

Nursing Approaches to Managing Allergic Rhinitis in Adult Patients

Abrar Ibrahim Zameem¹, Wed Abdo Ali Hamzi², Majidah Fayadh G Alanazi³, Alruwaili, Hind Dabshi O⁴, Alsharif, Amani Mohammed S⁵, Alruwaily, Swailem Qayad F⁶, Taghreed Khulif Farag Alenezi⁷, Altarrahi Majed Obaid M⁸, Fadia Alhumaidi Jafer Alanezi⁹, Alhazmi, Mohammad Dlash R¹⁰

¹Nursing Specialist, East Jeddah Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

²Nursing Specialist, Al-Taghar General Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

³Nursing Specialist, Dumat Al-Jandal General Hospital, Dumat Al-Jandal, Saudi Arabia

⁴Nursing Specialist, Prince Mutaib bin Abdulaziz Hospital, Sakaka, Saudi Arabia

⁵Nursing Specialist, Khulais Hospital, Makkah Health Cluster, Saudi Arabia

⁶Nursing technician, Eradah Complex for Mental Health, Arar, Saudi Arabia

⁷Nursing technician, North Medical Tower, Arar, Saudi Arabia

⁸Nursing technician, Makkah Health Cluster, Saudi Arabia

⁹Nursing technician, Al-Haditha General Hospital, Al-Jouf, Saudi Arabia

¹⁰Nursing, North Medical Tower, Arar, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Allergic rhinitis, a common condition characterized by nasal inflammation due to allergens, requires a multifaceted nursing approach for effective management. First and foremost, a thorough assessment of the patient's history, including the identification of specific allergens, can help tailor an individualized care plan. Nurses play a crucial role in educating patients about the nature of their allergies, emphasizing the importance of avoiding known triggers, such as pollen, dust mites, and pet dander. Additionally, they can guide patients on environmental control measures, such as using air purifiers, regularly cleaning living spaces, and employing protective measures during high pollen seasons. Patient education also extends to the proper use of pharmacological treatments, including antihistamines, decongestants, and intranasal corticosteroids, ensuring that patients understand dosages, side effects, and interactions with other medications. In addition to education and symptom management, nurses can implement regular follow-up care to monitor the effectiveness of treatment strategies and make necessary adjustments. By fostering a supportive nurse-patient relationship, nurses can encourage adherence to treatment plans and address any concerns or side effects the patients may experience. Furthermore, exploring complementary therapies, such as saline nasal irrigation or acupuncture, may provide additional relief without significant side effects. By adopting a holistic approach that combines patient education, pharmacological intervention, and ongoing support, nurses can significantly enhance the quality of life for adult patients suffering from allergic rhinitis.

Keywords: Allergic rhinitis, nursing approach, patient education, allergen identification, environmental control, pharmacological management, symptom management, follow-up care, holistic care, complementary therapies

Allergic rhinitis, commonly referred to as hay fever, is a prevalent condition affecting millions of adults worldwide. It is characterized by an exaggerated immune response to inhaled allergens, leading to symptoms such as sneezing, nasal congestion, itching, and runny nose. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that allergic rhinitis affects about 10-30% of the adult population, making it a significant public health concern [1]. While considered a benign condition, allergic rhinitis can severely impact the quality of life, productivity, and overall well-being of individuals. The annual economic burden attributed to allergic rhinitis includes healthcare costs, lost productivity, and diminished work performance, making it vital for healthcare professionals, particularly nurses, to develop effective management strategies [2].

Nursing approaches to managing allergic rhinitis in adult patients have evolved over recent years and encompass several dimensions including assessment, patient education, therapeutic interventions, and interdisciplinary collaboration. Nurses play a crucial role in the holistic care of patients suffering from allergic rhinitis, as they often serve as the primary point of contact in healthcare settings. They are uniquely positioned to provide patient-centered care that not only alleviates symptoms but also addresses underlying factors contributing to the disorder. By utilizing evidence-based practices, nurses can implement comprehensive management plans tailored to individual patient needs [3].

