**THE CAUSE**

**TREE, GRASS & WEED POLLENS**

- **10-15%** The percentage of the UK population affected by hay fever.
- **90-95%** The percentage of hay fever sufferers that are allergic to grass pollens.

**THE ALLERGIC RESPONSE**

1. Pollen exposure results in the body misidentifying it as a threat; antibodies are released to combat it.

2. The antibodies produced bind to two types of cell in tissues - mast cells and basophils.

3. These release several chemicals, including histamine, which produce an inflammatory response.

4. Symptoms of this response include a runny nose, itching, sneezing fits, and nasal congestion.

**HAY FEVER & HAY FEVER MEDICATIONS**

**ANTIHISTAMINES FOR HAY FEVER**

All oral formulations for treatment of hay fever are antihistamines. These bind to H1 histamine receptors instead of histamine, preventing the effects produced by the allergic response - although they may not clear blocked noses.

**1ST GENERATION VS. 2ND GENERATION**

First generation antihistamines can cause undesirable effects, including sedation. Second generation are less likely to exhibit sedative effects, particularly loratadine. Peak levels of antihistamines are generally reached one hour after taking.

**Block histamine action, prevent most symptoms**

**NASAL SPRAY**

**Take when hay fever symptoms are expected, rather than when they have already started.**

This is because they cannot reverse the effects of histamine already binding to the H1 receptors, and so will not provide relief.

**SODIUM CROMOGLYCATE IN EYE DROPS**

Prevents release of histamine

Commonly used in eye drop solutions, sodium cromoglicate prevents hay fever symptoms by stabilising mast cells, and preventing them from releasing histamine. Unlike anti-histamines, it is effective at remedying itchy eyes even after symptoms have started.

**CORTICOSTEROIDS**

Prevent the inflammatory symptoms of hay fever

Prevent nasal symptoms more effectively than antihistamines, and also relieve itchy eyes. They act to reduce inflammation, rather than directly blocking or preventing the action of histamine.