1 ABSTRACT

The atopy is inherited descent displayed by increased reaction of the 1st degree which may develop in diseases such as astma, seasonal allergic catarrh rhinoconjuctivida, and atopic eczema. AE disiase is chronic or chromically recicivating xeroderma with high level of itching and also genetically conditioned. AE affects great amount of world´s population and it is heavy burden for the patient, his family, and the whole society.

The theses´ goal, which is the pilot study, is to analyze the data, seemingly unconnected. The thesis is based upon the evaluation of the respondent´s answers which focused on predisposed factors for atopic eczema. The questionnaires were spread in 150 pieces and at the end we worked with 98 of them which came back filled out. We divided our respondents by two aspects. First aspect was if respondents are people with allergy or eczema, and sekond aspect was if they are younger than 20 years old or older than 20 years.

In our relatively small respondent sample, we were not able to prove higher prevalence of AE between young boys or girls. We proved that the nursing for at least 6 months helps to prevent the risk of the atopic underpass (with statistic significance $p \leq 0{,}001$). The presumptuous prophylactic influence of parasitic infection was not proved. Even children infected with children´s pintleworm stand more for the group with eczema than in between these non-allergic ones ($p \leq 0{,}05$). Our study confirmed the opinion of the hygienic hypothesis that the prevalence of the atopic diseases is lower at the group of the respondents who are at the daily contact with the livestock. Another result shows that in the group of non-allergic children there is lower frequency of their daily hygiene. We also proved the intolerance toward textile of the patiens with atopic eczema and allergic reaction at certain nutritive at the group of eczematic people.