

## Results from Swedish population-based study

Muwada Bashir , Hannu Kankaanranta , Bright I. Nwaru , Linda Ekerljung

### Background:

NSAID-exacerbated respiratory diseases (NERD) refers to respiratory symptoms associated with asthma or chronic rhinosinusitis with or without nasal polyposis that are triggered by NSAID intake.

Population-based studies on (NERD) are scarce with few investigating how socioeconomic status (SES) and environmental exposures influence NERD risk.

### Objective:

To determine the role of SES and environmental exposures in NERD.

### Methods:

We analyzed data from West Sweden Asthma Study 2016. Of 24 534 who were randomly selected to answer questionnaire on respiratory outcomes and exposures, 18908 adults ( $\geq 20$  years) were included.

(NERD) was defined as reporting of drug induced respiratory dyspnea when using NSAID and having asthma or/and rhinitis.

### Results:

Smoking and childhood exposure to farming did not predict N-ERD. Obesity-induced risk was not modified by parental allergy, education or environmental exposures.

### Conclusion:

Risk factors for NERD include high educational level and environmental exposures in household and working environment. Obesity effect on NERD was not modified by parental allergy, SES or irritants' exposure at work or home.

### Results:

