subjects showed positive metacholine challenge, PD20 ranging from 20 to 600 mcg. The study was performed outside the pollen season, when all symptom free. All patients with allergic asthma showed a clinical and cytological reaction upon allergen specific challenge, while neither clinical or cytological reaction were observed in the control group. The results indicated that the allergen specific challenge caused a significant decrease in FEV1, FVC, sGaw and Raw, while there was no significant change in FEV1, FVC, sGaw and Raw in the control group. The results are consistent with the hypothesis that Parietaria is much important during the pollen season to the development of asthma in rhinitis patients.

Results: The changes in Der p I concentration of the livingroom did not contribute to the changes in FEV1 and PC20. There was no significant relation of the changes in Der p I at any of the three sites with changes in PC20.

Conclusion: Because reductions in Der p I at the asthma floor and the mattresses had a positive effect on FEV1, avoidance measures at these sites are recommended in adult asthmatics. Reductions in Der p I at the livingroom floor had no influence on the FEV1, probably due to the fact that adults are less exposed to Der p I at the livingroom compared with children. It is therefore questionable whether avoidance measurements of the livingroom floor should be recommended to HDM-allergic adults.

Costs and effort will be saved in this way.

P2456
The Microfungus Trichoderma Viride Potentiates in Low Concentrations Histamine Release from Human Bronchoalveolar-Cells

Results: In BAL the potency of TV to trigger or potentiate histamine release (HR) from mast cells is low. However, in very low concentrations the fungus was able to potentiate HR from BAL-cells. A four-fold increase in EG2-Mediated HR caused by anti-EG2 antibody was thus obtained by 0.1 ng/ml TV. This is in contrast to the high concentrations (10^{-2} mg/ml TV) needed to enhance basophil HR. These findings indicate that the mucosal mast cells are very sensitive to the fungus and inhalation of TV in sick buildings may therefore be harmful especially in atopic subjects.

Clinical and experimental aspects

P2464
Nitric Oxide: A Role in Maintenance of Systemic and Pulmonary Vascular Tone in Man

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The aim of his study was to examine whether the vasodilator nitric oxide (NO) has a role in maintaining basal vascular tone in normal man. 10 normal male volunteers 26 ± 5 years were studied on two separate occasions in a double blind, placebo controlled crossover study. They were randomly allocated to receive either a continuous infusion (4 mg/kg/min) of N^{2}-monomethyl-L-arginine (L-NMMA) with a front loaded bolus (4 mg/kg) or volume matched placebo. Pulsed wave Doppler echo-

P2465
Histamine Release from Human Bronchoalveolar-Cells

P2466
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