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Basu, Kaninika; Inglis, Sarah K.; Bremner, Stephen A.; Ramsay, Rebecca; Abd, Ali; Rabe, Heike

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# Filaggrin gene defects are associated with eczema, wheeze and nasal disease during infancy: prospective study

3 Kaninika Basu, MD<sup>1,2</sup>, Sarah K Inglis, PhD<sup>3</sup>, Stephen A Bremner, PhD<sup>4</sup> Rebecca Ramsay,

4 DHECN<sup>5</sup>, Ali Abd, MBChB, MSc<sup>2</sup>, Heike Rabe, MD PhD<sup>2,5</sup>, Elizabeth Strange, BMBS<sup>2</sup>,

5 Veronica Phillips, PhD<sup>6</sup>, Paul Seddon, FRCPCH<sup>2,5</sup>, Roger Tavendale, PhD<sup>7</sup>, Anjum Memon,

6 DPhil<sup>4</sup>, Colin N A Palmer,  $PhD^7$ , Katy Fidler,  $PhD^{2,5}$ , Somnath Mukhopadhyay,  $PhD^{2,5}$ 

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8 <sup>1</sup>Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK; <sup>2</sup>Academic

9 Department of Paediatrics, Royal Alexandra Children's Hospital, Brighton and Sussex

10 Medical School, Brighton, UK; <sup>3</sup>Tayside Clinical Trials Unit, University of Dundee, UK;

<sup>4</sup>Department of Primary Care and Public Health, Brighton and Sussex Medical School,

12 Brighton, UK; <sup>5</sup>Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust, Brighton, UK;

<sup>6</sup>Medical Library, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK; <sup>7</sup>Biomedical Research

14 Institute, Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, University of Dundee, UK.

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# 16 **Corresponding author:**

- 17 Dr Kaninika Basu, MD
- 18 Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK
- 19 Email: basukaninika@gmail.com
- 20 Telephone: +44 7810 828459
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### 29

# 30 Capsule Summary

- 31 This prospective cohort study describes associations between the presence of filaggrin gene
- 32 mutations and eczema, rhinitis and wheeze from as early as age six months, raising new
- 33 questions regarding underlying mechanisms and timing of interventions.

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# Filaggrin gene defects are associated with eczema, wheeze and nasal disease during infancy: prospective study

39 *To the Editor:* 

The protein filaggrin (FLG) is present in the skin and nasal epithelium and helps maintain the skin barrier while performing other functional roles<sup>1-3</sup>. Many studies have related the presence of common, loss-of-function filaggrin gene (*FLG*) defects to the incidence and severity of eczema<sup>3</sup> and the severity of asthma<sup>4,5</sup> during childhood.

As allergy-related diseases, such as eczema or wheeze, often start from early infancy, it is 44 important to explore whether the presence of FLG gene defects influences symptoms during 45 46 infancy (6 and 12-month time points) and how these relate to progression of symptoms beyond infancy. If filaggrin does influence allergy-related symptom status during infancy, 47 there may be justification for trialling interventions starting soon after birth, targeted towards 48 infants with adverse FLG genotype, in order to explore beneficial effects on eczema, wheeze 49 and other clinical outcomes as early as 6 and 12 months. It is known that FLG defects are 50 associated with impaired skin barrier function, while skin barrier function defects are 51 potentially correctable through the use of regular treatments<sup>6</sup>. 52

A systematic review (December 2018) identified only two studies<sup>7,8</sup>, both retrospective, that 53 have explored the link between filaggrin gene defects and allergy-related symptoms below 12 54 55 months. Repeated measurements analyses in the Isle of Wight cohort showed that FLG defects were associated with an almost 3-fold increased risk of eczema during the first 12 56 57 months of life. Nine out of nine infants with eczema at 3 months continued to have eczema at 6 months of age<sup>6</sup>. This supported our retrospective analyses showing that presence of FLG58 mutations in two cohorts of modest size (Copenhagen n=379; Manchester n=503) was 59 associated with a significant increase in eczema risk before the age of 12 months<sup>7</sup>. There was 60 61 a significant enhancement of this risk with cat ownership at birth, thus adding further strength 62 to the hypothesis that the genetically driven skin barrier defect may be playing a causal role through allergen entry<sup>7</sup>. We designed a prospective study to define the role of FLG gene 63 defects on allergy-related outcomes during infancy. 64

2312 pregnant women were recruited to the GO-CHILD study between 2009 and 2015 from
8 National Health Service (NHS) Trusts in England and Scotland. The study was approved by
the Tayside Committee on Medical Research and Ethics. Expectant mothers were invited
during antenatal visits and a cord blood sample at birth or saliva in the postnatal period was

