

Accepted Manuscript

Early Life Rhinovirus Wheezing, Allergic Sensitization and Asthma Risk at Adolescence

Frederick J. Rubner, MD, Daniel J. Jackson, MD, Michael D. Evans, MS, Ronald E. Gangnon, PhD, Christopher J. Tisler, MT, Tressa E. Pappas, BS, James E. Gern, MD, Robert F. Lemanske, Jr., MD

PII: S0091-6749(16)30276-7

DOI: [10.1016/j.jaci.2016.03.049](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaci.2016.03.049)

Reference: YMAI 12113

To appear in: *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*

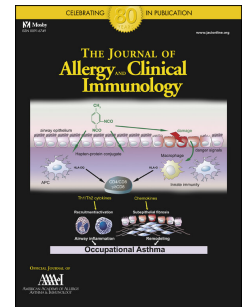
Received Date: 7 January 2016

Revised Date: 18 February 2016

Accepted Date: 2 March 2016

Please cite this article as: Rubner FJ, Jackson DJ, Evans MD, Gangnon RE, Tisler CJ, Pappas TE, Gern JE, Lemanske Jr. RF, Early Life Rhinovirus Wheezing, Allergic Sensitization and Asthma Risk at Adolescence, *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology* (2016), doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2016.03.049.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Early Life Rhinovirus Wheezing, Allergic Sensitization and Asthma Risk at Adolescence

Frederick J. Rubner, MD^{1,2}, Daniel J. Jackson, MD¹, Michael D. Evans, MS³, Ronald E. Gangnon, PhD^{3,4}, Christopher J. Tisler, MT¹, Tressa E. Pappas, BS¹, James E. Gern, MD^{1,2} and Robert F. Lemanske, Jr., MD^{1,2}

Departments of ¹Pediatrics, ²Medicine, ³Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, and ⁴Population Health Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Corresponding Author:
Daniel Jackson, MD
600 Highland Avenue K4/936 CSC
Madison, WI 53792-9988
Phone: 608-263-7686
Email: djj@medicine.wisc.edu

FUNDING: Supported by NIH NHLBI PO1 HL70381 and NCATS UL1TR000427

KEY WORDS: Rhinovirus, respiratory syncytial virus, allergic sensitization, asthma

ABBREVIATIONS: COAST (Childhood Origins of Asthma), RV (Human Rhinovirus), RSV (Respiratory syncytial virus, OR (Odds Ratio)

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS:

Outpatient viral wheezing illnesses with rhinovirus (RV) and aeroallergen sensitization during the first three years of life increase asthma risk not only at school age but during adolescence as well.

CAPSULE SUMMARY:

Rhinovirus (RV) wheezing illnesses and aeroallergen sensitization in early childhood are associated with an increased risk of asthma in adolescence.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Early life rhinovirus (RV) wheezing illnesses and aeroallergen sensitization increase risk of asthma at school age. Whether these remain risk factors for the persistence of asthma out to adolescence is not established.

OBJECTIVE: To define the relationships among specific viral illnesses and the type and timing of aeroallergen sensitization with the persistence of asthma into adolescence.

METHODS: 217 children were followed prospectively from birth to age 13 years. The etiology and timing of viral wheezing illnesses during the first 3 years of life were assessed along with patterns of allergen sensitization. The associations between viral wheezing illnesses, presence and pattern of aeroallergen sensitization and asthma diagnosis at 13 years of age were evaluated.

RESULTS: When adjusted for all viral etiologies, wheezing with RV [odds ratio (OR) = 3.3, 95% CI 1.5-7.1], but not respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) [OR = 1.0, 95% CI 0.4-2.3], was associated with asthma at age 13 years. Age of aeroallergen sensitization also influenced asthma risk; 65% of children sensitized by age 1 year had asthma at age 13 years, compared to 40% of children not sensitized at age 1 but sensitized by age 5, and 17% of children not sensitized at age 5. Early life aeroallergen sensitization and RV wheezing had additive effects on asthma risk at adolescence.

CONCLUSION: In a high-risk birth cohort, the persistence of asthma at 13 years of age was most strongly associated with outpatient wheezing illnesses with RV and aeroallergen sensitization in early life.

INTRODUCTION:

The inception of asthma has been the focus of research by multiple groups over the past several decades¹⁻⁶. A clear link has been established between both early life viral wheezing illnesses and allergic sensitization and the risk of developing childhood asthma. The etiologic role of specific viruses in the development of asthma has been investigated by our group⁷ and others^{8, 9}. Initial investigations in this area focused on the role of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infections and the risk for asthma and allergic disease^{8, 10}. The role of human rhinovirus (RV) infections in early life wheezing was under appreciated due to poor growth of RV using standard culture techniques. However, with the advent of molecular based techniques¹¹, RV has now been well established to play an important role in early life viral wheezing. In the Childhood Origins of ASThma (COAST) birth cohort, we have reported that wheezing illnesses with RV in the first three years of life are the most significant predictor of asthma by 6 years of age^{7, 12}. Moreover, the combined influence of early life viral wheezing and aeroallergen sensitization has been clearly linked to an even greater risk for the development of asthma by our group and others^{7, 13}. We have reported an important sequential relationship whereby allergic sensitization precedes viral wheezing, most notably with RV infections, in this developmental pathway.¹⁴ Furthermore, the link between RV wheezing and subsequent asthma can be modified by other factors, such as genetic susceptibility at 17q21.¹⁵

