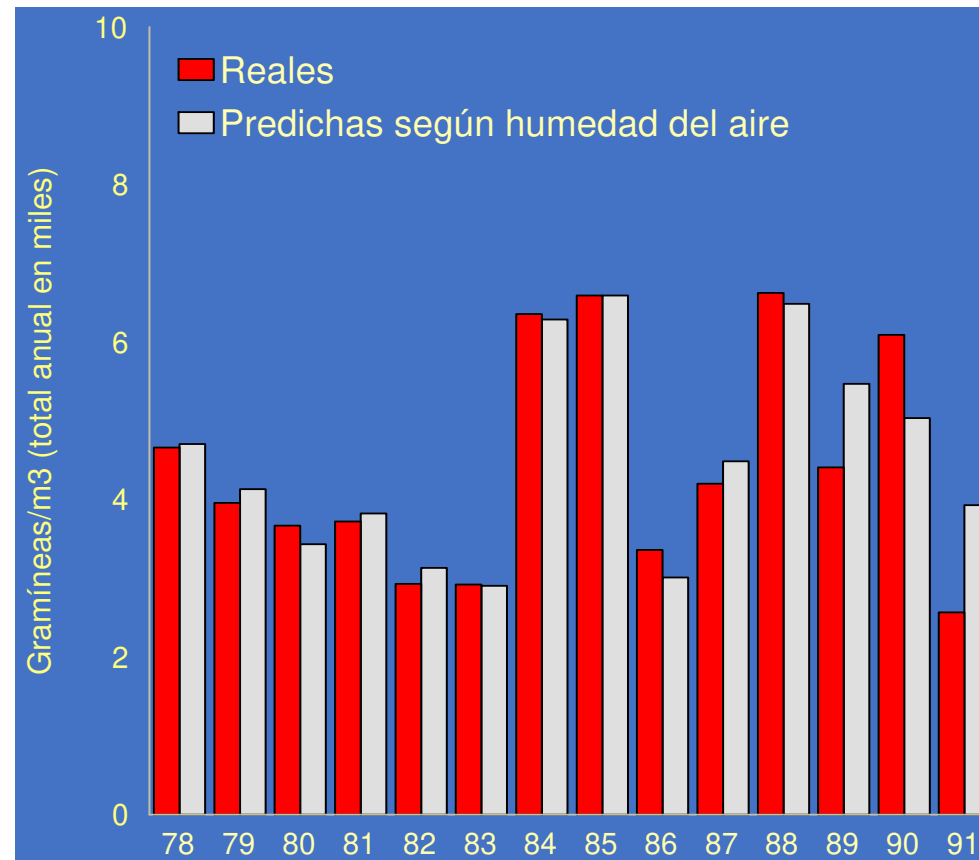
*Subiza J, Masiello JM, Subiza JL, Jerez M, Hinojosa M, Subiza E.  
Clin Exp Allergy. 1992;22:540-6.*

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G. estimadas según humedad  
relativa del aire =  
54,3(Oct)+8,2(Nov)-  
84,9+(Dic)+166,5(Ene)+29,9(Feb)  
-72,3(Mar)-11715

