

**Supplementary Table 2.** Data sources for calculating prevalence of allergic disease in Asia

Country	Source	Study summary
<i>Prevalence of AR and urticaria in adults</i>		
Hong Kong	Katellaris CH, Lai CK, Rhee CS, Lee SH, Yun WD, Lim-Varona L, et al. Nasal allergies in the Asian-Pacific population: results from the Allergies in Asia-Pacific Survey. <i>Am J Rhinol Allergy</i> . 2011;25 Suppl 1:S3-15.	Individuals in Asia-Pacific (Australia, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam and Philippines) were surveyed about the prevalence and treatment of AR and its impact on their QoL. Of the 1,403 adults and 192 children included in the survey, 8.7% of respondents were diagnosed with AR. The prevalence rate in Hong Kong was 4.2%.
Malaysia	Katellaris CH, Lai CK, Rhee CS, Lee SH, Yun WD, Lim-Varona L, et al. Nasal allergies in the Asian-Pacific population: results from the Allergies in Asia-Pacific Survey. <i>Am J Rhinol Allergy</i> . 2011;25 Suppl 1:S3-15.	Individuals in Asia-Pacific (Australia, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam and Philippines) were surveyed about the prevalence and treatment of AR and its impact on their QoL. Of the 1,403 adults and 192 children included in the survey, 8.7% of respondents were diagnosed with AR. The prevalence in Malaysia was 7.1%.
	To T, Stanojevic S, Moores G, Gershon AS, Bateman ED, Cruz AA, et al. Global asthma prevalence in adults: findings from the cross-sectional world health survey. <i>BMC Public Health</i> . 2012;12:204.	The global and regional prevalence of self-reported asthma was determined from results of the World Health Survey (developed and implemented by the World Health Organisation in 2002-2003). The global prevalence rate of physician-diagnosed asthma was 4.2%. In Malaysia, the prevalence of physician-diagnosed asthma was 5.21%.
Philippines	Katellaris CH, Lai CK, Rhee CS, Lee SH, Yun WD, Lim-Varona L, et al. Nasal allergies in the Asian-Pacific population: results from the Allergies in Asia-Pacific Survey. <i>Am J Rhinol Allergy</i> . 2011;25 Suppl 1:S3-15.	Individuals in Asia-Pacific (Australia, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam and Philippines) were surveyed about the prevalence and treatment of AR and its impact on their QoL. Of the 1,403 adults and 192 children included in the survey, 8.7% of respondents were diagnosed with AR. The prevalence in Philippines was 2.5%.
	Abong JM, Kwong SL, Alava HD, Castor MA, De Leon JC. Prevalence of allergic rhinitis in Filipino adults based on the National Nutrition and Health Survey 2008. <i>Asia Pac Allergy</i> . 2012;2:129-35.	A multi-staged cluster sampling method was used to survey 7,202 adults in Philippines to determine the prevalence of AR - a 20% prevalence rate was found.
	Philippine Dermatological Society Health Information System – reference unavailable online (data provided by Dr Ma. Teresita Gabriel from the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, Manila, Philippines).	The prevalence rates for atopic dermatitis and urticaria were 4.85% and 2.29% respectively.
Singapore	Andiappan AK, Puan KJ, Lee B, Nardin A, Poidinger M, Connolly J, et al. Allergic airway diseases in a tropical urban environment are driven by dominant mono-specific sensitization against house dust mites. <i>Allergy</i> . 2014;69:501-9.	The reactivity against common allergens in two independent cohorts of 576 and 7,373 ethnic Chinese adults in Singapore was determined by skin prick tests, specific IgE titres and total serum IgE. 70%-80% of the population tested were found to be sensitised to the house dust mite allergen, which dominated other classes of allergens.
	Katellaris CH, Lai CK, Rhee CS, Lee SH, Yun WD, Lim-Varona L, et al. Nasal allergies in the Asian-Pacific population: results from the Allergies in Asia-Pacific Survey. <i>Am J Rhinol Allergy</i> . 2011;25 Suppl 1:S3-15.	Individuals in Asia-Pacific (Australia, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam and Philippines) were surveyed about the prevalence and treatment of AR and its impact on their QoL. Of the 1,403 adults and 192 children included in the survey, 8.7% of respondents were diagnosed with AR. The prevalence in Philippines was 4.9%.
	Goh CL, Tan KT. Chronic autoimmune urticaria: where we stand? <i>Indian J Dermatol</i> . 2009;54:269-74.	This review article details the aetiology and management of CU. The reported prevalence of CU in Singapore is 42%.
	Ng TP, Tan WC. Epidemiology of chronic (perennial) rhinitis in Singapore: prevalence estimates, demographic variation and clinical allergic presentation. <i>Ann Acad Med Singapore</i> . 1994;23:83-8.	This study investigated the epidemiology of chronic rhinitis (persistent blocked or running nose for more than a year) in Singapore. 2,868 adults from five housing estates in Singapore were recruited via stratified cluster disproportionate random sampling. The estimated prevalence of chronic rhinitis in the general population was 10.8% and a higher prevalence was found in those with a higher socio-economic status. The most common (73%) allergen associated with AR was house dust.
Thailand	Vichyanond P, Sunthornchart S, Singhirannusorn V, Ruangrat S, Kaewsomboon S, Visitsunthorn N. Prevalence of asthma, allergic rhinitis and eczema among university students in Bangkok. <i>Respir Med</i> . 2002;96:34-8.	3,631 students from six universities in Thailand were randomly surveyed using the ISAAC questionnaire to determine the prevalence of AR, asthma and eczema in adults. The prevalence rates for AR, asthma and eczema were 26.3%, 8.8%, and 9.5% respectively.