The management of allergic rhinitis typically includes both pharmacological and non-pharmacological approaches. Pharmacologically, the use of antihistamines, intranasal corticosteroids, and leukotriene receptor antagonists is often recommended to control symptoms. However, reliance solely on medication may not address the root causes of

allergic rhinitis or the lifestyle changes that patients need to implement to minimize their exposure to allergens. Thus, non-pharmacological strategies, such as allergen avoidance, environmental modifications, and use of saline nasal irrigation, play a significant role in empowering patients to take control of their condition. It is within this multifaceted approach that nurses can provide valuable insights and support, helping patients navigate their treatment options and make informed decisions [4].

Additionally, patient education is a crucial aspect of nursing care in managing allergic rhinitis. By enhancing patient knowledge about allergens, symptoms, and medical treatments, nurses can promote self-management behaviors that reduce the frequency and severity of allergic episodes. Educational interventions may include providing information about the importance of allergen avoidance, appropriate medication use, and the potential benefits of immunotherapy. Furthermore, teaching patients how to recognize early signs of an allergic reaction can lead to timely interventions and improve treatment outcomes [5].

Another significant component of an effective nursing approach involves interdisciplinary collaboration with other healthcare providers. The complex nature of allergic rhinitis often requires a multidisciplinary strategy, especially in patients with comorbid conditions such as asthma, sinusitis, or eczema. Nurses must communicate effectively with physicians, allergists, and other specialists to develop integrated care plans that accommodate the various aspects of a patient's health. This collaboration is not only essential for optimizing clinical outcomes but also fosters a holistic understanding of the patient's experience and encourages a supportive healthcare environment [6].

In light of the increasing prevalence of allergic rhinitis, there is a pressing need for continued research and innovation in nursing practices related to this condition. Understanding the various nursing approaches and their effectiveness in managing allergic rhinitis can significantly enhance the quality of care provided to adult patients. Moreover, it opens avenues for developing specialized training programs for nurses that focus on allergy management, enabling them to stay abreast of the latest evidence-based practices and contribute to improved patient health outcomes [7].

Nursing Assessment in Identifying Allergens:

Allergens can provoke a spectrum of responses from the immune system, leading to conditions such as allergic rhinitis, asthma, eczema, and anaphylaxis. The prevalence of allergies continues to rise globally, making effective identification critical. Nursing assessments that accurately pinpoint allergens can prevent the onset of serious allergic reactions, reduce emergency interventions, and guide treatment choices, thereby improving overall patient care [8].

Nursing assessment involves both a subjective and objective evaluation of the patient's medical history, symptoms, and environmental factors. The initial step in allergen identification is conducting a thorough patient interview that includes a comprehensive history of present illness and past medical history. Nurses must inquire specifically about symptoms occurring upon exposure to potential allergens. This might include taking a detailed dietary history to gauge food-related allergies or exploring occupational and environmental exposures for respiratory conditions [9].

Assessing family history is another critical component, as allergic conditions often have a genetic predisposition. By identifying patterns within families, nurses can glean valuable information that may indicate a higher likelihood of allergenic sensitivities. Additionally, it is crucial for nurses to consider the patient's

lifestyle, such as recent travel, new pets, or changes in living environments, as all can introduce new allergens [10].

Moreover, nurses employ physical assessment techniques to evaluate visible allergic responses, such as rashes, swelling, or respiratory difficulty. Whenever indicated, nurses may carry out or facilitate further diagnostic tests, such as skin prick tests or serum IgE tests, to substantiate clinical suspicions [11].

The nursing assessment of allergens does not occur in isolation; it integrates interdisciplinary collaboration with other healthcare professionals. Effective communication with physicians, pharmacists, and dietitians plays a vital role in identifying and managing allergens. For example, a nurse may document suspected food allergies and collaborate with a dietitian to ensure that the patient's dietary plan excludes allergens while still meeting nutritional needs [12].

Pharmacists are essential partners in ensuring the safe prescription of medications. Nurses must communicate any known allergies to pharmacists so they can double-check prescriptions for potential cross-reactivity or contraindications. Close collaboration enhances the safety of therapeutic interventions and enhances educational efforts directed at patients and caregivers.

Furthermore, referral to specialists—such as allergists—can offer deeper insights, particularly in complex cases requiring advanced testing or desensitization therapies. Maintaining an open line of communication across the healthcare continuum not only streamlines allergen identification but also aids in creating comprehensive care plans that address the patient's holistic needs [13].