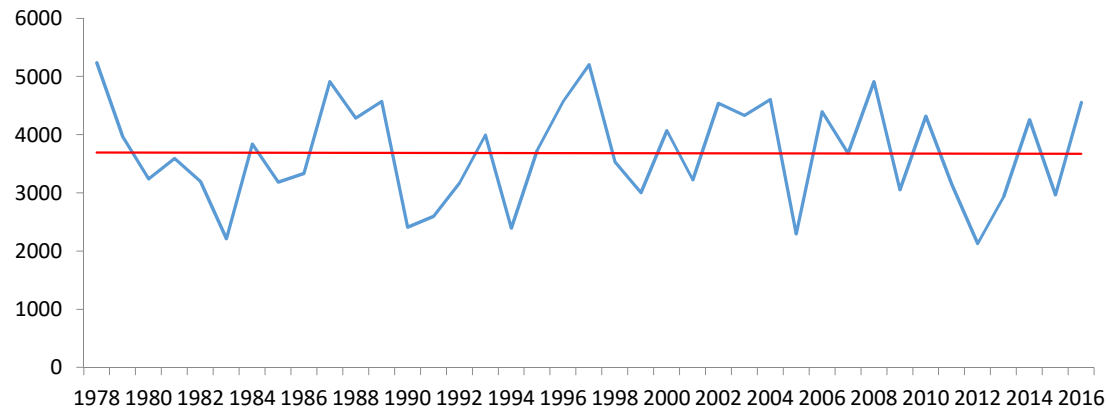
Error medio de predicción =  
-6+12 %



Madrid

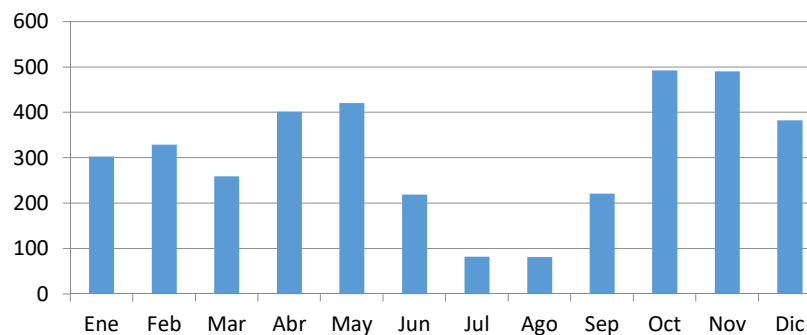
En Madrid no llueve menos, a pesar de que las temperaturas cada vez son más cálidas

Madrid, Precipitación Anual (mm)



Los pólenes de gramíneas se correlacionan, no con la temperatura pre-estacional sino con la pluviosidad pre-estacional

Precipitación Media mensual (mm)



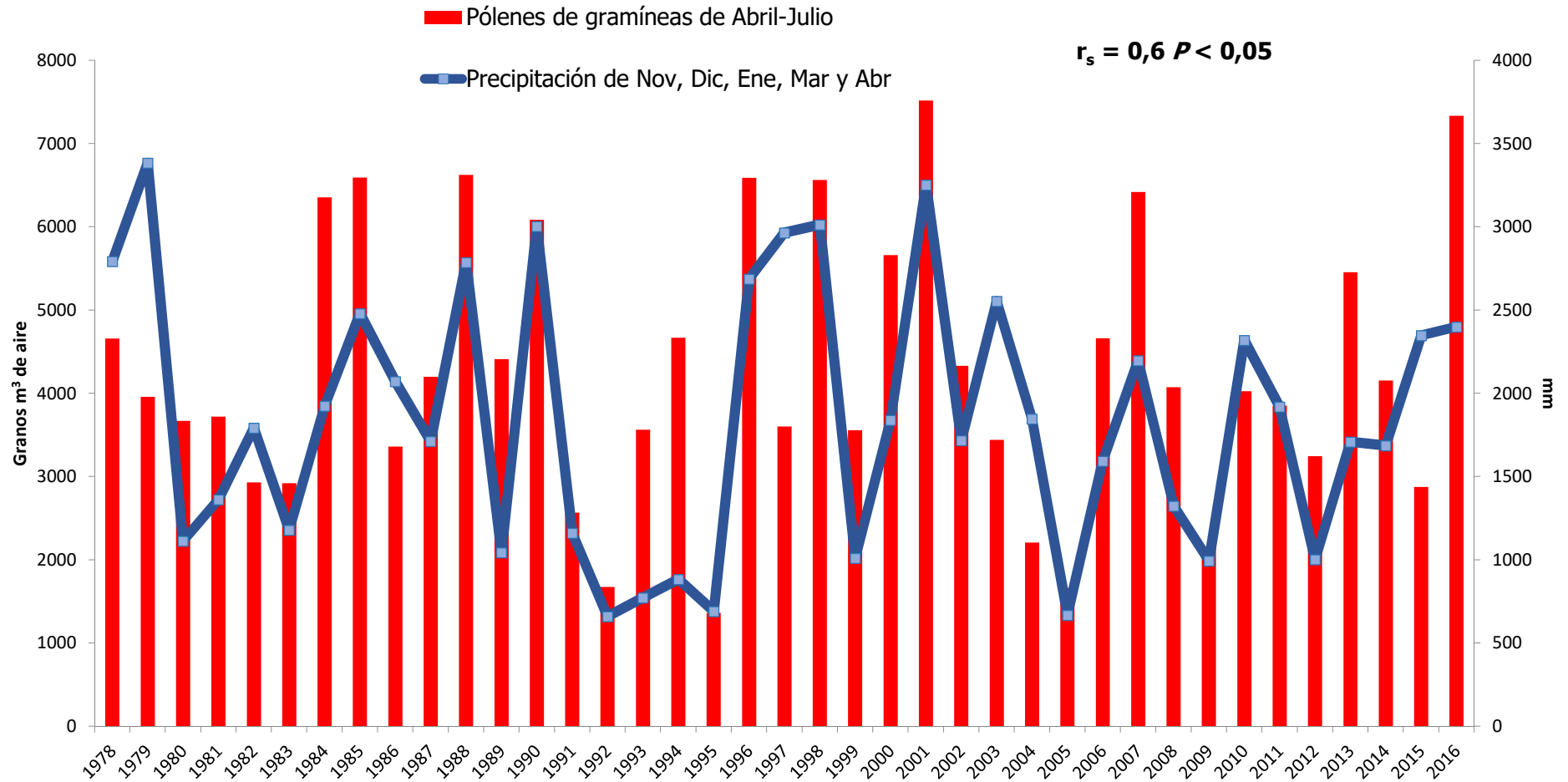
	$r_s$	$p$
Octubre	-0,1	
<b>Noviembre</b>	<b>0,4</b>	< 0,05
Diciembre	0,1	
<b>Enero</b>	<b>0,5</b>	< 0,05
Febrero	-0,2	
Marzo	0,2	
<b>Abril</b>	<b>0,3</b>	

