# ISAAC – Global epidemiology of allergic diseases

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on behalf of the ISAAC Study Group
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http://isaac.auckland.ac.nz

## The challenge

# A fresh look was needed with a world population view





# **Asthma**



# Rhinoconjunctivitis



# Eczema



## The ISAAC Programme

ISAAC Phase One

1991 – 1998

Phase One Ecological Analyses 1998 – 2002

ISAAC Phase Two

2000 - 2004

ISAAC Phase Three

2001 - 2005

# Global variations in asthma prevalence

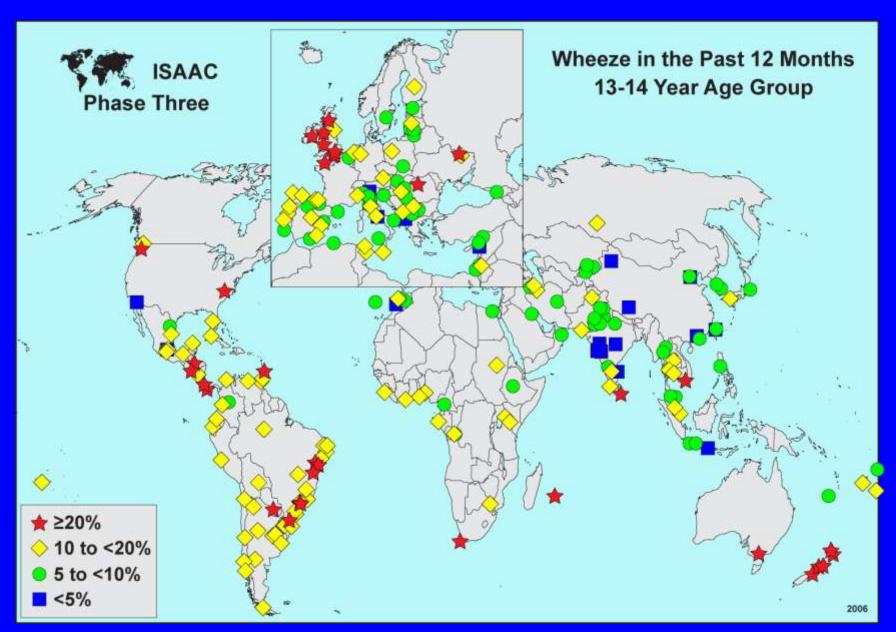


# ISAAC Phase One and Three Methods

- Multicentre cross-sectional study of school children
- 13-14 year olds and 6-7 year olds
- Schools randomly sampled
- 3000 per age group per centre
- Simple core written questionnaires

# ISAAC Phase Three (One) Global variation - world maps

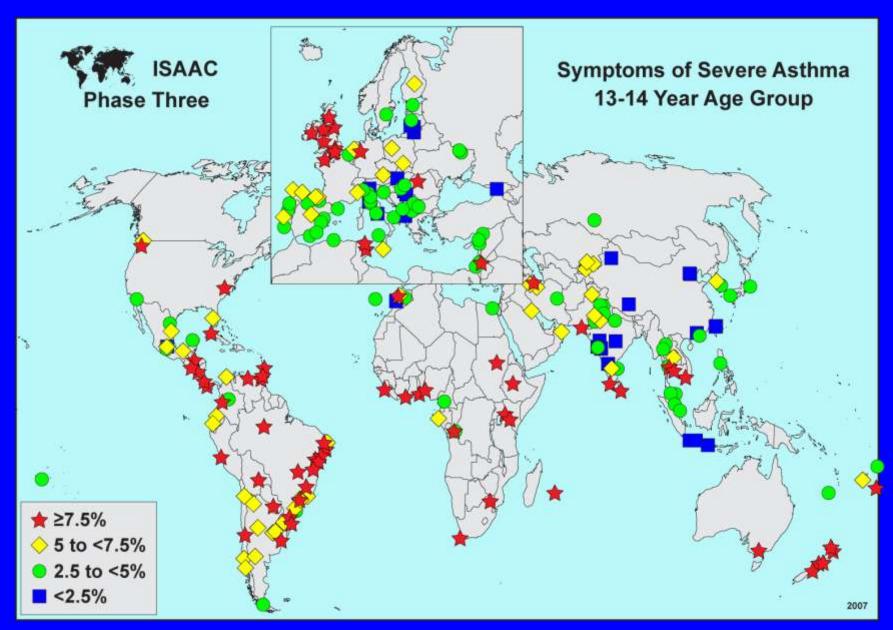
	Countries	Centres Pa	rticipants	Response Rate (%)
3-14 yea	r 97 (55)	233 (156)	798,685	88
-7 year	61 (38)	144 (91)	388,811	85