Although the role of viruses and allergic sensitization has been clearly implicated in the onset of asthma, their role in the persistence of asthma into later childhood and early adolescence has not been as well studied. The Tucson Children's Respiratory Study

group previously reported that early life wheezing with RSV had a pronounced impact on early school-age asthma, but that this association dissipated over time and was no longer significant by age 13 years⁸. With regard to allergic sensitization; the question of type and magnitude of aeroallergen sensitization and the resultant impact on childhood asthma have been evaluated¹⁶, and longitudinal observations have shown that a differential effect on asthma inception based on the timing and type of sensitization exists¹⁶. Specifically, early sensitization to multiple allergens confers the greatest risk of subsequent asthma inception and morbidity^{16, 17}. However, the natural history of these relationships out to adolescence has not been characterized.

In this study, we examined these complex interactions and their associations with the initial expression and persistence of asthma into adolescence. In particular, we aimed to assess the natural history of these factors in our high-risk birth cohort by prospectively evaluating the relationship among early life viral wheezing, the timing and pattern of aeroallergen sensitization, and the persistence of childhood asthma out to 13 years of age.

METHODS:

Study Subjects:

A total of 289 newborns were enrolled from November 1998 through May 2000 in the COAST study as previously described¹⁸⁻²⁰. Of these children, 259 were followed prospectively to age 6 years and 217 to 13 years. To qualify, at least one parent was required to have respiratory allergies (defined as one or more positive aeroallergen skin tests) and/or a history of physician-diagnosed asthma. The Human Subjects Committee of the University of Wisconsin approved the study, and informed consent was obtained from the parents and age appropriate written assent was obtained from the children. There were no differences in demographic characteristics between those children followed to at least 1 year of age compared with those followed up to 13 years of age.

Nasal Lavage Samples

Nasopharyngeal mucus samples were collected during scheduled clinic visits (2, 4, 6, 9, 12 months, and annually afterwards) and during times of acute respiratory illnesses as previously described¹². Briefly, parents notified a study coordinator when their child developed a respiratory tract illness and a symptom scorecard was completed¹⁹. If the symptom score was 5 or greater, identifying a moderate to severe respiratory illness, a nasal lavage was performed and processed as described¹⁹.

Viral Diagnostics

Nasal specimens were analyzed for respiratory viruses including RSV, RV, influenza types A and B (flu), parainfluenza virus types 1–4 (PIV), adenovirus (AdV), and enteroviruses (EnV) using standard techniques²¹. In addition, samples were also

evaluated for RV by seminested reverse transcriptase–polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)²¹, and for the viruses listed above plus coronaviruses (OC143, NL63, and 0229) (CV) and metapneumoviruses (MPV) by multiplex PCR (Respiratory MultiCode PLx Assay; EraGen Biosciences, Madison WI)²².

Allergen-specific IgE

Allergen-specific IgE was determined at years 1, 2, 3 for *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *Dermatophagoides farinae*, *Alternaria alternata*, dog and cat. Allergens tested at years 5, 6, 9, 11 and 13 were *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *Dermatophagoides farinae*, *Alternaria alternata*, dog, cat, ragweed, silver birch, timothy grass, and cockroach. Allergen-specific IgE values of 0.35 kU/L (class I) or greater were considered positive. The presence of allergic sensitization was defined by having one or more positive values for allergen-specific IgE.

Clinical Definitions

Daycare attendance²³ and atopic dermatitis²⁰ were defined as previously described. A wheezing respiratory illness during the first 3 years of life was defined as meeting one or more of the following criteria as described previously⁷: (1) physician diagnosed wheezing at an office visit; (2) an illness for which the child was prescribed short- or long-acting beta-agonists and/or controller medications; or (3) an illness given the following specific diagnoses: bronchiolitis, wheezing illness, reactive airway disease, asthma, or asthma exacerbation. Current asthma was diagnosed, as previously described⁷, at ages 6, 8, 11 and 13 years based on the documented presence of one or more of the following characteristics in the previous year: (1) physician diagnosis of

asthma, (2) use of albuterol for coughing or wheezing episodes (prescribed by physician), (3) use of a daily controller medication, (4) step-up plan including use of albuterol or short-term use of inhaled corticosteroids during illness, and (5) use of prednisone for asthma exacerbation.

Statistical Methods

The relationships between early life risk factors and subsequent development of asthma at age 6 or 13 years were examined using logistic regression models of asthma, including univariate models for each risk factor, multivariate models including all risk factors, and multivariate models including a subset of risk factors chosen by stepwise backward variable selection using the Akaike Information Criterion. Relationships between the occurrence of one or more viral wheezing illnesses in the first three years of life and asthma at ages 6, 8, 11, and 13 were examined using logistic regression models of asthma, both univariate models for each virus, and multivariate models including all viruses. Similarly, logistic regression models were also used to assess the relationships between asthma and aeroallergen sensitization, and between asthma and RV wheeze and sensitization. Results are reported as asthma rates and odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals. A two-sided p-value < 0.05 was regarded as statistically significant.