# Gramíneas en Madrid

## Correlación con pluviosidad pre-estacional

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*Elisaa Zubira*

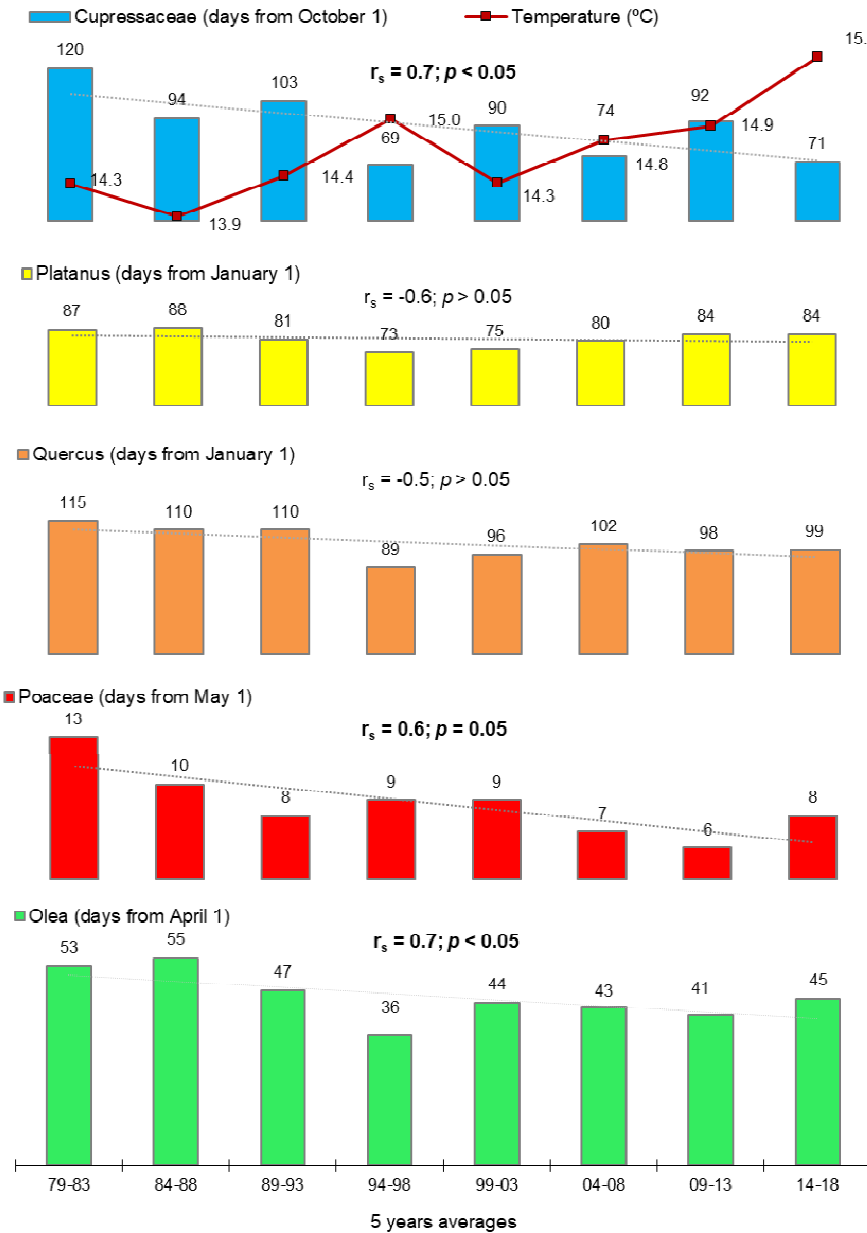


# ¿Cuánto se ha adelantado la estación de pólenes en Madrid?



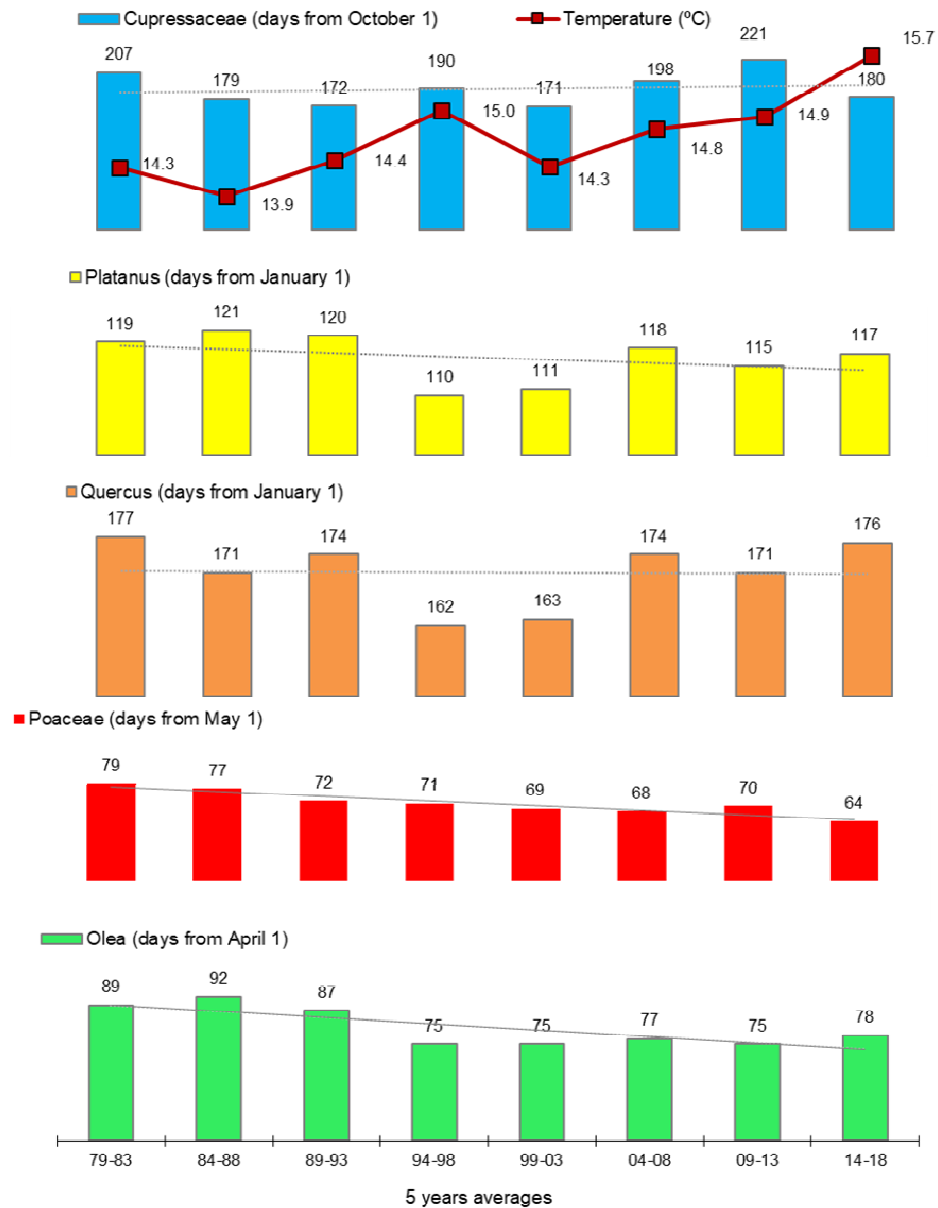
**Inicio**  
(1º día de 3 días consecutivos  
> 10 granos/m<sup>3</sup>)

- Se observó un Inicio de la temporada adelantado para:
- **Cupressaceae -31 días**
- **Platanus -6 días**
- **Quercus -13 días**
- **Poaceae -4 días**
- **Olea -7 días**



**Fin**  
 (último día de 3 días  
 consecutivos > 10 granos/m<sup>3</sup>)

- Se observó un final de temporada adelantado para:
- **Cupressaceae -18 días**
- **Platanus -2 días**
- **Quercus -6 días**
- **Poaceae -7 días**
- **Olea -8 días**



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**Table 2.** Pollen season, start and end date.