#### **Definition of Symptoms of Severe Asthma**

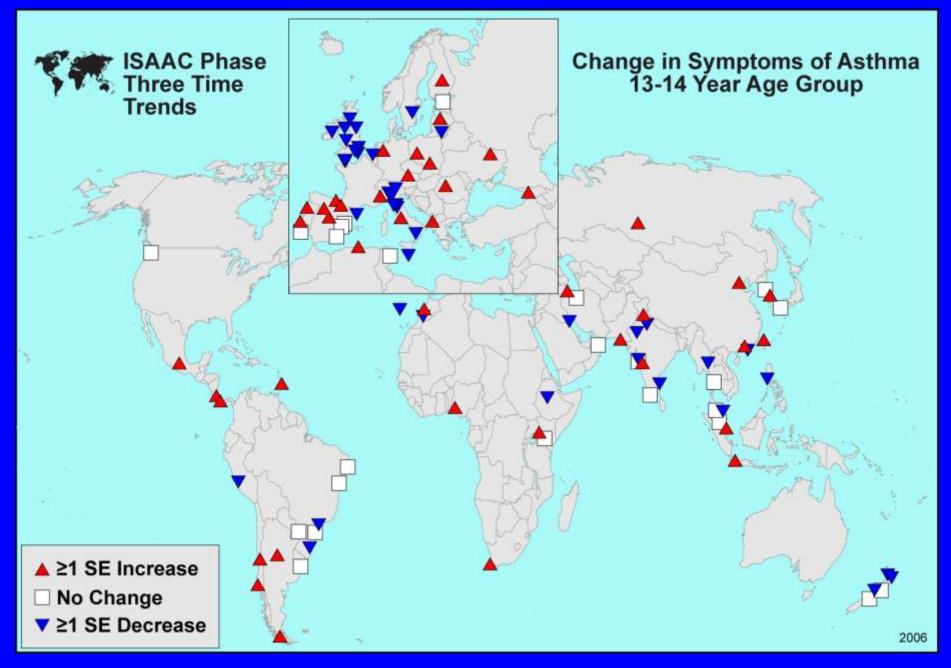
Wheezing in the past 12 months and at least one of:

- >4 attacks of wheeze
- >1 night per week sleep disturbance from wheeze
- wheeze affecting speech



# ISAAC Phase Three time trends of asthma prevalence 7 year period (average)

	Countries	Centres	Participants	Response Rate (%)
13-14 yea	ar 55	104	298,080	91
6-7 year	36	64	185,891	84