To investigate the relationship between patterns and number of aeroallergen sensitizations over time and subsequent asthma diagnosis we conducted the following analysis. First, to address missing values for number of sensitizations, 15 imputed datasets were created, using the `aregImpute` function in the R package `Hmisc`²⁴

(<http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=Hmisc>), under an imputation model that included number of sensitizations at each year (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13); total IgE at each year; asthma diagnoses at years 6, 8, 11, 13; gender; wheezing history with RV and RSV during the first 3 years of life; FeNO measurements obtained from years 6 through 11; and atopic eczema patterns over the first 8 years of life. Next, classification trees were fit with asthma at year 13 as the response and the number of sensitizations at each year as potential predictors, using the R package rpart (<http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=rpart>); separate trees were fit using each imputed dataset, and also a dataset that averaged (median) the imputed number of sensitizations across all imputations. To avoid overfitting, cost-complexity pruning using cross-validation was performed on each tree. The consensus tree model was a 3-node tree formed by first splitting the population by number of sensitizations by year 5 (0 vs 1+), then splitting the 1+ node according to the number of sensitizations by year 1 (0 vs 1+). Means and 95% confidence intervals for asthma rates in each group were calculated by combining the estimates from each imputed dataset using Rubin's method.²⁵

RESULTS:Viral Detection

As previously reported, a total of 454 wheezing respiratory illnesses were documented during the first 3 years of life: 153 illnesses in 76 children ages 0–1 year, 155 illnesses in 72 children ages 1–2 years, and 146 illnesses in 63 children in the third year of life. Nasopharyngeal wash specimens were obtained during 442 (97%) of these wheezing illnesses. A viral etiology was identified in 398 (90%) of these specimens. The types of viruses detected during the first 3 years of life included RV (212; 48%), RSV (93; 21%), PIV (51; 12%), MPV (33; 7%), CV (20; 5%), AdV (17; 4%), flu (16; 4%), and EnV (10; 2%)^{7, 18}.

Risk Factors and Asthma

The associations between environmental factors and the development of asthma at age 6 and 13 years were analyzed. In stepwise multivariate analyses, allergic sensitization to aeroallergen or food at age 1 year (aeroallergen: OR, 2.7; 95% CI, 1.2, 6.2; food: OR, 2.0; 95% CI, 1.0, 3.9) and older siblings in the home during infancy (OR, 1.9; 95% CI, 1.0, 3.5) were associated with increased risk for asthma at age 6 years (Table 1). At 13 years, only aeroallergen sensitization by age 1 year was associated with increased asthma risk (OR, 6.1; 95% CI, 2.5, 14.4) (Table 1). Regarding protective factors, the presence of a dog in the home at the time of birth was associated with reduced asthma risk by univariate analyses (OR, 0.5; 95% CI, 0.3, 0.9), but this did not reach statistical significance in a stepwise multivariate model (OR, 0.6; 95% CI, 0.3, 1.1) (Table 1). At 13 years of age the presence of dog in the household at the time of birth was no longer

significantly protective, but having a cat at birth was associated with decreased asthma risk at age 13 years (OR, 0.5; 95% CI, 0.2, 1.0) (Table 1).

Longitudinal Evaluation of Viral Illnesses in Early Childhood and Asthma

A wheezing history during the first 3 years of life was variably associated with a persistent increase in asthma risk at 13 years depending on viral etiology. Wheezing with RSV in the first 3 years of life was associated with an increased risk of asthma at ages 6, 8, 11 years, but this was no longer significant at 13 years (OR, 2.8, 2.6, 2.9 and 1.6; 95% CI, 1.6 to 5, 1.4 to 4.6, 1.6 to 5.4 and 0.9 to 3.1) (Figure 1a). In contrast, wheezing with RV during the first 3 years of life was associated with a greater increased risk of asthma at age 6, 8 and 11 years that, unlike RSV, persisted out to the 13th year of age (OR, 7.9, 7.5, 6, and 3.4; 95% CI, 4.3-14, 4-14, 3.2-11 and 1.8-6.3) (Figure 1a). In a multivariate model adjusted for wheezing with other viruses, RSV wheezing in the first 3 years of life was not associated with an increased asthma risk at any age (Figure 1b). In contrast, RV wheezing was associated with a persistent increase in the risk of asthma at 6, 8, 11 and 13 years (OR, 5.5, 6.3, 5.4 and 3.3; 95% CI, 3.7 to 11, 3 to 13, 2.5 to 12 and 1.5 to 7.1) (Figure 1b).