	T	Cupressaceae		<i>Platanus</i>		<i>Quercus</i>		Poaceae		<i>Olea</i>	
		Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
<b>5 years averages</b>											
<b>79-83</b>	14.3	28 Jan	25 Apr	28 Mar	20 Apr	24 Apr	25 Jun	13 May	17 Jul	23 May	28 Jun
<b>84-88</b>	13.9	2 Jan	28 Mar	29 Mar	1 May	19 Apr	19 Jun	10 May	15 Jul	25 May	1 Jul
<b>89-93</b>	14.4	11 Jan	21 Mar	22 Mar	30 Apr	19 Apr	22 Jun	8 May	11 Jul	17 May	26 Jun
<b>94-98</b>	15.0	7 Dec	8 Apr	14 Mar	20 Apr	29 Mar	10 Jun	8 May	10 Jul	6 May	14 Jun
<b>99-03</b>	14.3	29 Dec	19 Mar	16 Mar	21 Apr	5 Apr	11 Jun	8 May	8 Jul	14 May	14 Jun
<b>04-08</b>	14.8	13 Dec	15 Apr	21 Mar	27 Apr	11 Apr	22 Jun	6 May	7 Jul	13 May	16 Jun
<b>09-13</b>	14.9	31 Dec	8 May	25 Mar	25 Apr	1 Apr	19 Jun	6 May	8 Jul	11 May	14 Jun
<b>14-18</b>	15.7	10 Dec	29 Mar	25 Mar	27 Apr	8 Apr	24 Jun	8 May	3 Jul	15 May	17 Jun

T = temperature in °C. The beginning of the season was considered as the first of three consecutive days with >10 grains/m<sup>3</sup> in the air, and the end, the last of three consecutive days with >10 grains/m<sup>3</sup> in the air. The season starts and ends earlier for most of the pollen types studied, although especially for Cupressaceae.

**Table 1.** Peak day in Madrid, using a Hirst-type volumetric collector.

Period	Cupressaceae			<i>Platanus</i>			<i>Quercus</i>			Poaceae			<i>Olea</i>		
	Day	Year	Grains/ m <sup>3</sup>	Day	Year	Grains/ m <sup>3</sup>	Day	Year	Grains/ m <sup>3</sup>	Day	Year	Grains/ m <sup>3</sup>	Day	Year	Grains/m <sup>3</sup>
1979-1983	07 Jan	1983	470	02 Apr	1981	1037	16 May	1979	841	22 May	1979	281	25 May	1982	718
1984-1988	15 Feb	1988	1085	26 Mar	1988	1734	18 May	1986	1382	29 May	1988	546	13 Jun	1985	340
1989-1993	21 Feb	1991	3306*	13 Apr	1991	1464	19 May	1989	492	18 May	1990	306	21 May	1989	535
1994-1998	15 Dec	1994	2376	13 Mar	1997	4265	16 Apr	1997	1303	01 Jun	1996	552	04 May	1997	574
1999-2003	31 Jan	2002	1180	04 Apr	1999	2830	28 Apr	2002	1128	21 May	2002	545	27 May	1999	424
2004-2008	09 Jan	2004	834	06 Apr	2005	1151	29 Apr	2005	1080	21 May	2006	395	26 May	2005	692
2009-2013	27 Jan	2013	1150	31 Mar	2011	2958	18 May	2012	1200	26 May	2012	351	05 Jun	2013	779
<b>2014-2018</b>	26 Jan	2014	2031	30 Mar	2015	<b>5297*</b>	13 May	2015	<b>1880*</b>	05 May	2016	<b>958*</b>	09 May	2017	<b>780*</b>