Once allergens are identified, nursing assessment should extend to the education of patients and their families regarding avoidance strategies, management of allergic reactions, and the appropriate use of emergency interventions. Effective education empowers patients by informing them about their specific allergens and

the necessity of reading labels for food products or recognizing environmental triggers [14].

Nurses should instruct patients on the proper use of emergency medications, such as epinephrine auto-injectors, and establish an action plan for allergic reactions. Role-playing scenarios or demonstrations can enhance understanding and confidence in handling potential allergic emergencies. Additionally, educational sessions should cover the environmental control measures that patients can adopt, such as minimizing exposure to pollen and dust mites [15].

Furthermore, ongoing education is essential. As new allergens emerge and patients' sensitivities evolve, nurses play a critical role in re-evaluating and updating the patient's understanding of their allergies. Continuous assessment and education help equip patients to manage their conditions effectively and promote self-advocacy in clinical settings [16].

Patient Education and Self-Management:

Nurses play a pivotal role in providing comprehensive education about allergic rhinitis. They help patients understand the underlying mechanisms of the condition, including the immunological response to allergens. By explaining how the body reacts to allergens and the resultant inflammatory response, nurses can demystify allergic rhinitis and reduce patient anxiety related to unexplained symptoms. Furthermore, educating patients about the chronic nature of allergic rhinitis sets realistic expectations regarding symptom management and reinforces the need for ongoing care [17].

Patient education is a foundational aspect of nursing practice, particularly for chronic conditions like allergic rhinitis. Effective education can lead to greater patient adherence to treatment plans, better symptom management, and improved overall quality of life. Nurses can act as the bridge between healthcare providers and patients, facilitating communication and ensuring that patients fully understand their condition, the implications of their symptoms, and the proposed management strategies [18].

One of the key components of patient education is teaching patients how to recognize their allergic triggers. By conducting a detailed assessment of the patient's environment and lifestyle, nurses can help identify specific allergens contributing to the individual's symptoms. Nurses can then provide tailored education on how to minimize exposure to these triggers. For example, they may recommend strategies such as using air filters to reduce indoor allergens, creating allergen-free zones in the home, and recommending appropriate times to go outdoors when pollen counts are lower [19].

An essential aspect of nursing care for patients with allergic rhinitis involves the promotion of self-management strategies. Self-management refers to the actions individuals take to manage their health and well-being, particularly chronic conditions. Nurses are in an ideal position to guide patients in developing effective self-management plans, empowering them to take control of their symptoms and enhance their daily functioning [20].

One effective self-management strategy is the use of a symptom diary. Nurses can encourage patients to keep a record of their symptoms, noting the timing, severity, and potential environmental triggers associated with their allergic reactions. This diary can prove invaluable, as it provides both the patient and their healthcare providers with concrete data to identify patterns or correlations between exposure to allergens and symptom severity. Such documentation can facilitate informed discussions and guide treatment decisions [21].

Medication management is another area where nurses can provide critical support. Patients often benefit from education about the various medications available for allergic rhinitis, including antihistamines, decongestants, and intranasal corticosteroids. By explaining how each class of medication works, their benefits, potential side effects, and proper usage, nurses can empower patients to make informed choices about their treatment options.

Furthermore, nurses can assist patients in understanding the importance of adherence to prescribed regimens, as consistent use of medications often leads to better symptom control [22].

Education on the proper use of over-the-counter (OTC) medications is equally crucial. Some patients may be unaware of the different formulations available, leading to suboptimal medication choices. By providing clarity regarding OTC options, including nasal sprays, oral antihistamines, and combination products, nurses can help patients select appropriate interventions based on their specific symptoms and lifestyle factors [23].

Nurses are vital in coordinating care and facilitating communication between patients and the broader healthcare team. They can encourage patients to actively participate in their healthcare visits by preparing questions, sharing symptom diaries, and discussing self-management strategies. This proactive approach fosters a sense of partnership in care, where patients feel supported and invested in their health outcomes [24].

Moreover, the role of nursing does not end with the initial education provided. Ongoing follow-up is crucial in managing allergic rhinitis effectively. Nurses can schedule regular check-ins with patients to assess their symptoms, evaluate the effectiveness of management strategies, and make necessary adjustments to treatment plans. By maintaining an open line of communication, nurses can also monitor for any potential complications or worsening symptoms, ensuring timely interventions as needed [25].

