



# Factors associated with asthma expression in adolescents

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To evaluate risk factors associated with asthma symptoms in adolescents in the 13- to 14-year age bracket. **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study involving adolescents enrolled in randomly selected public schools in the city of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and conducted with the use of the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) questionnaire and its supplementary module for risk factor assessment. The ISAAC questionnaire was completed by the students themselves, whereas the supplementary questionnaire was completed by their parents or legal guardians. Variables showing  $p \leq 0.25$  in the univariate analysis were included in the multivariate analysis. Stepwise regression with backward elimination was used for variable selection. **Results:** We evaluated 375 adolescents, 124 (33.1%) of whom had asthma symptoms. The final multivariate analysis model revealed that asthma symptoms were associated with birth weight  $< 2,500$  g ( $p < 0.001$ ), day care center or nursery attendance ( $p < 0.002$ ), maternal history of asthma ( $p < 0.001$ ), contact with animals during the first year of life ( $p < 0.027$ ), current contact with animals outside the home (dogs, cats, or farm animals;  $p < 0.005$ ), and more than 20 cigarettes per day smoked by parents or other household members ( $p < 0.02$ ). **Conclusions:** Exposure to animals in and outside the home is associated with asthma symptoms, as is environmental tobacco smoke exposure. Families, health professionals, and administrators of health care facilities should take that into account in order to prevent asthma and reduce asthma morbidity.

**Keywords:** Asthma; Risk factors; Adolescent.

## INTRODUCTION

Asthma is multicausal and is determined by genetic, epigenetic, and environmental factors.<sup>(1)</sup> Epidemiological studies have shown that the prevalence of asthma symptoms has increased among adolescents, although only slightly; however, the prevalence of asthma symptoms among adolescents in Latin America has been reported to have increased significantly.<sup>(2,3)</sup>

Risk factors for childhood asthma include changes in maternal diet, increased fetal growth, reduced family size, reduced prevalence of infant infection, increased use of antibiotics, and increased immunizations; however, none of the aforementioned factors can, in and of itself, explain the increased prevalence of childhood asthma.<sup>(4)</sup> It is likely that the aforementioned socioeconomic and environmental changes have caused the infant immune system to be shifted toward a Th2 immune response, which is observed in atopic individuals.<sup>(5,6)</sup>

Given that environmental factors play an important role in the prevalence of asthma, the objective of the present study was to evaluate risk factors associated with asthma symptoms in adolescents, in order to propose measures to reduce the risk of asthma or reduce asthma morbidity in this population.

## METHODS

This was a cross-sectional study involving adolescents enrolled in public schools in the city of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and conducted between May and December of 2012 with the use of the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) questionnaire. The ISAAC questionnaire was designed to determine the prevalence and severity of symptoms of asthma, allergic rhinitis, and atopic eczema,<sup>(7)</sup> and was complemented by another questionnaire, which included known and potential risk factors for asthma.<sup>(8)</sup>

According to the ISAAC protocol, the study population should comprise at least 3,000 students in the 13- to 14-year age bracket. In order to achieve the required sample size, a total of 14 elementary schools were randomly selected from a list provided by the Belo Horizonte Municipal Department of Education and including the number of enrolled students per school and grade. In order to facilitate the operationalization of the study, only schools in which there were at least 200 students in the aforementioned age bracket were considered for participant recruitment. The schools were randomly selected from a list that was randomly generated in the program Epi Info, version 6.04.

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The supplementary questionnaire had previously been translated to Portuguese and adapted for use in Brazil on the basis of phase II of the ISAAC and consists of 33 questions regarding factors that might be associated with asthma, including birth weight and prematurity; breastfeeding; number of siblings; day care center/nursery attendance; family history of asthma (having a parent with a diagnosis of asthma); vaccination; household exposure to pets (dogs, cats, and other furry animals, as well as birds); contact with animals outside the home (including dogs, cats, and farm animals); maternal smoking during pregnancy; passive exposure to tobacco smoke (presence of smokers in the home); exposure to household mold and moisture; nutrition; and area of residence (i.e., urban, suburban, or rural residence).<sup>(9)</sup>

### Sample size

Sample size was calculated by the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + \frac{N-1}{PQ} \left(\frac{d}{z_{\alpha/2}}\right)^2}$$

where  $N$  is the total population size (i.e., 3,000 students);  $PQ$  represents population variability;  $d$  is the margin of error;  $\alpha$  is the level of significance (5%); and  $z_{\alpha/2}$  is the value in the standard normal table (1.96).

