

Sublingual house dust mite immunotherapy has no impact on decrease of circulating erythrocytes upon airway allergen challenge in allergic rhinitis

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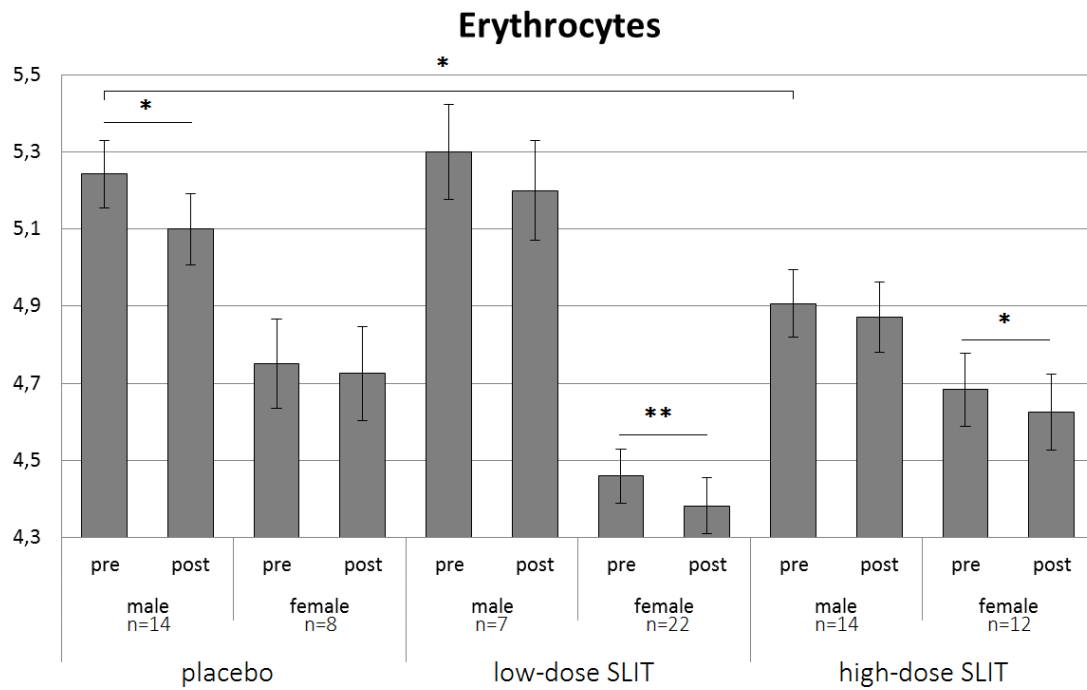
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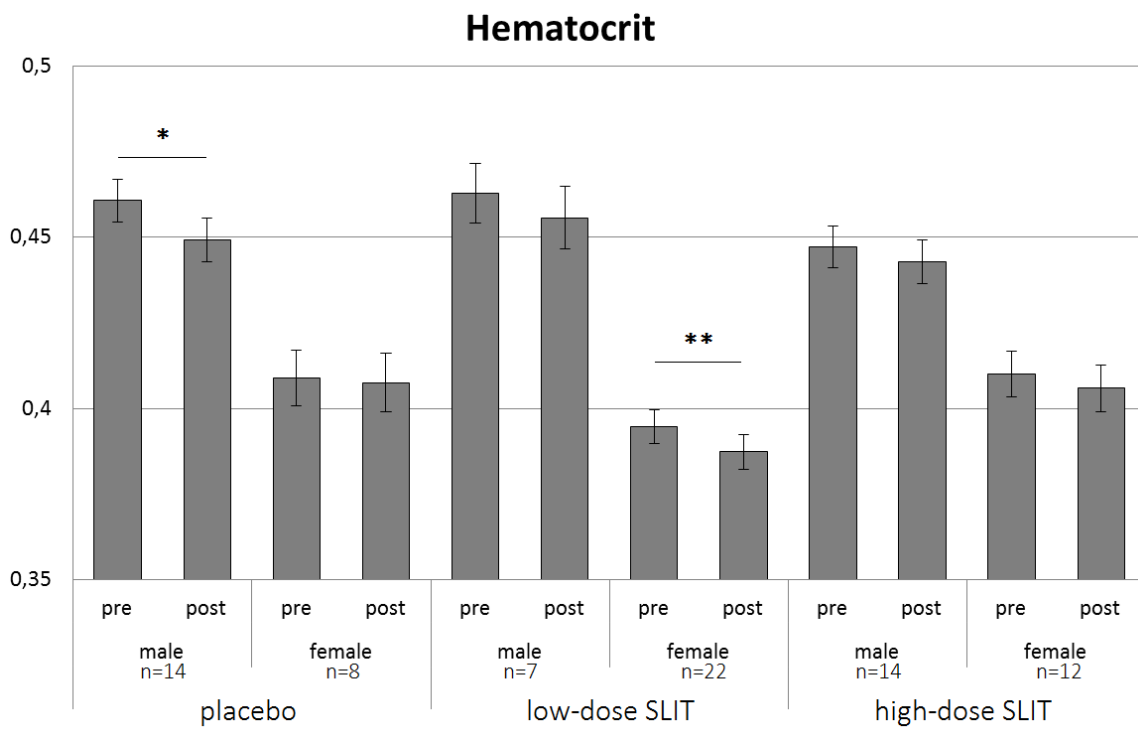
1090 Vienna, Austria