Pharmacological Interventions: Best Practices in Nursing:

Pharmacological interventions for allergic rhinitis can be broadly categorized into several classes of medications, each with specific mechanisms of action:

1. **Antihistamines:** These medications are commonly used to alleviate symptoms by blocking the effects of histamine, a chemical a body produces in response to allergens.

Antihistamines are available in both prescription and over-the-counter forms and are classified into two generations. First-generation antihistamines, such as diphenhydramine (Benadryl), tend to cause sedation, while second-generation antihistamines, such as loratadine (Claritin) and cetirizine (Zyrtec), are less sedating and are preferred for long-term management of allergic rhinitis [26].

2. **Intranasal Corticosteroids:** These are considered the most effective treatment for allergic rhinitis, particularly for moderate to severe symptoms. Medications like fluticasone (Flonase) and mometasone (Nasonex) reduce inflammation in the nasal passages and help alleviate symptoms of congestion, runny nose, and sneezing. Corticosteroids may take several days of consistent use to achieve full effectiveness, but they offer significant relief for individuals with persistent symptoms [27].

3. **Leukotriene Receptor Antagonists:** These medications, such as montelukast (Singulair), are used in some cases, particularly when patients also have asthma or have not responded adequately to other treatments. They work by inhibiting leukotrienes, inflammatory molecules that contribute to airway constriction and mucus production [28].

4. **Decongestants:** Available as oral medications (e.g., pseudoephedrine) or nasal sprays (e.g., oxymetazoline), decongestants provide quick relief for nasal congestion. However, their use should be limited due to potential side effects, including increased blood pressure, and the risk of rebound congestion with nasal sprays [29].

5. **Immunotherapy:** Although not a pharmacological intervention per se, allergen immunotherapy (allergy shots or sublingual tablets) can be considered in patients with persistent allergic rhinitis who do not respond adequately to pharmacological treatments. Immunotherapy involves the gradual exposure to allergens to build tolerance and reduce the severity of symptoms over time [30].

Effective nursing practice involves a comprehensive understanding of pharmacological therapies, but it is equally essential to provide robust patient education. Nurses play a vital role in guiding patients on the proper use of medications, potential side effects, and the importance of adherence to treatment regimens [31].

1. Medication Administration: Educating patients on how to correctly use intranasal corticosteroids, including proper technique and the importance of consistent use, is paramount for efficacy. Patients must be instructed to prime the pump and to aim the spray toward the side of the nostril rather than straight up to maximize drug delivery [32].

2. Side Effects Management: Patients need to be informed about the potential side effects of each medication class. For example, while second-generation antihistamines are generally well-tolerated, some individuals may experience drowsiness or dry mouth. Nurses can help monitor these side effects and collaborate with the healthcare provider to adjust medications if necessary [33].

3. Trigger Identification and Management: By promoting lifestyle changes and avoidance strategies, nurses can educate patients on minimizing exposure to allergens. This includes advice on nasal saline irrigation, using air purifiers, and keeping windows closed during high pollen seasons [34].

4. Follow-Up and Assessment: Continual assessment of symptom control is essential for managing allergic rhinitis effectively. Nurses should conduct follow-up assessments to evaluate symptom severity, the effectiveness of prescribed medications, and any complications emerging from chronic exposure to allergens [35].

A holistic approach to nursing care for allergic rhinitis encompasses not only pharmacological interventions but also attention to the patient's overall health status and psychosocial well-being. Patients with moderate to severe allergic rhinitis may experience sleep

disturbances, irritability, and impaired academic or workplace performance, necessitating a comprehensive intervention plan that includes behavioral strategies and potentially referrals to allergists or other specialists [36].

Incorporating alternative therapies, such as acupuncture, and exploring dietary modifications or supplements may also provide avenues for symptom relief for some patients. The focus must remain on patient-centered care, encouraging open communication and eliciting patient preferences regarding treatments [37].

