



**FROM THE EDITOR**

Dear colleagues,

This year's second issue of our journal covers 7 research articles, 3 case reports, and a letter to the editor. The first research article has investigated whether there is an association between paranasal mucous retention cysts (MRC) and allergic sensitization in children. The results revealed that MRCs were significantly more common in atopic children compared to the controls. In the second article, the authors showed that anxiety and depression were more common in patients with predominantly antibody deficiencies, particularly in the ones with delayed diagnosis. The third one is a cross-sectional survey that was conducted on the mothers of children with ongoing food allergies during the COVID pandemic. The researchers concluded that the pandemic significantly reduced adherence with appointments and oral food challenges, and increased home food trials and eliminations without physician confirmation. The fourth one is a retrospective survey on radio contrast media (RCM) hypersensitivity in adults that was performed with the aim of testing the clinical value of skin tests and premedication in these patients. The results disclosed that the skin test reactivity rate is low. When the skin tests are negative and the culprit drug cannot be identified, exposure to an alternative RCM under premedication can decrease the risk of a reaction. The fifth research article evaluated the SARS-CoV2-related transmission fear and mental health disorders in populations with possible high-risk for COVID-19. They concluded that mental health disorders could develop in patients with co-morbidities, especially in health care workers. The results of the sixth article showed that confirmed macrolide allergy is rare in children and drug provocation tests are the gold standard for evaluation of these patients. The seventh one is a retrospective survey on adult asthma. The authors concluded that using the combination of FeNO and blood eosinophil count adds a new step to the algorithmic diagnosis of asthma, in addition to avoiding unnecessary bronchial provocation testing, reducing the risk of over-/under-diagnosis, and speeding up making the correct diagnosis.

The first case report is on acquired larynx angioedema in chronic lymphocytic leukemia, the second one is on omalizumab treatment in chronic spontaneous urticaria in pregnancy, and the last one is on the experience with favipiravir and intravenous immunoglobulin treatment in a COVID patient with common variable immunodeficiency. The letter is about two children with pollen allergy who had experienced anaphylaxis due to horses.

I hope this issue adds value to your clinical immunology and allergy practice. I wish you a successful academic season full of happiness and health in these days just before the new academic year.

Yours Respectfully

**Gül KARAKAYA**  
Editor