Prenatal origins of bronchiolitis: protective effect of optimised asthma management during pregnancy

Objective  Maternal asthma is the most common chronic disease complicating pregnancy and is a risk factor for bronchiolitis in infancy. Recurrent episodes of bronchiolitis are strongly associated with the development of childhood asthma. Objective  Maternal asthma is the most common chronic disease complicating pregnancy and is a risk factor for bronchiolitis in infancy. Recurrent episodes of bronchiolitis are strongly associated with the development of childhood asthma.

Methods  We conducted a follow-up study of infants born to women with asthma who completed a double-blind randomised controlled trial during pregnancy. In this trial, pregnant women with asthma were assigned to treatment adjustment by an algorithm using clinical symptoms (clinical group) or the fraction of exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO group) and we showed that the FeNO group had significantly lower asthma exacerbation rates in pregnancy. Methods  We conducted a follow-up study of infants born to women with asthma who completed a double-blind randomised controlled trial during pregnancy. In this trial, pregnant women with asthma were assigned to treatment adjustment by an algorithm using clinical symptoms (clinical group) or the fraction of exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO group) and we showed that the FeNO group had significantly lower asthma exacerbation rates in pregnancy.

Results  146 infants attended the 12-month follow-up visit. Infants born to mothers from the FeNO group were significantly less likely to have recurrent episodes of bronchiolitis in the first year of life (OR 0.08, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.62; p=0.016) as compared with the clinical group. Results  146 infants attended the 12-month follow-up visit. Infants born to mothers from the FeNO group were significantly less likely to have recurrent episodes of bronchiolitis in the first year of life (OR 0.08, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.62; p=0.016) as compared with the clinical group.

Conclusions  Optimised management of asthma during pregnancy may reduce recurrent episodes of bronchiolitis in infancy, which could potentially modulate the risk to develop or the severity of emerging childhood asthma. Conclusions  Optimised management of asthma during pregnancy may reduce recurrent episodes of bronchiolitis in infancy, which could potentially modulate the risk to develop or the severity of emerging childhood asthma.

Infants born to mothers with asthma have more often bronchiolitis and croup but the effect of asthma management during pregnancy on these outcomes is unknown. We have conducted a double-blind randomised controlled trial and showed that the frequency of asthma exacerbations during pregnancy is reduced by ∼50% when treatments are guided by a management algorithm based on measurements of the fraction of exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO group) as compared to clinical symptoms (clinical group). Here we report the effects of this optimised asthma management strategy during pregnancy on respiratory outcomes in infancy.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS  Of the 220 women who completed the clinical trial 79% (n=174) consented in writing to participate in the follow-up birth cohort study that was approved by the Hunter New England Health and University of Newcastle Human Research Ethics Committees. An examination of the infant and interview of the primary carer was conducted by the investigator (JM) who was blinded with respect to management group and pregnancy outcomes. A questionnaire was completed by the parent, which

