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POLLEN ALLERGY
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Introduction. Pollen allergies, also known as hay fever or allergic rhinitis are common and affect a significant portion of the population worldwide. Understanding the mechanisms of pollen allergies and developing effective treatments can improve the quality of life for many individuals.

Aim: pollen allergies can have a significant economic burden due to healthcare costs, lost productivity, and reduced quality of life. Reasearch can inform public health strategies, policies, and interventions to reduce the impact of pollen allergies on society.

Materials and method. Recruit of participates with pollen allergies or sensitivities to participate in the research study with obtained consent from them all. The study was designed to include specific objectives, inclusion and exclusion criteria, and appropriate controls. Some tests such as skin prick test, blood tests for specific IgE antibodies, and nasal provocation tests.

Results and discussions. A research project was carried out between a group of healthy people and sensitized patients with different groups of pollinosis, between the ages 19-65. Two groups were made in accordance with age, below 40 and 40+ in which their mean and standard deviations were calculated. The mean and standard deviations were determined for specific and total IgE values in both healthy and sensitized groups, the values were compared to determine the p values to indicate the level of difference between both groups. The different types of pollen allergies, symptoms, genetic link to pollen allergies were discussed.

Conclusion: study showed no difference in levels of total IgE and specific IgE between patients of different age groups with different types of sensibilization to pollen, therefore we need to do deeper study of symptoms, genetic link to pollen allergies in our study groups.