Population variability was considered to be unknown, the maximum variability (i.e., 0.25, with  $P$  and  $Q = 0.50$ ) therefore being used. For a collected population of 3,000 students and a sample of 375 students, the estimation error margin is 4.8% within a 95% confidence interval. This means that if 100 surveys were conducted simultaneously by the same methods, the results of 95 would be within the estimated margin of error (i.e., 4.8%).

Subgroups were randomly selected, and the parents or legal guardians of 200 adolescents classified as having active asthma (i.e., those who answered "yes" to the question "Have you had wheezing or whistling in the chest in the past 12 months?") and 400 controls (i.e., those who answered "no" to the aforementioned question) received the supplementary questionnaire to be completed at home and returned to the researchers on a pre-scheduled day.

### Definitions

The study population was divided into two subgroups, namely, active asthma, which comprised individuals who had had wheezing in the past 12 months, and control, which comprised individuals who had had no wheezing in the past 12 months.

### Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Students in the 13- to 14-year age bracket and enrolled in the selected schools were included in the study provided that they had completed the standard questionnaire; in the subsequent phase of the study, the parents or legal guardians of those students completed the supplementary questionnaire.

### Statistical analysis

Univariate and multivariate analyses were performed in order to identify factors associated with asthma symptoms. Variables showing  $p \leq 0.25$  in the univariate analysis were included in the multivariate analysis. Stepwise regression with backward elimination was used for variable selection. The Wald test was used in order to determine whether any given factor had, in and of itself, an effect on the observed response (presence or absence of wheezing). Only the variables with a value of  $p < 0.05$  remained in the final model. Data were analyzed with the use of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, version 14.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

### Ethical considerations

The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Minas Gerais on January 18, 2006 (Protocol no. 237) and by the Belo Horizonte Municipal Department of Education. After permission was granted by all 14 school boards, written informed consent was obtained from all participating adolescents and their parents or legal guardians.

## RESULTS

The study sample consisted of 3,325 adolescents. A total of 592 adolescents were included in the analysis of risk factors associated with asthma symptoms. After participants had been subdivided into two groups (i.e., with and without wheezing in the past 12 months) and after their parents or legal guardians had completed the supplementary questionnaire, 217 questionnaires were excluded because they had been incorrectly completed or had missing information. Therefore, the final study sample consisted of 375 adolescents, who were divided into two groups: active asthma ( $n = 124$ ) and control ( $n = 251$ ).

Of the adolescents in the active asthma group, 42.7% were 13 years of age and 57.3% were 14 years of age; of those in the control group, 48.6% were 13 years of age and 51.4% were 14 years of age.

Table 1 shows the variables that were significantly associated with asthma symptoms in the study sample. Table 2 shows the results of the multivariate analysis. After adjustment by the multivariate logistic regression model, the following variables remained associated with asthma symptoms: birth weight  $< 2,500$  g; day care center or nursery attendance; maternal history of asthma; contact with animals during the first year of life; current contact with animals outside the home; and presence of household smokers smoking more than 20 cigarettes per day.

## DISCUSSION

The present study showed that the following factors were associated with wheezing in adolescents: birth weight  $< 2,500$  g; day care center or nursery

**Table 1.** Univariate analysis: variables associated with wheezing in the 12 months prior to the administration of the two questionnaires and showing  $p \leq 0.25$ .

Variable	p
Birth weight (up to 2,499 g)	0.014
Day care center or nursery attendance	< 0.001
Maternal history of asthma	< 0.001
Current presence of birds in the home	0.021
Current presence of other animals in the home	0.108
Presence of pets in the home in the first year of life (dogs, cats, other furry animals, or birds)	0.047
Current contact with farm animals	0.187
Contact with animals outside the home (dogs, cats, or farm animals)	0.004
Contact with animals outside the home in the first year of life	0.038
Current maternal smoking	0.065
Smoking in the home by parents or other household members	0.194
Number of cigarettes smoked in the home by parents or other household members (> 20 cigarettes/day)	0.003
Current absence of windows in the bedroom	0.116
Current use of bedspreads/blankets as bed linen	0.118
Use of other materials as bed linen in the first year of life	0.105
Current area of residence (suburban residence with parks or urban residence without parks)	0.147