*(Continued to the next page)*

Supplementary Table 2. Continued

Country	Source	Study summary
	Trakultivakorn M, Sangsupawanich P, Vichyanond P. Time trends of the prevalence of asthma, rhinitis and eczema in Thai children-ISAAC (International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood) Phase Three. <i>J Asthma</i> . 2007;44:609-11.	In this follow-up study, school children (6-7 and 13-14 years old) from Bangkok and Chiang Mai were surveyed using a modified ISAAC-based survey, to determine the trends in the prevalence rates of asthma, rhinitis, rhinoconjunctivitis and flexural eczema. In general, an increase in the prevalence of most allergic diseases was seen in both age groups. An 8.8% prevalence of asthma was found.
	Raw data from outpatient department of Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok.	The prevalence of urticaria was 2.29%.
Vietnam	Katellaris CH, Lai CK, Rhee CS, Lee SH, Yun WD, Lim-Varona L, et al. Nasal allergies in the Asian-Pacific population: results from the Allergies in Asia-Pacific Survey. <i>Am J Rhinol Allergy</i> . 2011;25 Suppl 1:S3-15.	Individuals in Asia-Pacific (Australia, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam and Philippines) were surveyed about the prevalence and treatment of AR and its impact on their QoL. Of the 1,403 adults and 192 children included in the survey, 8.7% of respondents were diagnosed with AR. The prevalence in Vietnam was 4.9%.
	Raw data from the National Hospital of Otorhinolaryngology, Hanoi, Vietnam.	Prevalence rates for AR ranged between 12%-15%.
<i>Prevalence of AR and urticaria in school children</i>		
Singapore	Goh DY, Chew FT, Quek SC, Lee BW. Prevalence and severity of asthma, rhinitis, and eczema in Singapore schoolchildren. <i>Arch Dis Child</i> . 1996;74:131-35.	6, 238 School children (6-7 and 12-15 years old) from Singapore were randomly selected to determine the prevalence rates of asthma, allergic rhinitis and eczema. Children (or their parents) were asked to complete an ISAAC-based survey. The prevalence of asthma, rhinitis and chronic rashes was found to be 20%, 44% and 12% respectively. A higher socioeconomic background was associated with an increased prevalence of asthma (17.4% for family income less than SGD 1,000 versus 24.9% for family income more than SGD 4,000) and other atopic disorders.

AR, Allergic rhinitis; CU, Chronic urticaria; IgE, Immunoglobulin E; ISAAC, International Study of Asthma and Allergy in Children; QoL, Quality of life.