69 collected for genotyping. (See Online Methods for details) The cord blood samples were stored at -80°C. Cord blood and saliva samples were transported to the University of Dundee 70 for genotyping. Infants with severe perinatal problems or congenital anomalies were 71 excluded from the subsequent follow-up. The children were followed up for symptoms 72 73 related to atopy at the ages of 6, 12 and 24 months by postal questionnaires sent to the carers (online Methods). Online Figure 1 shows the methodology and Online Table 1 describes the 74 75 demographic characteristics of the cohort. Questions related to dry skin, eczema, wheeze, upper respiratory conditions and food allergies, and how these symptoms affected the child's 76 77 life, including any visits to primary or secondary care and the prescribing of medication. For simplicity and greater accuracy through recall, responses for any of the three options - yes, 78 no, don't know - were used for analysis. 'Wheeze' was defined as 'breathing that makes a 79 high-pitched whistling or squeaking sound from the chest, not the throat' and 'rhinitis' was 80 defined as "a problem with sneezing, or a runny, or blocked nose when he/she did not have a 81 cold or the flu". 82

All genetic analyses were anonymised. Genotyping for FLG R501X, 2282del4, S3247X and 83 R2447X was performed as described in earlier papers  $^{3-5}$ . AA refers to the wild- type FLG 84 genotype, Aa refers to heterozygous genotype with one of the mutations, and aa refers to 85 86 homozygous genotype. The homozygous, heterozygous and compound heterozygous genotypes were considered together as Aa/aa. Data analyses were conducted using the IBM 87 88 SPSS Statistics 146 software, Version 23 (IBM Corp., Armonk, and New York, USA), Stata version 15.2(College Station, TX: StataCorp LLC) and Instat for Macintosh programmes. 89 Binary logistic regression was used to estimate e odds ratios for dry or itchy skin for 90 comparing the effects of the mutations. For atopic outcomes i.e. eczema, wheeze and rhinitis, 91 log-binomial regression was used to estimate relative risks.. Attendance at day-care and 92 93 exposure to animals were included in all models as covariates after stepwise removal procedures (covariates with p<0.05 were retained). Exposure to smoke, another potential 94 covariate, did not contribute significantly to the model and was not associated with genotype 95 in any subgroup tested and hence was excluded from the final analysis. 96

97 The presence of dry or itchy skin, and a parent-reported diagnosis of eczema were found to 98 be significantly increased in children with any *FLG* mutation at all the three time-points (6 99 months, 1 year, 2 years following birth). At 6 months of age, the heterozygous and 100 homozygous genotypes for any of the *FLG* mutations were associated with higher risk of 101 eczema (RR 1.82, 95%CI 1.39-2.39), dry or itchy skin (OR 2.71, 95%CI 1.61-4.55), wheeze (RR 1.63, 95%CI 1.00-2.65) and rhinitis (RR 1.46, 95%CI 1.06-2.01), compared to the wild 102 type (Online Table 2). At age 1 year, the presence of one or more FLG mutations continued 103 104 to be associated with higher risk of increased eczema (RR 1.80, 95%CI 1.39-2.32) and odds of dry or itchy skin (OR 2.28, 95%CI 1.32-3.92) compared to wild type, however, the 105 association with wheeze and rhinitis were not significant (Online Table3). At age 2 years, the 106 presence of one or more FLG mutations was associated with significantly higher risk of 107 eczema (RR 1.40, 95%CI 1.00-1.97) and odds of dry or itchy skin (OR 1.83, 95%CI 1.02-108 109 3.28), The associations with wheeze and rhinitis were not significant (Online Table 4). We report the results of the repeated measurements analysis in Table 5. 110

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Three-hundred thirty-one families returned completed questionnaires for their children at all 112 113 three time-points, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years. This allowed us to explore whether there are differences in the time-course of allergy-related events in filaggrin-sufficient versus filaggrin-114 115 deficient infants and children over the first two years of life. Infants and young children with FLG-deficient status were more likely to suffer from eczema; estimated difference in 116 proportions (d) 0.12(95% CI, 0.01 to 0.24) and rhinitis; d=0.10 (95% CI, 0.02 to 0.19) over 6-117 24 months in comparison to those with FLG-sufficient status; however, there were no 118 119 observed differences for wheeze; d=0.04 (95% CI, -0.05 to 0.14). The bar charts show that, for those with a filaggrin mutation, prevalence (red portion of bar) of wheeze, eczema and 120 121 rhinitis are all greater in the past 6, 12 and 24 months compared to those without a mutation. This pattern is less pronounced for wheeze and no difference was observed at 24 months. 122 (online Figure 2) 123