Table 1  Relative risk of recurrent episodes of bronchiolitis or croup at 12 months of age in infants born to mothers from the clinical versus FeNO group employing regression analyses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bronchiolitis (multiple versus one or none episode)</th>
<th>Clinical n/N (%)</th>
<th>FeNO n/N (%)</th>
<th>Univariate regression N=128 OR (95% CI) p Value</th>
<th>Multivariate regression* N=122 OR (95% CI) p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical vs FeNO group</td>
<td>10/61 (16.4%)</td>
<td>16/67 (23.9%)</td>
<td>0.08 (0.01 to 0.62) 0.016</td>
<td>0.08 (0.01 to 0.66) 0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female vs male</td>
<td>35/61 (57.4%)</td>
<td>36/67 (53.3%)</td>
<td>1.02 (0.29 to 3.54) 0.975</td>
<td>0.81 (0.67 to 0.97) 0.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age (weeks)</td>
<td>38.3 (2.7)†</td>
<td>39.2 (2.2)†</td>
<td>0.81 (0.67 to 0.97) 0.021</td>
<td>0.81 (0.67 to 0.99) 0.043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croup (multiple versus one or none episode)</th>
<th>Clinical n/N (%)</th>
<th>FeNO n/N (%)</th>
<th>Univariate regression N=129 OR (95% CI) p Value</th>
<th>Multivariate regression* N=128 OR (95% CI) p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical vs FeNO group</td>
<td>7/62 (11.3%)</td>
<td>16/67 (23.9%)</td>
<td>0.12 (0.01 to 0.99) 0.050</td>
<td>0.15 (0.02 to 1.33) 0.089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female vs male</td>
<td>36/62 (58.1%)</td>
<td>36/67 (53.3%)</td>
<td>1.38 (0.31 to 6.03) 0.672</td>
<td>0.87 (0.71 to 1.05) 0.154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age (weeks)</td>
<td>38.1 (3.0)†</td>
<td>39.0 (2.2)†</td>
<td>0.87 (0.71 to 1.05) 0.154</td>
<td>0.87 (0.71 to 1.05) 0.154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bronchiolitis or croup combined (multiple versus one or none episode)</th>
<th>Clinical n/N (%)</th>
<th>FeNO n/N (%)</th>
<th>Univariate regression N=127 OR (95% CI) p Value</th>
<th>Multivariate regression* N=121 OR (95% CI) p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical vs FeNO group</td>
<td>16/61 (26.2%)</td>
<td>2/66 (3.0%)</td>
<td>0.09 (0.02 to 0.40) 0.002</td>
<td>0.11 (0.02 to 0.53) 0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female vs male</td>
<td>35/61 (57.4%)</td>
<td>36/66 (53.0%)</td>
<td>1.02 (0.37 to 2.78) 0.968</td>
<td>0.79 (0.64 to 0.98) 0.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age (weeks)</td>
<td>38.8 (2.7)</td>
<td>39.2 (2.2)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.65 to 0.93) 0.006</td>
<td>0.78 (0.64 to 0.98) 0.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother LABA during pregnancy</td>
<td>12/61 (19.7%)</td>
<td>28/66 (42.4%)</td>
<td>0.81 (0.27 to 2.46) 0.714</td>
<td>0.81 (0.27 to 2.46) 0.714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother exacerbated during pregnancy</td>
<td>30/61 (49.2%)</td>
<td>19/66 (28.8%)</td>
<td>5.27 (1.74 to 15.93) 0.003</td>
<td>3.38 (1.02, 11.25) 0.047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Caesarean section</td>
<td>19/58 (32.8%)</td>
<td>18/64 (28.1%)</td>
<td>0.85 (0.21 to 3.40) 0.817</td>
<td>0.85 (0.21 to 3.40) 0.817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Variables p<0.10 included in multivariate regression with stepwise removal for best fit.
† Mean (SD).
FeNO, fractional exhaled nitric oxide; LABA, long-acting β-agonist.
Research letter

contained a question on bronchiolitis and croup (‘Has your child ever had the following conditions:’ ‘bronchiolitis’/’croup’ ‘Never’; ‘Once’; ‘More than once’).

Logistic regressions were performed using Stata V11. Any predictor variable with p<0.1 on simple regression is shown in table 1 and was included in a multiple regression model with stepwise removal for best fit. Predictor variables were tested for colinearity using Stata’s variance inflation factors post estimation.

RESULTS

One hundred forty six infants (82%) completed follow-up at 12 months of age. There was no difference in prevalence of ‘wheeze ever’ between the FeNO and the clinical infant group (55.9 vs 52.4%). There was also no difference in wheezing and coughing frequency, triggers and severity between groups as evaluated by the specific domains of the standardised questionnaire.4 However less infants born to mothers from the FeNO versus clinical group had recurrent episodes of bronchiolitis in the first year of life (table 1). There was also a statistical trend towards less croup episodes (table 1). As expected, greater gestational age was protective against recurrent bronchiolitis (table 1). The agreement between questionnaire data and standardised interview was 97% (0.89, p<0.0001) for bronchiolitis (data not shown).

COMMENT

Asthma during pregnancy is associated with both premature birth and low birthweight,3 which are risk factors for bronchiolitis. However, this did not explain our results because there was no difference in gestational age (table 1) and other pregnancy outcomes between the groups with the exception of reduced neonatal hospitalisation in the FeNO group.3 The study design makes a reporting or recall bias as well as seasonal effects very unlikely as an alternative explanation for the observed effects even though symptoms and infections were reported retrospectively. We consequently have no data on disease severity, viral aetiology and time of infection in infancy, which are limitations of this study. Asthma exacerbations during pregnancy result in changes at the fetto-maternal interface that favour aberrant immune responses in the foetus. Mechanistically, immune and lung function, epigenetic and microbiome studies conducted in this birth cohort in the future all appear of interest. Together, our study identifies asthma in pregnancy as a potentially modifiable determinant in the prenatal origins of bronchiolitis with the prospect to be evaluated as a potential primary preventative strategy that could modulate the risk of childhood asthma.

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Contributors JM: had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data analysis. He designed the infant study, followed up infants, analysed data and wrote the manuscript. VEM: designed studies, coordinated follow-up, analysed data and edited the manuscript. HP: had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. She analysed data and edited the manuscript. PGG: conceived, supervised and designed studies, analysed data and the accuracy of the data analysis. She conceived, supervised and designed studies, analysed data and edited the manuscript.

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