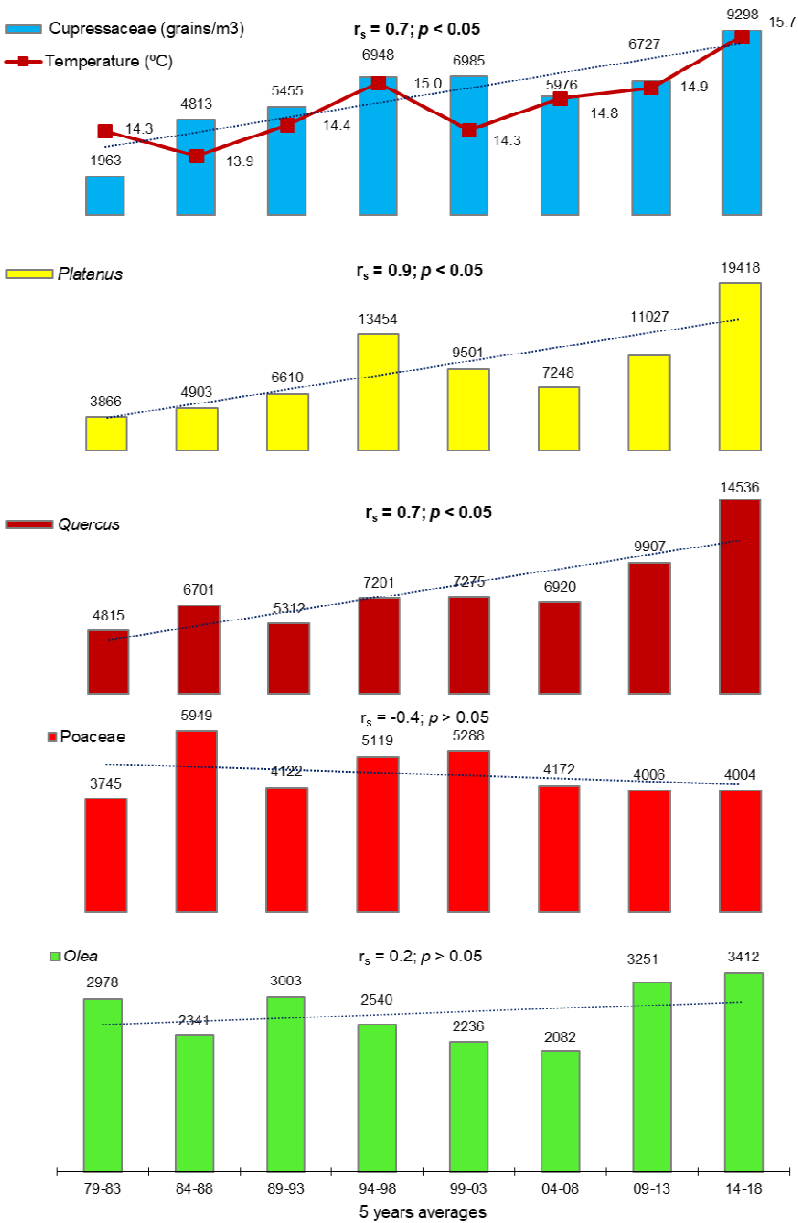
\* It is remarkable how most of the peak days were concentrated within the last 5 year period.

# ¿Qué pasó con las pruebas cutáneas?

## Prevalencia de pruebas cutáneas a aeroalérgenos entre pacientes con polinosis de Madrid

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	1979	1994	2019
<i>Cupressus spp</i> y/o <i>Juniperus oxicedrus</i>	0%	20%	59%
<i>Platanus hispánica</i>	2%	52%	56%
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	0%	14%	22%
<i>Olea europaea</i>	50%	61%	71%
<i>Trisetum paniceum</i> y/o <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	90%	87%	88%

- **1979** (n = 100 pacientes)
- **1994** (n = 416 pacientes)
- **2019** (n = 100 pacientes).
- N=516 pacientes con polinosis, 4-77 años (media 27 años), todos nacidos y viviendo en Madrid 98% con RC y 41% con asma

