

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Chronic urticaria is defined as the sudden emergence of wheals and/or angioedema lasting more than six weeks and recurring less than twice a week. It is estimated that 15-20% of individuals have had an episode of urticaria at some point in their lives. The prevalence of chronic urticaria is between 0.2% and 1.8% of the population. As urticaria can be triggered by various allergens, of which most of them are remain unconfirmed, skin prick testing can assist the identification of allergens or the ruling out of potential allergens.

**Aims and Objectives:** To determine the prevalence of positive skin prick test in chronic urticaria and to identify the implicating allergens and related clinical & demographic factors of the patients.

**Methods:** Secondary data collection is applied in this study. Skin prick test register book is used and 87 patients with chronic urticaria in the Dermatology Outpatient Clinic of RSUP Dr. Sardjito 2017–2022 were included.

**Results:** SPT was found to be positive in 39 patients (44.8%). Highest inhalant sensitization was seen to dust mite (25.5%), followed by house dust (24.1%), house dust mite (18.0%), human skin flakes (19.2%), cockroach (15.2%), and rice pollen (14.7%). Meanwhile, the most common food allergen was crab (18.4%), followed by tea (11.8%), *pindang* (7.1%), chocolate (7.1%), and shrimp (6.9%). The clinical and demographic factors of patients were not statistically significant to the SPT results.

**Conclusion:** This study showed that 44.8% of patients with chronic urticaria were positive to at least one allergen. Skin prick test can be helpful in determining probable causative allergens since determining and eliminating the precipitating agent can aid in disease management.

**Keywords:** Chronic urticaria, skin prick test, allergens.