



SHAREABLE PDF

AGORA

RESEARCH LETTER

ERJ European Respiratory Journal Eur Respir J 0903-1936/1399-3003 European Respiratory Society 10.1183/13993003.00197-2020 ERJ-00197-2020 AGORA RESEARCH LETTER

Acid-suppressive medications in the first year of life and risk of childhood asthma: a population-based birth cohort study C. BARBIELLINI AMIDEI ET AL. RESEARCH LETTER Acid-suppressive medications and risk of childhood asthma

Barbiellini Amidei Claudio¹, Comoretto Rosanna¹, Zanier Loris², Donà Daniele³, Cantarutti Anna⁴, Canova Cristina¹,

¹Unit of Biostatistics, Epidemiology and Public Health, Dept of Cardio-Thoraco-Vascular Sciences and Public Health, University of Padua, Padua, Italy. ²Epidemiological Service, Health Directorate, Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, Udine, Italy. ³Division of Paediatric Infectious Diseases, Dept for Woman and Child Health, University of Padua, Padua, Italy. ⁴Dept of Statistics and Quantitative Methods, Milano Bicocca, Milan, Italy.

Correspondence: Cristina Canova, Dept of Cardio-Thoraco-Vascular Sciences and Public Health, University of Padua, Via Loredan 18, Padua, Italy. E-mail: cristina.canova@unipd.it 2020202056080120202505202020

To the Editor:

Asthma is the most frequent immune-mediated chronic condition among children, and is associated with genetic risk factors as well as specific prenatal and early-life exposures [1]. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) is a common paediatric condition [2], associated with bronchospasms in infants, and has been considered a possible risk factor for the development of asthma, although the results are inconsistent [2, 3]. The treatment for GORD is based on acid-suppressive medications, mainly proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) and H2 receptor antagonists (H2RAs) [4].