**Gramíneas,  
Mayos mas intensos y  
Junios más leves**

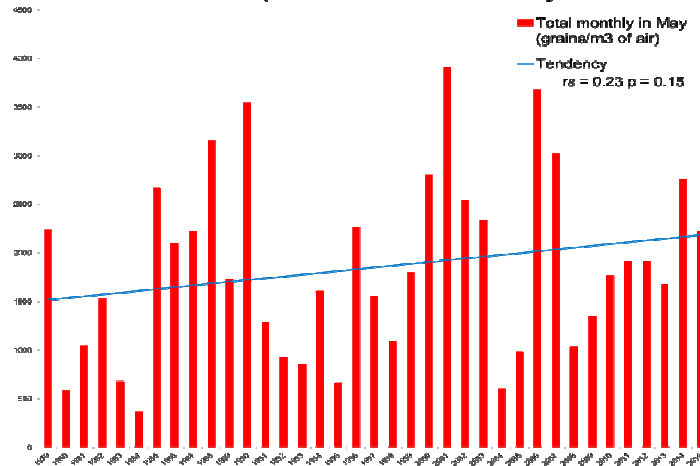
# Grass pollen counts in Madrid during 37 years. Changes in the tendencies of the total monthly concentration in May and June.

Javier Subiza, MD†, María José Narganes, MD†, Corina Craciunescu, MD†, and Jonathan Kilimajer, MD†  
 † Subiza Asthma and Allergy Centre, Madrid, Spain

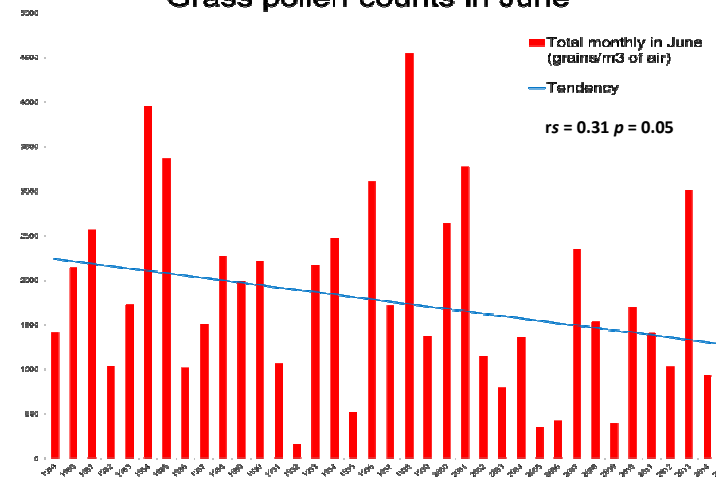
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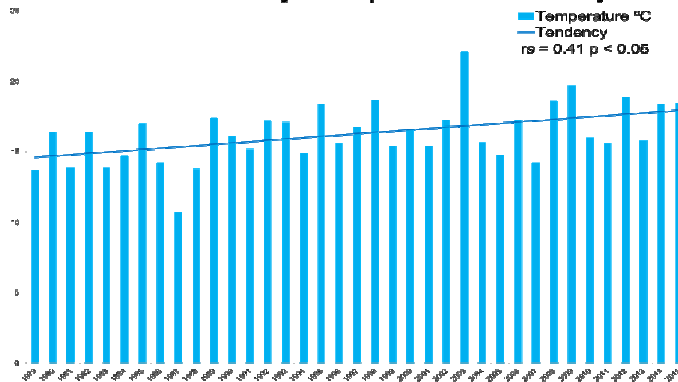
### Grass pollen counts in May