Associations Between Developmental Allergen Sensitization Patterns and Asthma

Developmental patterns of allergic sensitization and their relationship to subsequent asthma risk were examined using a decision tree learning model. Children who were sensitized to one or more aeroallergens by age 1 year (13% of the cohort) had the highest rate of asthma at year 13 (65%) (Figure 2A). Children who were not sensitized at year 1 but sensitized to one or more aeroallergens by age 5 years (32% of the

cohort) had a 40% rate of asthma at age 13 years (Figure 2A). The remaining children (55% of the cohort) were not sensitized by age 5 years and had a year 13 asthma rate of 17% (Figure 3a). Notably, among this last group nearly half (46%) of children later became sensitized between ages 6 and 13 years to at least one aeroallergen, but their asthma risk at age 13 years was not different from children who were not sensitized through year 13 (16% and 18% respectively).

The average number of sensitizations at each year in each group is shown in Figure 3B. Interestingly, in contrast to their lower asthma risk at age 13 years, children who were sensitized by year 5 but not year 1 have similar numbers of sensitizations at ages 9, 11, and 13 years compared to children who were sensitized by age 1 year.

Allergic Sensitization, RV Wheezing and Asthma

Given the importance of early life allergen sensitization and RV wheezing on subsequent asthma risk at school age⁷, we next examined the persistence of these relationships out to 13 years. Aeroallergen sensitization at year 3 without RV wheezing in the first 3 years of life and RV wheezing without concomitant aeroallergen sensitization were each associated with increased risk of asthma at age 6, 8, 11 and 13 years of age (OR, 3.9 and 7.8, 2.9 and 8.1, 2.9 and 6.2, 2.7 and 3, respectively) (Figure 3). Children with both RV wheezing and aeroallergen sensitization by age 3 years had the highest incidence of subsequent asthma at year 6, 8, 11 and 13 years (OR, 45, 20, 14 and 7.9) (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION:

In this prospective birth cohort study, we sought to extend our previous findings regarding the roles of viral infections, overall aeroallergen sensitization, as well as type and timing of sensitization, and their associations with asthma at 13 years. The most striking findings in this study are that the timing of sensitization to aeroallergens in early life has a strong influence on asthma risk to adolescence, and RV, but not RSV, outpatient wheezing illnesses during the first 3 years of life increase risk of asthma to at least adolescence.

We previously reported that wheezing illnesses in the first 3 years of life with RSV were associated with an OR of 2.6 for year 6 asthma⁷. The Tucson Children's Respiratory Study group evaluated the association between RSV during childhood out to 13 years of age and found that while antecedent RSV lower respiratory illnesses (LRI) were significantly associated with frequent wheezing at age 6 years, but this effect dissipated over time and was no longer significant at age 13 years⁸. In contrast, the prospective data reported by Sigurs et al demonstrated that RSV bronchiolitis in early life, severe enough to require hospitalization, was a risk factor for asthma not only at age 7 years but at age 13 and 18 years as well^{9, 10, 26}. Since these data would suggest that the impact of RSV LRIs in early life on future asthma risk is greatest during early school age, we sought to determine if similar developmental relationships were also true for RV wheezing illnesses in early life. Using a model to adjust for early life viral wheezing illnesses with RV, RSV, PIV, Flu, CoV, MpV, AdV and EV, we noted a persistent significant association with RV wheezing illnesses in early life and asthma at all ages evaluated out to 13 years. The OR for a diagnosis of asthma at 13 years following a

wheezing viral illness with RV in the first 3 years of life was 3.3. In contrast, we confirmed the Tucson findings that the impact of RSV on subsequent asthma risk lessened with time.

There are design differences between the COAST cohort and those enrolled in the Tucson Respiratory Study and by Sigurs et al. that may account for the observed differences in results. First, similar to COAST, the RSV lower respiratory tract illnesses in the Tucson cohort resulted primarily in outpatient-managed illnesses. In contrast, the children experiencing RSV-related illnesses in the Sigurs study were diagnosed as having bronchiolitis that was clinically severe enough to require hospitalization. In addition, the presence or absence of RV illnesses in both studies was not evaluated due to technological limitations present at that time.

The influence of various demographic and environmental exposures differed during the first thirteen years of life for the COAST participants. At age 6 years, having a dog in the house in early life tended to reduce asthma risk but was no longer a factor at age 13 year. In contrast, the opposite trends were seen when a cat was present in the home during that same time period. Having an older sibling in the home increased asthma risk at age 6 but not at age 13 years.

Developmental patterns of allergic sensitization and their relationship to subsequent asthma risk were also assessed. Using cut points of ages 1 and 5 years revealed that children who were sensitized to one or more aeroallergens prior to age one had the highest rate (65%) of asthma at age 13 years; if aeroallergen sensitization developed between ages 1 and 5 years, asthma risk was also increased at 40%. Interestingly, if

sensitization developed in children after age 5 years (46% of the cohort), their asthma risk was no different from children who never developed sensitization. These patterns indicate that the timing of sensitization contributes significantly to future asthma risk during early childhood.

