

THE CHANGING WORLD OF ALLERGIES



MORE URBANIZATION¹

increases CO₂ and pollen

1960: 34% urban

2014: 54% urban

2030: 79% urban



MORE TRAVEL²

Greater exposure to unfamiliar allergens

2000: 674 MILLION tourists

2015: 1.186 BILLION tourists



WORSE WEATHER PATTERNS³

- LONGER GROWING SEASON
- MORE FUNGUS (eg, MOLD)



MORE PETS⁴

704 MILLION cats and dogs



MORE EMISSIONS⁵

increases CO₂ and pollen

1990-2010: ↑ 46%



BIGGER, BADDER ALLERGENS

1700-2010: CO₂ ↑ 40%³

- LARGER PLANTS⁶
- MORE POLLEN⁶
- LONGER ALLERGY SEASON³



Visit www.FLONASE.com to learn more.

References: **1.** World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory, Urban population growth. http://www.who.int/gho/urban_health/situation_trends/urban_population_growth_text/en/. Accessed December 5, 2016. **2.** World Tourism Organization UNWTO, World Tourism Barometer. http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/pdf/unwto_barom16_06_november_excerpt.pdf. Published November 2016. Accessed November 29, 2016. **3.** National Wildlife Federation, Extreme allergies and global warming. http://www.nwf.org/pdf/Reports/NWF_AllergiesFinal.pdf. Accessed December 5, 2016. **4.** Batson A. *Global Companion Animal Ownership and Trade: Project Summary*, June 2008. London, UK: World Society for the Protection of Animals. 2008. **5.** World Health Organization, Energy: shared interests in sustainable development and energy services: In: *Social Determinants of Health Sectoral Briefing Series 5*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2013. **6.** Beggs PJ. Impacts of climate change on aeroallergens: past and future. *Clin Exp Allergy*. 2004;34(10):1507-1513.