**Table 2.** Final multivariate analysis model of factors associated with wheezing in the past 12 months.

Variable	Coefficient	Wald $\chi^2$	OR (95% CI)	p
Intercept	-1.664	70.978	-	< 0.001
Birth weight < 2,500 g	1.055	14.539	2.9 (1.7-4.9)	< 0.001
Day care center/nursery attendance	0.738	9.194	2.1 (1.3-3.4)	0.002
Maternal history of asthma	0.949	10.456	2.6 (1.5-4.6)	0.001
Contact with animals in the first year of life (dogs, cats, other furry animals, or birds)	1.152	4.871	3.2 (1.1-8.8)	0.027
Current contact with animals outside the home (dogs, cats, or farm animals)	1.145	7.886	3.1 (1.4-7.0)	0.005
Number of cigarettes smoked in the home by parents or other household members (> 20 cigarettes/day)	1.288	5.434	3.6 (1.2-10.7)	0.020

attendance; maternal history of asthma; contact with animals during the first year of life; current contact with animals outside the home; and more than 20 cigarettes per day smoked in the home.

There is controversy in the literature regarding low birth weight. Although many authors have postulated that low birth weight indicates an unfavorable intrauterine environment resulting in impaired lung growth and reduced airway caliber,<sup>(10-12)</sup> others have found no such association, the fact that associated prematurity is not excluded being often cited as a bias.<sup>(1,13)</sup> In the present study, this issue was addressed by the question "Was your child born on the due date?" This might have played a role in minimizing the importance of that finding. In addition, the possibility of recall bias on the part of the parents or legal guardians was increased by the fact that our study involved adolescents in the 13- to 14-year age bracket.

Day care center or nursery attendance is known to be associated with recurrent wheezing or asthma depending on age. It increases the risk of recurrent wheezing in children who are 2 years of age or younger and in those in the 4- to 5-year age bracket.<sup>(14,15)</sup> However, in 7-year-olds, no association has been found between asthma and day care center attendance.<sup>(16,17)</sup>

In children in the 5- to 14-year bracket, asthma has been found to be inversely associated with attending a day care center.<sup>(18)</sup> According to Ball et al., attending a day care center in the first years of life is a risk factor for wheezing associated with lower respiratory tract infections in infants and also a protective factor for atopic wheezing later in life; this is probably due to Th2 response inhibition caused by infections that elicit a Th1 response at a stage that is crucial in the expansion and maturation of Th2 memory cells.<sup>(19)</sup> Therefore, the findings of the present study should be taken into consideration despite the fact that they do not fit any of the aforementioned hypotheses. In this context, possible explanations include the presence of one or more risk factors (e.g., family history) strongly influencing clinical progression<sup>(20)</sup>; the number of children attending the same day care center<sup>(20)</sup>; and time spent in day care center environments. Cheng et al. found that spending more than 37.5 hours per week in day care center environments was associated with a reduced risk of asthma (OR = 0.6).<sup>(21)</sup> Therefore, early exposure to infections through day care center attendance can be a risk factor or a protective factor for allergic diseases such as asthma (including atopic

and nonatopic asthma), although this relationship remains unclear.<sup>(22)</sup>

Burke et al. analyzed studies conducted in more than 20 countries in all geographical regions of the world and found a consistent association between a family history of asthma and an increased risk of developing asthma, with ORs of 1.5-9.7 in cases of first-degree relatives with a history of asthma.<sup>(23)</sup> The present study confirmed the aforementioned association, a maternal history of asthma being found to be a risk factor for asthma symptoms in adolescents (OR = 2.6; 95% CI: 1.5-4.6). Lima et al. studied 3,069 adolescents in the 13- to 14-year age bracket using the same methodology as that used in the present study and confirmed the association between a family history of asthma and an increased risk of developing asthma (OR = 2.72) in the city of São Luís, Brazil.<sup>(24)</sup> In a recent study by Valadares et al., the aforementioned association was demonstrated by lung function changes in 30.3% of the children whose mothers had been diagnosed with asthma, an obstructive pattern being observed in 14%.<sup>(25)</sup> Therefore, a family history of asthma, particularly a maternal history of asthma, warrants preventive environmental measures, such as reducing exposure to aeroallergens and combating passive and active smoking. In addition, it assists in establishing a diagnosis of asthma.<sup>(23)</sup>