Monitoring and Follow-Up:

Monitoring plays a pivotal role in managing allergic rhinitis, enabling healthcare providers to assess treatment efficacy, identify triggers, and tailor therapeutic approaches to individual patient needs. Effective monitoring encompasses several key elements [38]:

1. Symptom Tracking: Patients with allergic rhinitis must be encouraged to maintain a symptom diary that records the frequency and severity of nasal and non-nasal symptoms. Utilizing a visual analog scale or specific symptom questionnaires can facilitate structured reporting, allowing both patients and healthcare providers to identify patterns and correlations with allergen exposure [39].

2. Trigger Identification: Recognizing allergens and triggers is critical for self-management. Patients should be educated on common environmental triggers related to their condition, and regular questionnaires or allergy assessments can aid in pinpointing specific allergens. A detailed history, combined with possibly skin prick tests or specific IgE testing, may assist in defining a patient's trigger profile [39].

3. Medication Adherence: Regular follow-up with patients also allows healthcare providers to assess adherence to prescribed medications, which can be a barrier to successful management. This adherence may be influenced by side effects, misunderstanding of treatment regimens, or forgetfulness. Consistent questioning about medication use during follow-

ups can uncover these barriers and empower patients with strategies to enhance compliance [39].

Follow-up care for allergic rhinitis should be individualized, depending on symptom severity, treatment response, and patient-specific factors. Typical approaches include:

1. **Scheduled Follow-Up Appointments:** Regular check-ins are essential to reassess symptom control, evaluate quality of life, and modify treatment as necessary. The frequency of such appointments should ideally be determined based on the patient's symptom severity and response to current management strategies, often recommended every 4-6 months for routine cases, or more frequently for those with persistent or uncontrolled symptoms [40].

2. **Adjustment of Treatment Plans:** Monitoring allows for timely adjustments to treatment regimens. Approaches may involve altering antihistamine types, the frequency of nasal corticosteroids, or integrating additional therapies such as leukotriene receptor antagonists or allergy immunotherapy based on patient response. The shared decision-making model, where patients express their preferences and work collaboratively with healthcare providers, leads to more tailored treatment decisions, fostering empowerment in their management [41].

3. **Education and Self-Management Support:** Educating patients about their condition and empowering them to partake in their care is central to effective management. Providing resources about lifestyle modifications, allergen avoidance strategies, and inhaler techniques can significantly enhance the treatment experience. Educators can host support group sessions, where also acquiring practical tips from peers managing similar conditions can be immensely beneficial [42].

4. **Integration of Interdisciplinary Care:** Managing allergic rhinitis effectively often requires a multidisciplinary approach. Collaborating with allergists, immunologists, and even nutritionists or psychologists (to

address comorbid conditions such as anxiety or depression) enhances the comprehensive care of patients. Referral to specialists may be essential for persistent cases or when considering desensitization therapy [41].

Despite the structured approaches to monitoring and follow-up, several challenges might hinder optimal management of allergic rhinitis. One of the primary challenges is the chronic nature of the condition, which may result in reduced patient motivation and engagement over time. Healthcare providers are encouraged to explore the psychosocial aspects impacting a patient's perception of their ailment, thereby enabling a more holistic approach. Furthermore, disparities in access to healthcare services can lead to inequities in the delivery of follow-up care, requiring the implementation of targeted strategies to ensure that all patient populations receive adequate monitoring and resources [43].

Challenges and Future Directions in Nursing Practice for Allergic Rhinitis

1. **Prevalence and Diagnosis:** One of the foremost challenges in addressing allergic rhinitis is its increasing prevalence. The World Health Organization estimates that approximately 400 million people worldwide suffer from AR, and this number is expected to rise. As the prevalence increases, so does the demand on healthcare services, including nursing. Many individuals remain undiagnosed or misdiagnosed, complicating effective management. Nurses need to be adept at recognizing the symptoms of AR and proficient in conducting thorough patient assessments to distinguish it from other nasopharyngeal conditions [44].

2. **Complexity of Treatment Regimens:** Treatment for allergic rhinitis typically involves a variety of strategies including allergen avoidance, pharmacotherapy, and immunotherapy. Nurses face the challenge of providing individualized care plans that consider the patient's specific allergens, lifestyle, and comorbid conditions. Medication management, including dosage adjustments and potential side

effects, adds another layer of complexity. Nurses must be well-versed in various treatment modalities and engage in shared decision-making with patients to optimize care [45].