# How have environmental factors been studied in ISAAC?

1. ISAAC Phase One ecological analyses with centre or country data

2. ISAAC Phase Three environmental questionnaires with data reported by individuals

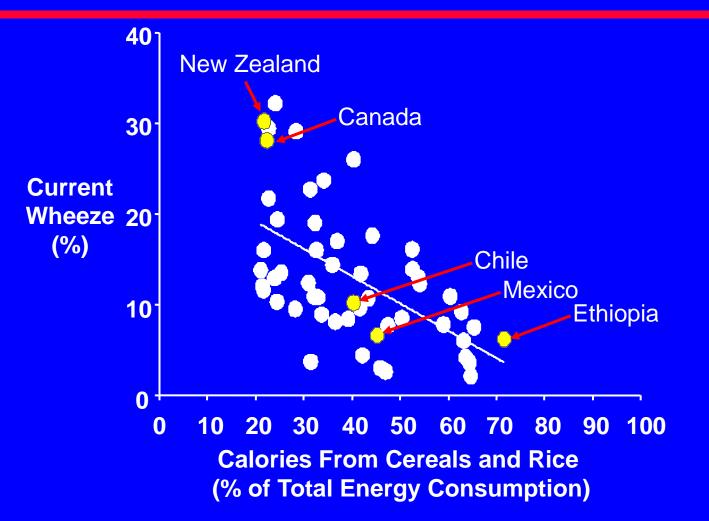


# ISAAC Phase One ecological analyses: What associations were found between symptom prevalence and environmental factors?

- Economic factors positive assoc. with GNP
- Diet inverse assoc. with of plant food
- Immunisation inverse assoc. with DTP & M
- Infection inverse assoc. with TB
- Antibiotics no assoc.
- Climate little assoc.
- Indoor environment mixed effects of ETS
- Outdoor allergens inverse assoc. with pollens
- Outdoor air pollution little or no assoc.
- Paracetamol positive assoc with sales

## Diet and asthma symptoms

ISAAC Phase One ecological analysis



# ISAAC Phase Three: Wheeze in past year and three environmental factors

Odds Ratio (95%CI)

Multivariate analysis

Antibiotic use in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of life

1.70 (1.60-1.80)

Paracetamol use in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of life

1.46 (1.36-1.56)

Truck traffic in street of residence

1.35 (1.23-1.49)

Foliaki S, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2009;124:982-9. Beasley R, et al. Lancet 2008;372:1039-48. Brunekreef B, et al. Environ Health Perspect. 2009;117:1791-98.

# Country income and atopy



# Symptoms of Asthma, Lower Income vs. High Income Countries 13-14 yr olds

Odds Ratio (95%CI)

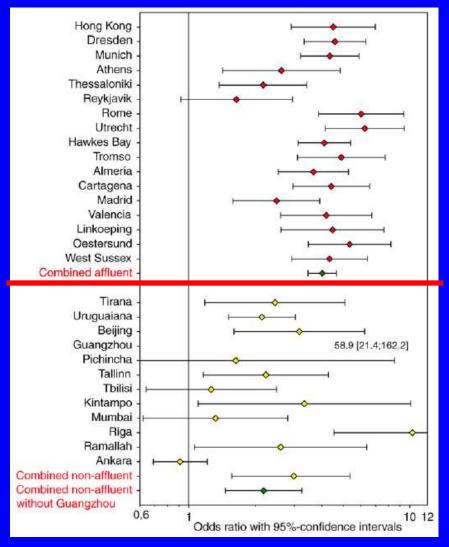
Wheeze in past 12 months

0.55 (0.42-0.72)

Symptoms of severe wheeze among wheezers In past 12 months

1.46 (1.21-1.75)

# ISAAC Phase Two Association of Wheeze in past 12 months & Skin Prick Test Reactivity



# ISAAC Phase Two . Association Between Breastfeeding Practice and Wheeze in past year

Odds Ratio (95%CI)

Non-atopic wheezers in lower income countries

0.69 (0.53-0.90)

**Atopic wheezers in lower** income countries

0.86 (0.55-1.35)



## Summary

- Large global variations in asthma prevalence, and environmental factors are important
- Asthma is increasing in prevalence in many populous countries, but is not in some high prevalence countries
- Inverse associations with plant based diet etc
- Positive associations with GNP, paracetamol, antibiotics, truck traffic
- In low and middle income countries the asthma reported is
  - more severe
  - less influenced by allergic sensitisation, and in nonatopic more protected by breastfeeding

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- 2. Asthma is a disease of English-language countries where it continues to increase
- 3. Asthma is rare in low and middle income countries
- 4. Asthma is rare in less hygienic environments
- 5. New genetics will explain asthma
- 6. Asthma is mainly due to atopy

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## Thanks to

- Children
- Parents
- School staff
- Funders