The relationship between exposure to animals and allergic disease is controversial. On the one hand, exposure to animal allergens can result in allergic disease<sup>(26)</sup>; on the other hand, it can confer protection against it by promoting tolerance and by modulating the immune system via bacterial endotoxins or different microbial agents.<sup>(27)</sup> In addition, families in which there is a history of atopy tend to avoid having pets in the home.<sup>(28)</sup> In the present study, contact with animals in the first year of life and current contact with animals outside the home were found to be associated with asthma symptoms in adolescents. In Brazil, two studies involving adolescents and employing the same methodology examined the aforementioned association. In the city of Taubaté, Toledo et al. analyzed 807 adolescents, 55.6% of whom kept furry animals, birds, or both types of animals as pets, which were kept in the home in 34% of the cases.<sup>(29)</sup> The authors found no significant correlation between "wheezing in the past 12 months" and the presence of pets ( $p = 0.9$ ), speculating on the role of antigenic load and duration of antigen exposure.<sup>(29)</sup> In the city of Cuiabá, Jucá et al.<sup>(30)</sup> found that currently keeping pets in the home constituted a risk factor for active asthma and emphasized the importance of factors influencing this association, including the time at which the pet was owned, child age at exposure, number of animals, allergen load in the home, and family history of atopy. Therefore, the aforementioned factors might modulate the expression of sensitization to animal allergens.<sup>(31)</sup>

According to the World Health Organization, approximately half of the children in the world are exposed to tobacco smoke, primarily in their own

homes.<sup>(32)</sup> Environmental tobacco smoke exposure has adverse effects on the health of children from conception to adolescence; it is estimated that children living with smoking parents passively smoke 30-150 cigarettes per year.<sup>(33)</sup> Tanaka et al. found that current heavy passive smoking was related to an increase in the prevalence of wheezing and asthma, particularly in children with a family history of allergy<sup>(34)</sup>; other authors have reported that there is an increase in respiratory symptoms such as nocturnal cough,<sup>(35)</sup> exercise-induced wheezing,<sup>(36)</sup> and nocturnal awakenings caused by wheezing, especially if more than 10 cigarettes per day are smoked in the home (OR = 2.02).<sup>(37)</sup> The present study found a trend toward an association between wheezing and smoking more than 20 cigarettes per day in the home, a finding that is consistent with those of Mitchell et al.,<sup>(38)</sup> who showed clear evidence of a dose-dependent effect for current maternal smoking on current wheezing and the severity of asthma symptoms in children in the 6- to 7-year age bracket. According to the authors, the more the mother smokes, the greater the risk of severe asthma symptoms (1-9 cigarettes/day: OR = 1.27; 10-19 cigarettes/day: OR = 1.35; and more than 20 cigarettes/day: OR = 1.56).<sup>(38)</sup> Therefore, cigarette smoke exposure can increase susceptibility to allergic sensitization in genetically predisposed individuals, leading to suppression of Th1-produced IFN- $\gamma$ .<sup>(39)</sup> However, questionnaire-based assessment of environmental tobacco smoke exposure can overestimate or underestimate the effects of passive smoking on children. Therefore, biochemical markers such as cotinine can estimate environmental tobacco smoke exposure more accurately, cotinine levels correlating well with the number of cigarettes smoked and the self-reported number of cigarettes smoked.<sup>(40)</sup>

One strength of the present study is the use of a questionnaire previously validated for use Brazil.<sup>(9)</sup> Our study sample was representative, and the results can be extrapolated to the general population despite the number of questionnaires that were excluded from the study, given that multivariate analyses should include 10-20 participants per variable. Potential limitations of the present study include those inherent to questionnaire-based clinical research, such as the subjectivity of the answers given by the parents or legal guardians of the participating adolescents. In addition, neither confounding factors (such as gender, socioeconomic status, and objective measures of smoking) nor factors determining the level of allergen exposure were analyzed.

Future studies should include objective measures of pollutant exposure, aeroallergen exposure, and allergic sensitization, such as allergy testing and pulmonary function testing, in order to control for response bias. In addition, in order to avoid recall bias, cohort or case-control studies are preferable to cross-sectional studies.

Knowledge of asthma risk factors can aid families and health professionals in recommending preventive strategies to the community and parents of adolescents

who are at risk of asthma and asthma exacerbation. Given the heterogeneity of the Brazilian population, further studies, conducted in other regions of Brazil,

are needed in order to determine the role that the factors studied here, as well as other factors, have in the genesis of asthma.

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