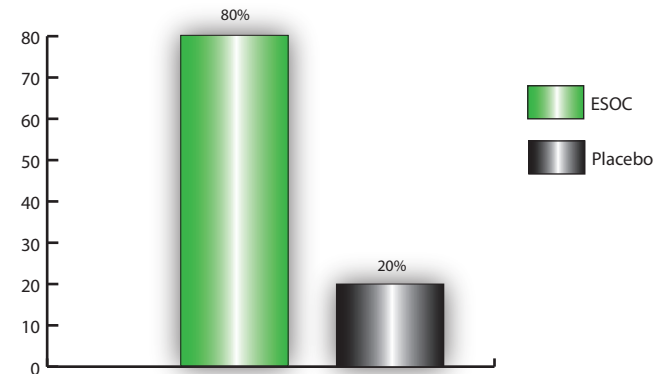


Study 1 (réf. 82-83-1):

## DUST MITE-INDUCED ALLERGIC ASTHMA IN CHILDREN

**Study type:** Double-blind multi-centre study: ESOC (standardised quail's egg extract) versus placebo.  
**Aims:** To determine whether this treatment results in:  
1) a clinical improvement in the asthma, indicated by a reduction in at least one of the following parameters:  
- frequency and intensity of attacks - aerosol use  
2) an improvement in respiratory function, indicated by an increase in FEV1 and to evaluate clinical safety.

**Author:** Dr. Bruttman  
**Centres:** Doctors' surgeries, Annecy  
**Study period:** 5.9.1982 – 3.2.1984  
**Methodology:** Assessment at D0, D30, D60, D90, D180, D360, (end of treatment) and D450, of symptoms, respiratory function and aerosol use.  
**Number of patients:** 180 patients:  
ESOC: 90 children (8.8 +/- 1.3)  
placebo: 90 children (9.3 +/- 1.5)



**Efficacy:** The results showed a statistically significant reduction in the frequency and intensity of asthma attacks; an improvement in respiratory function, assessed by measuring FEV1; and a reduction in drug use by the active group.  
At D360, 80% of the children treated with ESOC presented an improvement of more than 15% in FEV1. In the placebo group, this improvement was only observed in 20% of the children. These results were first observed at D180 and persisted at D450.

**Conclusion:** This clinical study demonstrates the efficacy of sublingual ESOC for the treatment of dust mite-induced perennial allergic asthma in children.