3. **Patient Education and Adherence:** Effective management of allergic rhinitis heavily relies on patient education, primarily concerning allergen avoidance and medication adherence. However, misconceptions surrounding AR treatments often lead to non-adherence. Patients may have limited understanding of their condition, misunderstand the need for therapy adherence, or fail to recognize triggers. This places a significant burden on nurses to not only provide appropriate education but also to motivate and support patients in maintaining their management plans [46].

4. **Multidisciplinary Coordination:** The comprehensive management of allergic rhinitis often requires a multidisciplinary approach involving allergists, primary care providers, and respiratory therapists. For nurses, this necessitates effective communication and collaboration across different healthcare disciplines. Coordinating care can be challenging, particularly in fragmented healthcare systems where patients experience transitions between various healthcare settings. Nurses must employ strong coordination skills to ensure continuity of care and effective communication among healthcare providers [47].

5. **Cultural and Socioeconomic Factors:** Diverse populations experience allergic rhinitis differently due to various factors such as culture, socio-economic status, and access to healthcare resources. Socioeconomic barriers can hinder access to effective treatment options, and cultural beliefs may influence patients' health behaviors and attitudes towards medications. Understanding and addressing these disparities is critical for nurses to provide equitable care and improve health outcomes in diverse populations [48].

As the field of nursing continues to evolve, several future directions can address the

challenges faced in managing allergic rhinitis effectively.

1. **Integrating Technology in Care:** The advent of telehealth and digital health technologies provides nurses with opportunities to enhance patient education and management. Through telehealth platforms, nurses can conduct remote assessments, provide educational resources, and monitor patient progress without the need for in-person visits. Mobile health apps can assist in symptom tracking, medication reminders, and educating patients about allergen avoidance strategies. Integrating these technologies into nursing practice can enhance patient engagement and adherence [49].

2. **Continuous Professional Development:** To provide optimal care, nurses must stay updated on the latest research and guidelines pertaining to allergic rhinitis treatment and management. Continued education programs that focus on advancements in pharmacotherapy, diagnostic techniques, and patient-centered counseling approaches are essential. Nursing professionals should also engage with interdisciplinary education to learn how to collaborate effectively with specialists in allergy and immunology [50].

3. **Fostering Patient Empowerment:** Empowering patients to be active participants in their care can significantly enhance management outcomes. Nurses can adopt strategies such as motivational interviewing and shared decision-making to encourage patients to take ownership of their health. By enhancing patients' understanding of allergic rhinitis and involving them in their treatment plan, nurses can foster better adherence to management strategies and improve overall patient satisfaction [51].

4. **Advocacy and Policy Development:** Nurses can play a vital role in advocating for policies that support research, education, and funding aimed at improving allergic rhinitis management. Engaging in healthcare policy discussions can lead to the development of guidelines that enhance access to care, treatment

affordability, and greater public awareness of allergic disorders. Advocacy efforts can also focus on creating better workplace accommodations for individuals with AR, improving the overall management experience for patients [52].

5. Research and Evidence-Based Practice: Ongoing research is crucial to understanding allergic rhinitis and improving nursing practices. Nurses should engage in evidence-based practice initiatives that explore new treatment modalities, holistic care approaches, and culturally sensitive interventions. Incorporating research findings into clinical practice allows nurses to provide care that reflects the best available evidence [53].

Conclusion:

In conclusion, effective management of allergic rhinitis in adult patients necessitates a comprehensive and multidisciplinary nursing approach. By leveraging thorough assessments, personalized patient education, and guiding implementation of both pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions, nurses play

a pivotal role in enhancing patient outcomes. The combination of targeted education on allergen avoidance, proper medication use, and environmental control measures empowers patients to take charge of their condition. Additionally, the focus on continuous monitoring and follow-up care ensures that treatment plans remain adaptable to patient needs, fostering a supportive nurse-patient relationship.

Furthermore, integrating complementary therapies alongside conventional treatment can offer additional relief for patients, highlighting the importance of a holistic approach in healthcare. As allergic rhinitis continues to impact a significant portion of the adult population, advancing nursing practices and policies in this area is increasingly essential. Future research should explore innovative strategies, enhance interdisciplinary collaboration, and address barriers to care, ultimately improving the quality of life for individuals affected by allergic rhinitis and reinforcing the critical role of nursing in chronic disease management.

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