Supplementary Figures

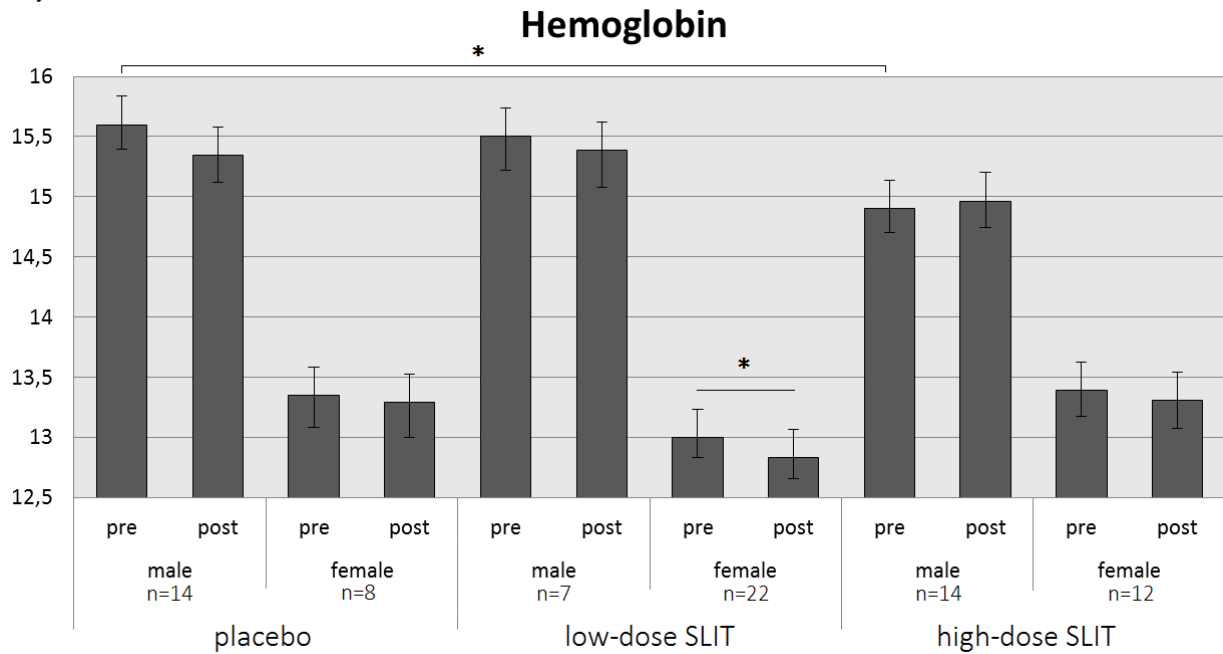
A)