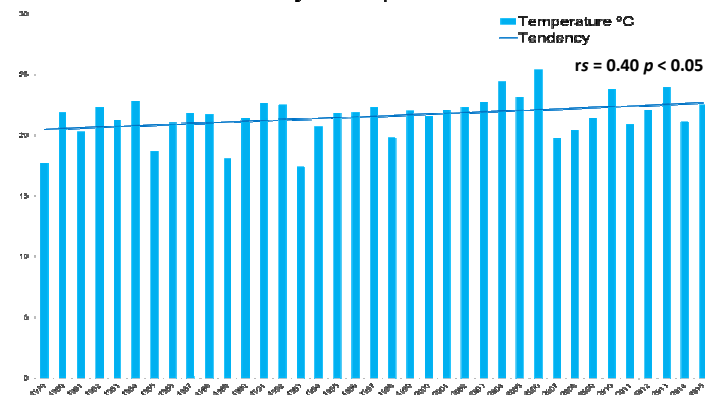
### Grass pollen counts in June



### Mean Monthly Temperatures in May



### Mean Monthly Temperatures in June





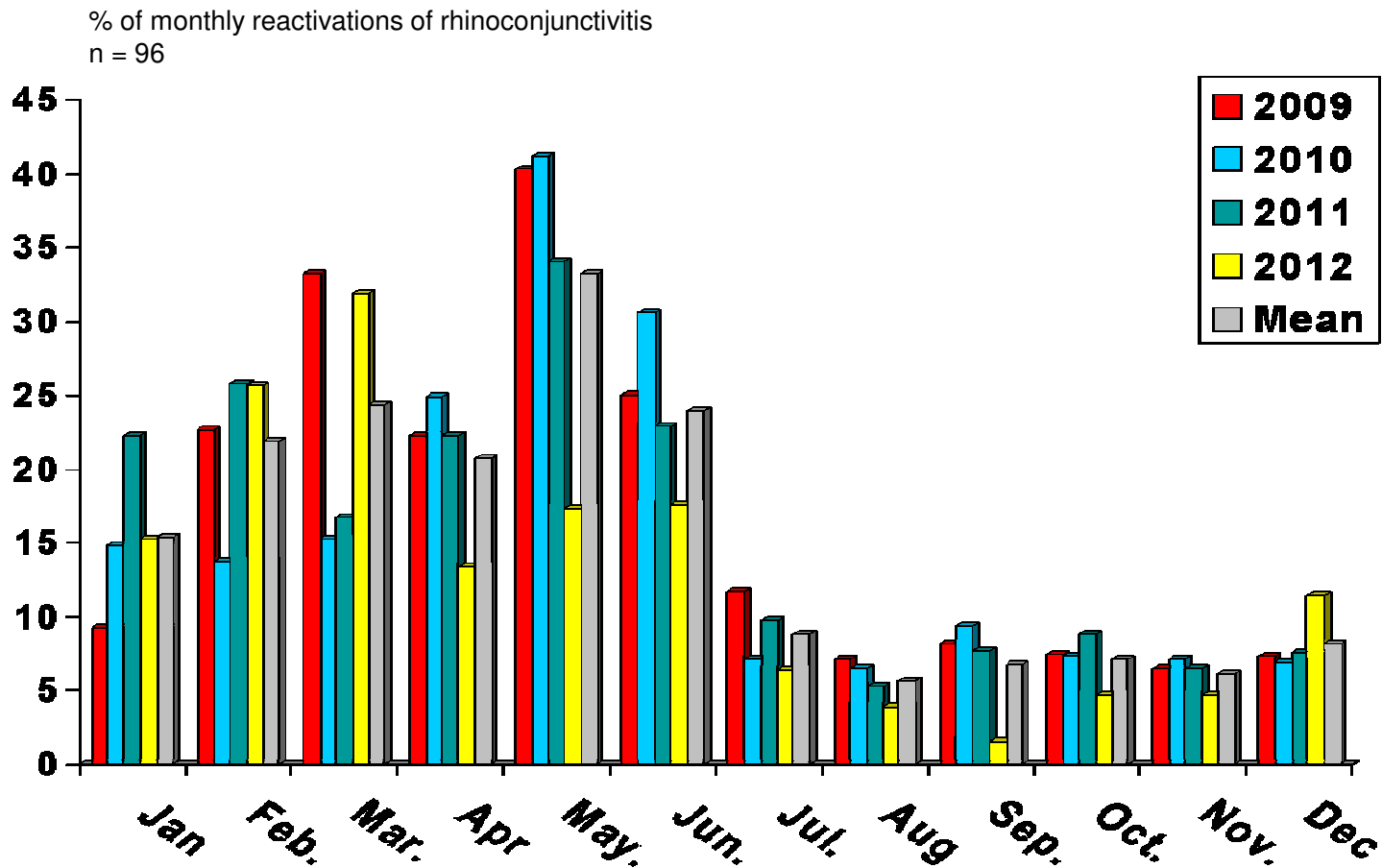
## ¿WHICH IS CURRENTLY THE MOST IMPORTANT MONTH FOR POLLINOSIS IN MADRID?

Javier Subiza, MD†, Enrique Fernández-Caldas, PhD††, Concha Barjau, MD†, Vanessa Rodríguez, MD†, Pilar González, MD†, and Jonathan Kilimajer, MD†

† Subiza Asthma and Allergy Centre, Madrid, Spain; †† Immunotek SL, Madrid, Spain

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*Elisa Subiza*



- **Conclusiones:**
- **El cambio climático está y seguirá provocando efectos negativos en las enfermedades alérgicas respiratorias**
- **En particular, en el aumento del inicio, duración y gravedad de las estaciones polínicas**

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GRACIAS

PATROCINA:

