Background:

respiratory NSAID-exacerbated (NERD) diseases refers to respiratory symptoms associated with chronic asthma or 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 in exposures NERD.



UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG **KREFTING RESEARCH CENTRE**

Socioeconomic factor, environmental exposure and Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) exacerbated respiratory disease

Results from Swedish population-based study Muwada Bashir, Hannu Kankaanranta, Bright I. Nwaru, Linda Ekerljung

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 (≥20 years) were included.

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

Results:

Secondary education

vapor, gas, dust and fumes exposure at work -

Dented or yellow plastic carpets or blackened parquet -

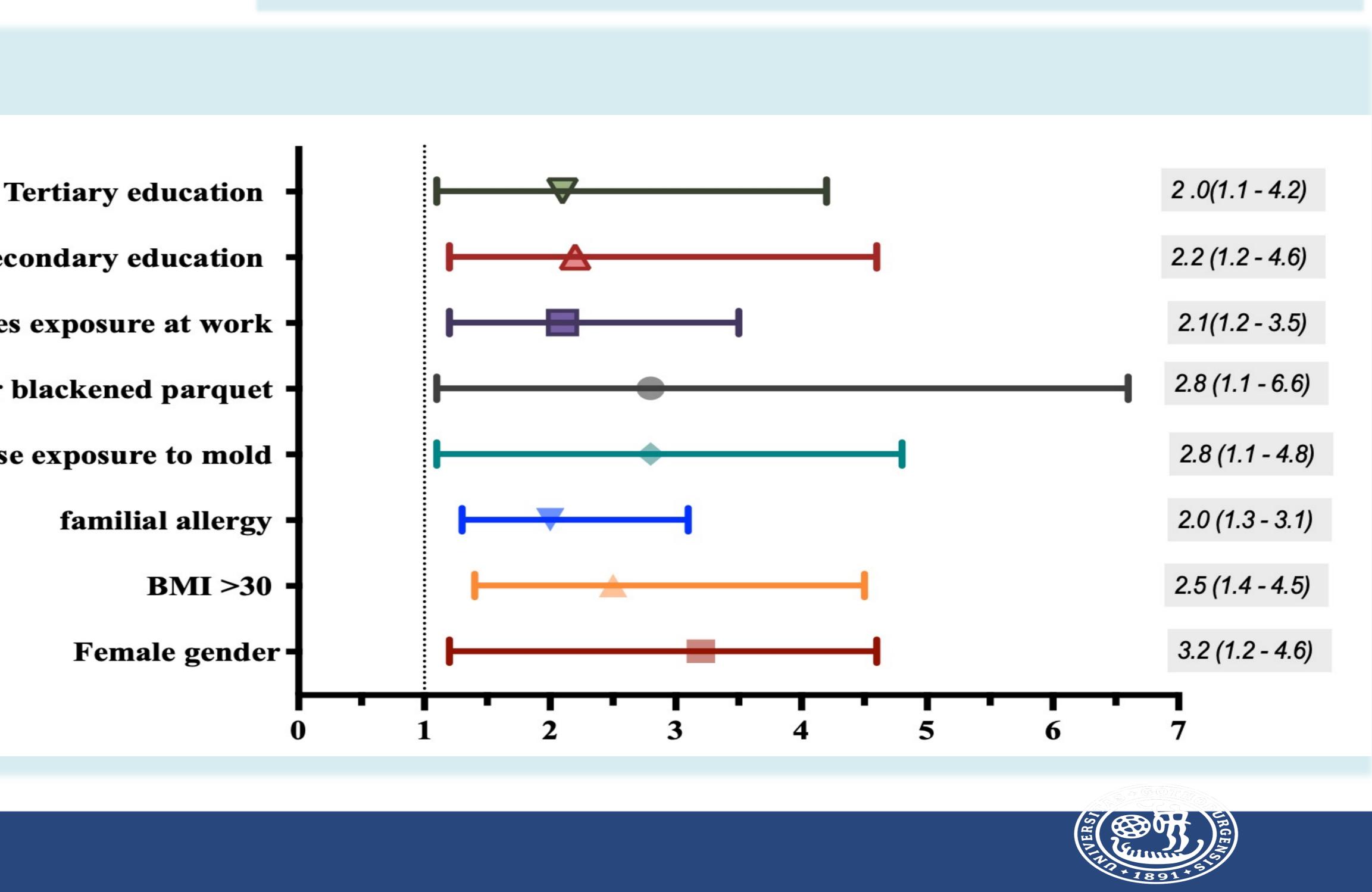
House exposure to mold

Results:

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



GÖTEBORGS UNIVERSITET