The strengths of this study are the prospective design and longitudinal follow up with high-retention rates. Additionally, the children are carefully characterized with respect to allergy and asthma phenotypes. One limitation to this study is that an enrollment criterion included only patients at higher risk for the development of asthma based on parental history of atopy and/or asthma. Further, the COAST cohort is comprised primarily of non-minority, suburban children, and the role of viral infections and sensitization may differ in other populations.

It is of interest that both allergic sensitization and rhinovirus-induced wheezing illnesses in early life increase asthma risk, and the presence of both is additive. Although the precise mechanisms responsible are still under investigation, laboratory observations have shed some light on possible explanations^{27, 28}. First, the number of high affinity receptors for IgE (FcεRI) on the surface of antigen-presenting cells is directly proportional to circulating levels of IgE antibody. Second, increased numbers of these receptors is associated with a decreased interferon response following exposure of these cells to viruses such as influenza and rhinovirus. Third, when these receptors are cross-linked as occurs in vivo following allergen exposure, the release of interferons is reduced even further. Thus, the development of allergic sensitization could result in a decreased innate immune response to respiratory viruses that could generate greater degrees of airway inflammation and the potential for airway remodeling and loss of lung

function over time. Indeed, the number and severity of virus-associated wheezing exacerbations in early childhood has been associated with reduced lung function during childhood²⁹. These data clearly link early life wheezing illnesses (predominantly with RV) and aeroallergen sensitization and raise the question of whether early life RV wheezing illnesses cause asthma in childhood or do they identify a cohort of children predisposed to asthma. Additionally, it could be asked whether allergic sensitization is causing asthma or, as listed above for RV, is identifying a group of children at risk for asthma. Regardless, the current findings extend our previous observations by demonstrating that these events are not only important in early childhood, but increase asthma risk at least until the onset of adolescence. If primary prevention for asthma is possible, treatments aimed at attenuating or abrogating specific IgE antibody production and viral illnesses appear to be prime targets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: We thank the COAST participants, their families and the COAST staff for their ongoing contributions to the study of childhood asthma.

REFERENCES:

1. Jackson DJ, Lemanske RF, Jr. The role of respiratory infections in childhood asthma inception. *Immunol Allergy Clin North Am* 2010; 30:513-22.
2. Gern JE, Rosenthal LA, Sorkness RL, Lemanske RF, Jr. Effects of viral respiratory infections on lung development and childhood asthma. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2005; 115:668-74.
3. Lemanske RF, Jr. Viral infections and asthma inception. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2004; 114:1023-6.
4. Sly PD, Boner AL, Bjorksten B, Bush A, Custovic A, Eigenmann PA, et al. Early identification of atopy in the prediction of persistent asthma in children. *Lancet* 2008; 372:1100-6.
5. Taussig LM, Wright AL, Holberg CJ, Halonen M, Morgan WJ, Martinez FD. Tucson children's respiratory study: 1980 to present. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2003; 111:661-75.
6. Bisgaard H, Bonnelykke K. Long-term studies of the natural history of asthma in childhood. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2010; 126:187-97.
7. Jackson DJ, Gangnon RE, Evans MD, Roberg KA, Anderson EL, Pappas TE, et al. Wheezing rhinovirus illnesses in early life predict asthma development in high-risk children. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2008; 178:667-72.
8. Stein RT, Sherrill D, Morgan WJ, Holberg CJ, Halonen M, Taussig LM, et al. Respiratory syncytial virus in early life and risk of wheeze and allergy by age 13 years. *Lancet* 1999; 354:541-5.
9. Sigurs N, Aljassim F, Kjellman B, Robinson PD, Sigurbergsson F, Bjarnason R, et al. Asthma and allergy patterns over 18 years after severe RSV bronchiolitis in the first year of life. *Thorax* 2010; 65:1045-52.
10. Sigurs N, Bjarnason R, Sigurbergsson F, Kjellman B. Respiratory syncytial virus bronchiolitis in infancy is an important risk factor for asthma and allergy at age 7. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2000; 161:1501-7.
11. Ireland DC KJ, Nicholson KG. Improved detection of rhinoviruses in nasal and throat swabs by seminested RT-PCR. *J Med Virol* 1993; 40:96-101.
12. Lemanske RF, Jr., Jackson DJ, Gangnon RE, Evans MD, Li Z, Shult PA, et al. Rhinovirus illnesses during infancy predict subsequent childhood wheezing. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2005; 116:571-7.
13. Kusel MM, de Klerk NH, Keadze T, Vohma V, Holt PG, Johnston SL, et al. Early-life respiratory viral infections, atopic sensitization, and risk of subsequent development of persistent asthma. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2007; 119:1105-10.
14. Jackson DJ, Evans MD, Gangnon RE, Tisler CJ, Pappas TE, Lee WM, et al. Evidence for a causal relationship between allergic sensitization and rhinovirus wheezing in early life. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2012; 185:281-5.
15. Caliskan M, Bochkov YA, Kreiner-Moller E, Bonnelykke K, Stein MM, Du G, et al. Rhinovirus wheezing illness and genetic risk of childhood onset asthma. *N Engl J Med* 2013; 368:1398-407.

16. Stoltz DJ, Jackson DJ, Evans MD, Gangnon RE, Tisler CJ, Gern JE, et al. Specific patterns of allergic sensitization in early childhood and asthma & rhinitis risk. *Clin Exp Allergy* 2013; 43:233-41.
17. Simpson A, Tan VY, Winn J, Svensen M, Bishop CM, Heckerman DE, et al. Beyond atopy: multiple patterns of sensitization in relation to asthma in a birth cohort study. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2010; 181:1200-6.
18. Lemanske RF, Jr. The childhood origins of asthma (COAST) study. *Pediatr Allergy Immunol* 2002; 13 Suppl 15:38-43.
19. Gern JE, Martin MS, Anklam KA, Shen K, Roberg KA, Carlson-Dakes KT, et al. Relationships among specific viral pathogens, virus-induced interleukin-8, and respiratory symptoms in infancy. *Pediatric allergy and immunology : official publication of the European Society of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology* 2002; 13:386-93.
20. Neaville WA, Tisler C, Bhattacharya A, Anklam K, Gilbertson-White S, Hamilton R, et al. Developmental cytokine response profiles and the clinical and immunologic expression of atopy during the first year of life. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2003; 112:740-6.
21. Jartti T, Lee WM, Pappas T, Evans M, Lemanske RF, Jr., Gern JE. Serial viral infections in infants with recurrent respiratory illnesses. *Eur Respir J* 2008; 32:314-20.
22. Lee WM, Grindle K, Pappas T, Marshall DJ, Moser MJ, Beaty EL, et al. High-throughput, sensitive, and accurate multiplex PCR-microsphere flow cytometry system for large-scale comprehensive detection of respiratory viruses. *J.Clin.Microbiol.* 2007; 45:2626-34.
23. Copenhaver CC, Gern JE, Li Z, Shult PA, Rosenthal LA, Mikus LD, et al. Cytokine response patterns, exposure to viruses, and respiratory infections in the first year of life. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2004; 170:175-80.
24. van Buuren S. *Flexible Imputation of Missing Data*. Boca Raton, FL: Chapman & Hall/CRC; 2012.
25. Rubin DB. *Multiple Imputation for Nonresponse in Surveys*. New York: Wiley & Sons; 1987.
26. Sigurs N, Gustafsson PM, Bjarnason R, Lundberg F, Schmidt S, Sigurbergsson F, et al. Severe respiratory syncytial virus bronchiolitis in infancy and asthma and allergy at age 13. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2005; 171:137-41.
27. Durrani SR, Montville DJ, Pratt AS, Sahu S, Devries MK, Rajamanickam V, et al. Innate immune responses to rhinovirus are reduced by the high-affinity IgE receptor in allergic asthmatic children. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2012; 130:489-95.
28. Gill MA, Bajwa G, George TA, Dong CC, Dougherty II, Jiang N, et al. Counterregulation between the FcepsilonRI pathway and antiviral responses in human plasmacytoid dendritic cells. *J Immunol* 2010; 184:5999-6006.
29. O'Brian AL, Lemanske RF, Jr., Evans MD, Gangnon RE, Gern JE, Jackson DJ. Recurrent severe exacerbations in early life and reduced lung function at school age. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2012; 129:1162-4.

Figure Legends:

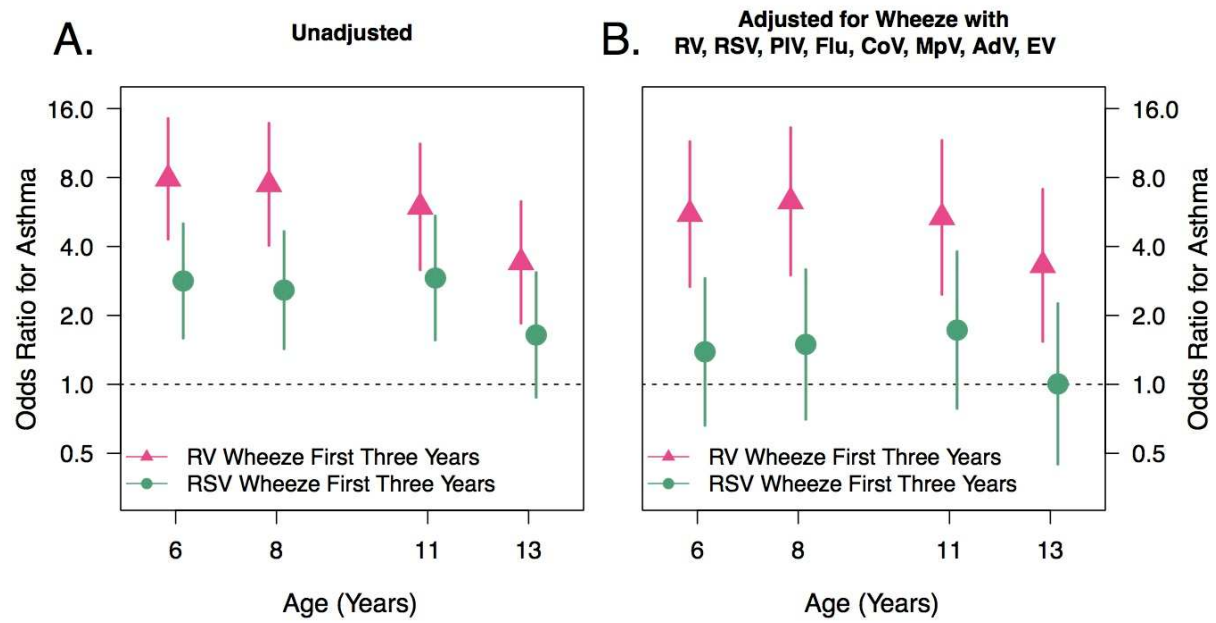
Figure 1. Impact of viral etiology on asthma risk at 6, 8, 11, and 13 years of age.

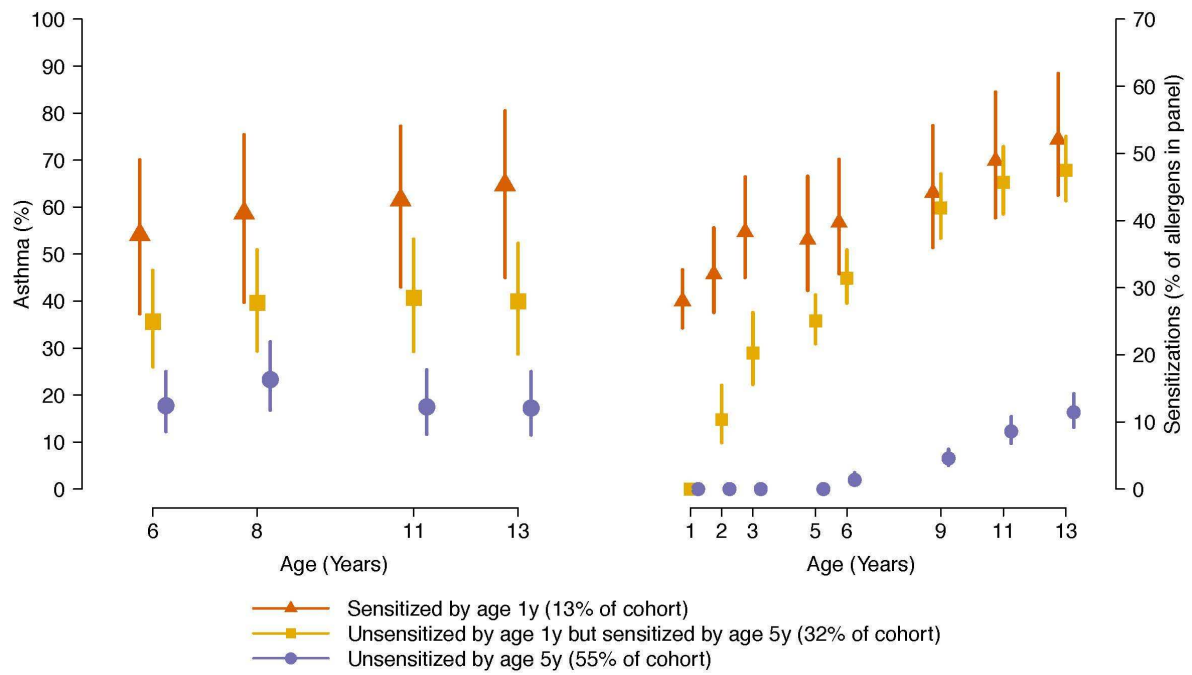
Figure 2 A) This figure identifies the role of timing of aeroallergen in asthma risk. B) Children sensitized by age 1 or 5 years had similar numbers of positive allergen sensitizations at 13 years of age, but significantly more than children not sensitized by age 5 years.