B)

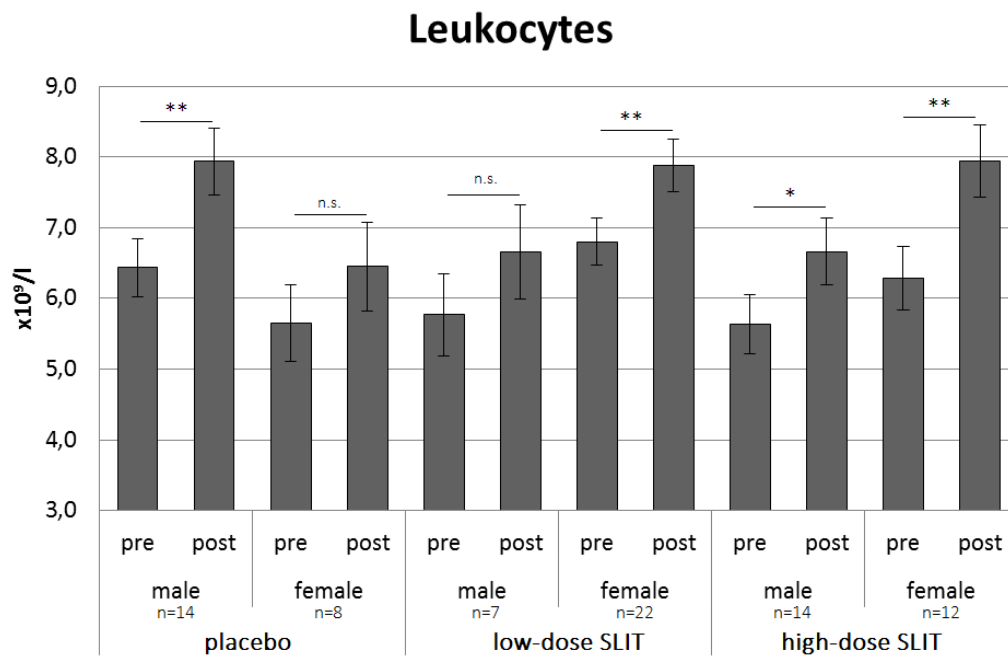


C)

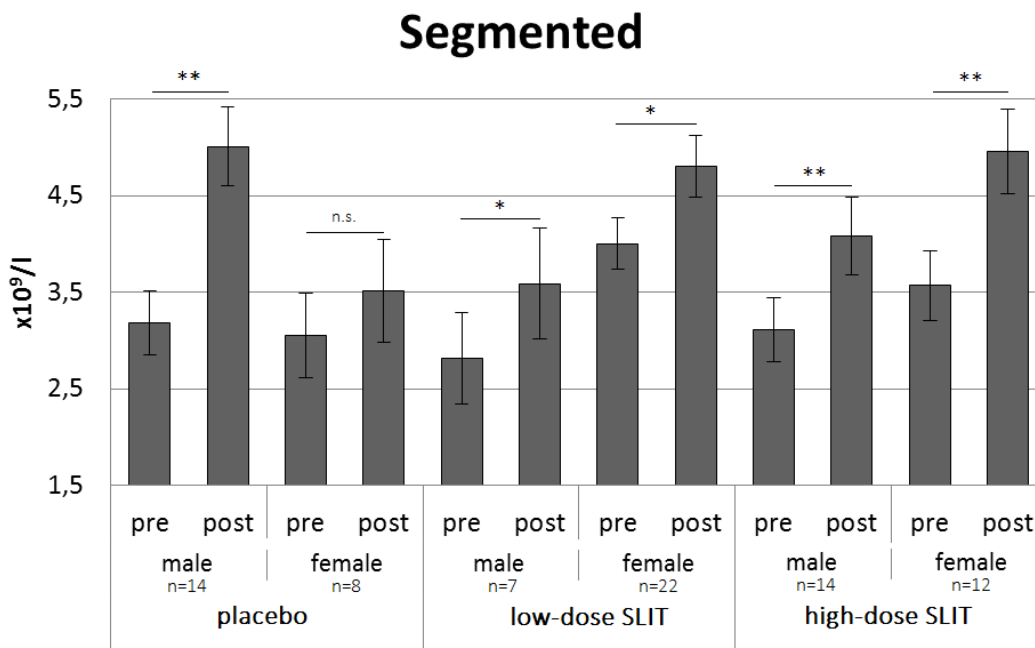


Supplementary Figure S1. Circulating erythrocytes numbers (A), hematocrit (B) and hemoglobin (C) levels before (pre) and after (post) airway allergen challenge with house dust mite extract in female and male subjects previously treated with placebo (group 1), low-dose (group 2) or high-dose (group 3) sublingual immunotherapy. Y-axis presents RBC counts $\times 10^{12}/l$ (A), Hct percentage (B) and Hg in g/dl (C), respectively. * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$;

A)

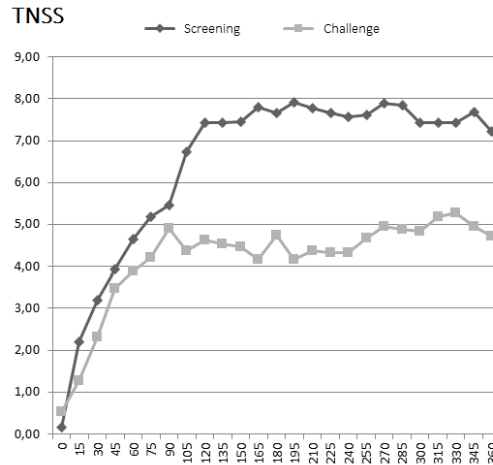


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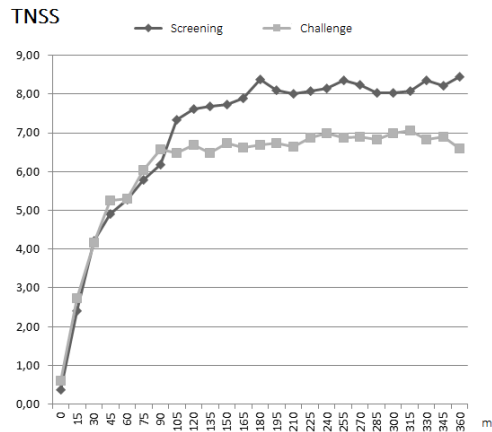


Supplementary Figure S2. Leukocytes (A) and segmented neutrophil numbers (B) before (pre) and after (post) airway allergen challenge with house dust mite extract in female and male subjects previously treated with placebo (group 1), low-dose (group 2) or high-dose (group 3) sublingual immunotherapy. Y-axis presents leukocytes (A) and segmented neutrophil counts (B) x 10⁹/l, respectively. * p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001; n.s. not significant;

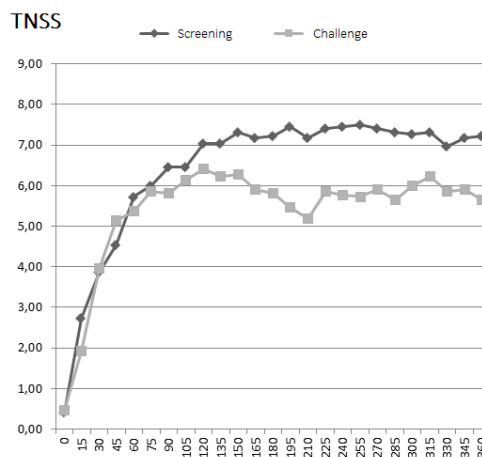
A)



B)



C)



Supplementary Figure S3. Total nasal symptom scores (TNSS) before SLIT (Screening) and at time of study (Challenge) during airway allergen challenge with house dust mite extract all subjects treated with high-dose (A), low-dose (B) or placebo (C) sublingual immunotherapy. X-axis presents duration of allergen airway challenge in minutes; Y-axis presents respective symptom scores.