4th h**e**national Confeien

Rhinology and Otology

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Background: Di erent delivery modes may a ect the susceptibility to allergic diseases. It is still unknown whe intervention with probiotics would counteract this e ect.

Objectives: e e ect of di erent delivery modes on immune status and nasal symptoms was investigated on e allergic rhinitis (AR) mouse model. In addition, the immunoregulatory e ects and mechanisms of di erent feeding with **Bi dobacterium brevæ**ere examined.

Methods: Live lyophilized B. breves orally administered to BALB/c mice broginaladelivery (VD) or cesarean delivery (CD) for 8 consecutive weeks, a er which they were sensitized by ovalbumin (OVA) to establish experimenta symptoms, serum immunoglobulins, cytokines, splenic percentages of CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ regulatory T(Treg) cells eosinophil in Itration were evaluated.

Results: Compared with VD mice, mice deliver@d diamonstrated more serious nasal symptoms, higher concentration of OVA-speci c immunoglobulin (Ig) E, more nasal eosinophil and lower percentages of splenic CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ a er establishing experimental AR. ese parameters were reversed by administeriontlyBabeervleisth. However, the e ect of **B. bredviel** not di er between di erent delivery modes.

Conclusion: CD aggravates the nasal symptoms of AR mice compared to VD. is is the rst report that oral admini **B. breves**hortly a er birth can signi cantly alleviate the symptoms of AR **broth belineviaes**, probably**avia**vation of the regulatory capacity of CD4+CD25+Foxp3+Treg cells.

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