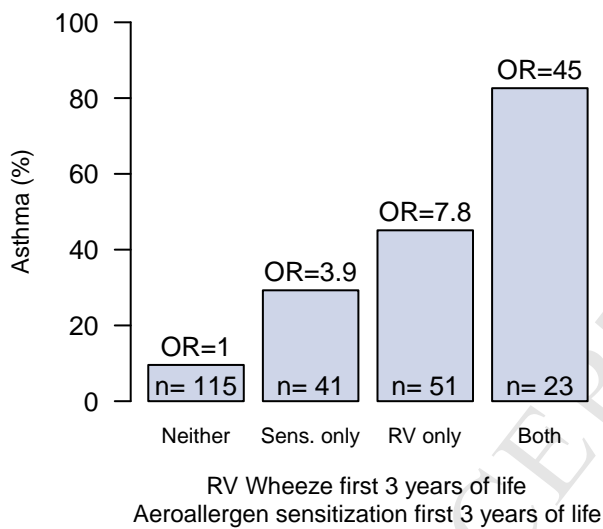
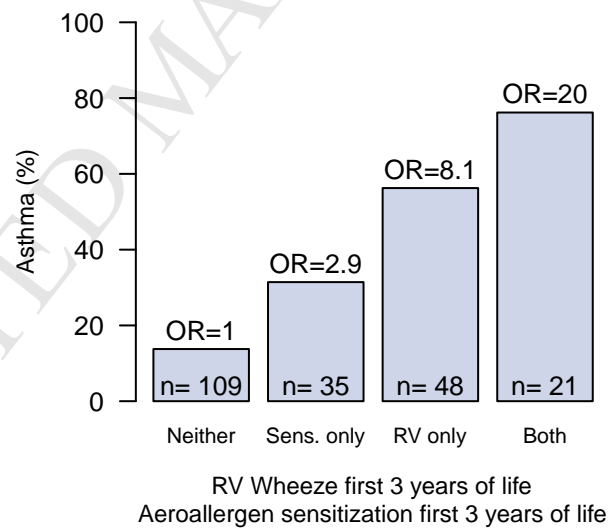
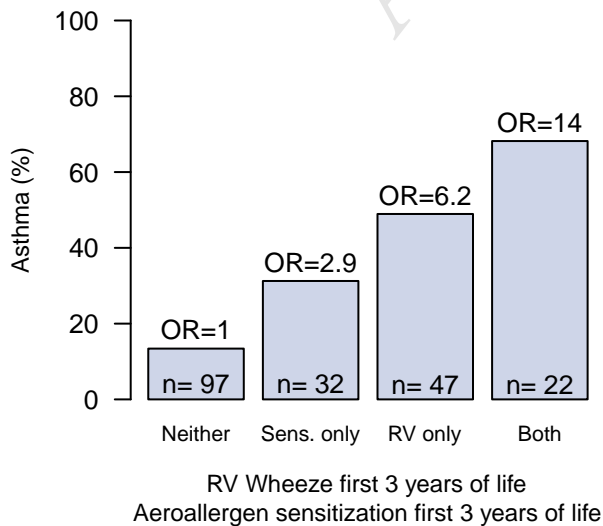
Figure 3. Both aeroallergen sensitization and RV wheezing illnesses in the first 3 years of life increased asthma risk. The effects are additive and those children with both risk factors had the highest risk between 6 and 13 years of age.

Risk factors for asthma at age 13 years											
			Univariate			Multivariate			Multivariate (Stepwise)		
	With risk factor		OR	95% CI	P-value	OR	95% CI	P-value	OR	95% CI	P-value
*Maternal asthma	92/216	43%	1.0	(0.6, 1.9)	0.92	1.0	(0.5, 2.1)	0.97	--	--	--
*Paternal asthma	68/215	32%	1.4	(0.8, 2.6)	0.27	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)	0.58	--	--	--
Birth month	--	--	--	--	0.92	--	--	0.52	--	--	--
Birth weight, lb	--	--	0.9	(0.7, 1.1)	0.23	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	0.13	--	--	--
Cat in household at birth	66/217	30%	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	0.13	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.08	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.05
Dog in household at birth	76/217	35%	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	0.81	1.5	(0.7, 3.2)	0.30	--	--	--
Older siblings	119/217	55%	1.2	(0.7, 2.2)	0.48	1.3	(0.6, 2.7)	0.53	--	--	--
Passive smoke exposure (1st yr)	55/217	25%	1.7	(0.9, 3.2)	0.13	1.6	(0.7, 3.6)	0.29	--	--	--
Daycare (1st yr)	105/217	48%	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)	0.65	1.2	(0.6, 2.6)	0.61	--	--	--
Exclusive breastfeeding (1st 6 mo)	75/217	35%	1.2	(0.6, 2.1)	0.63	1.6	(0.7, 3.5)	0.27	--	--	--
Atopic dermatitis (1st yr)	58/211	27%	1.8	(0.9, 3.4)	0.07	2.2	(1.0, 4.7)	0.06	--	--	--
Aeroallergen sensitization (1st yr)	27/214	13%	5.1	(2.2, 12)	0.0002	6.6	(2.1, 20.8)	0.001	6.0	(2.5, 14.4)	<0.0001
Food sensitization (1st yr)	54/214	25%	2.7	(1.4, 5.1)	0.003	1.5	(0.6, 3.5)	0.39	--	--	--
Risk factors for asthma at age 6 years											
			Univariate			Multivariate			Multivariate (Stepwise)		
	With risk factor		OR	95% CI	P-value	OR	95% CI	P-value	OR	95% CI	P-value
*Maternal asthma	111/258	43%	1.3	(0.8, 2.3)	0.32	1.8	(0.9, 3.4)	0.09	--	--	--
*Paternal asthma	77/255	30%	1.3	(0.7, 2.3)	0.44	1.1	(0.5, 2.3)	0.79	--	--	--
Birth month	--	--	--	--	0.30	--	--	0.39	--	--	--
Birth weight, lb	--	--	1.1	(0.8, 1.3)	0.67	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)	0.53	--	--	--
Cat in household at birth	76/259	29%	1.0	(0.5, 1.7)	0.90	0.9	(0.4, 1.9)	0.82	--	--	--

[illegible]





Year 6 Asthma**Year 8 Asthma****Year 11 Asthma****Year 13 Asthma**