This is the first prospective study exploring the role of *FLG* gene defects on allergy-related disease outcomes at age 6 months. It indicates that the presence of one or more *FLG* gene defects from birth influences multiple aspects of allergy-related disease, including eczema, wheeze and nasal disease, at early infancy. The increased risk of filaggrin-associated nasal symptoms in 6-month olds may involve interactions between filaggrin deficiency states and allergen exposures to the nose occurring very early in life. The presence of *FLG* defects may 130 also define a sub-phenotype of allergy-related disease that manifests over the first 2 years of life, with implications for allergy-related disease phenotype over later childhood. There are 131 some limitations of this study. We did not plan and perform a formal *a priori* calculation of 132 sample size and this is a weakness of our study. However, the rationale underlying our choice 133 of sample size<sup>9</sup> is presented in Online Methods. The sample size for all the analyses reported 134 in this paper is at least twice the figure of 150 recommended by the paper<sup>9</sup>. We thus feel there 135 is a high expectation that these results are valid and can be replicated in future meta-136 analyses<sup>9</sup>. In addition, the recommendations<sup>9</sup> refer to case-control studies, whereas this is a 137 longitudinal cohort study, which has a more robust design. Findings of association studies 138 must be supported by independent replication, with associations combining family- based and 139 population- based analysis, with an odds ratio/relative risk and/or attributable risk that is 140 high<sup>9</sup>. However, we have not found any published data to compare to and thus replicate our 141 findings. Being a prospective birth cohort study, there is a fair amount of work for new 142 mothers in terms of completing the questionnaires and hence there was a relatively low return 143 rate and complete data comprising all three questionnaires. We are also unable to comment 144 on any possible effect of ethnicity variations as the majority of the participants were 145 Caucasian. Future interventional studies directed at FLG-deficient populations from birth 146 147 may show improvements in clinical outcomes beyond eczema from as early as 6 months of age. 148 K Basu. MD<sup>1,2</sup> 149 S K Inglis, PhD<sup>3</sup> 150 S A Bremner, PhD<sup>4</sup> 151 R Ramsa, DHECNv<sup>5</sup> 152 A Abd, MB. ChB,  $MSc^2$ 153  $H Rabe MD PhD^{2,5}$ 154 *E Strange*, *BMBS*<sup>2</sup> 155  $V Phillips, PhD^{6}$ 156 P Seddon, FRCPCH<sup>2,5</sup> 157

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R Tavendale,  $PhD^7$ 

A Memon, DPhil <sup>4</sup>	159
$C N A Palmer, PhD^7$	160
1 <i>K Fidler, PhD</i> <sup>2,5</sup>	161
2 S Mukhopadhyay, PhD <sup>2,5</sup>	162
3	163
<sup>1</sup> Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK	164
	165 166
<sup>3</sup> Tayside Clinical Trials Unit, University of Dundee, UK	167
	168 169
<sup>5</sup> Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust, Brighton, UK	170
<sup>6</sup> Medical Library, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK	171
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- 200
- 201 Figure Legends
- 202
- 203 Figure 1: Study design

204

- Figure 2: Incidence (%) of atopy-related clinical outcomes during the first 2 years of life in children where 6-month, 12-month and 24-month follow-up data are available (n=331)
- 208 Any filaggrin mutation No/Yes: history of eczema
- 209 *KEY*:
- 210 Blue bar: No
- 211 Red bar: Yes
- 212
- 213 Any filaggrin mutation No/Yes: history of dry of itchy skin
- 214 *KEY*:
- 215 Blue bar: No

- 216 Red bar: Yes
- 217
- 218 Any filaggrin mutation No/Yes: history of wheeze
- 219 *KEY*:
- 220 Blue bar: No
- 221 Red bar: Yes
- 222
- 223 Any filaggrin mutation No/Yes: history of rhinitis
- 224 *KEY*:
- 225 Blue bar: No
- 226 Red bar: Yes
- 227

228

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# The Influence of genetic and environmental factors on childhood diseases

# Postal questionnaire to assess asthma/allergy and infection

Thank you for agreeing to participate in our study. Please fill out this questionnaire with the information about the first 6 months of your child's life and return this in the pre-paid envelope that has been supplied.

Name of Child:	Bar Code Sticker
CHI / NHS Number:	
Date of Birth:	
<ul> <li>Person completing questionnaire (tick box please):</li> <li>Mother         Father Other     </li> </ul>	
Date questionnaire completed:	
day month year	·

(please fill in today's date)

### Bar code sticker

#### Questions on wheezing

By "wheezing" we mean breathing that makes a high-pitched whistling or squeaking sound from the chest, not the throat

1. Has your child had wheezing or whistling in the chest in the last 6 months? Yes/ No

If you answered "no" please skip to question 11.

2. How old was your child when he/she first began to wheeze?

\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ months

3. In the first 6 months, has your child had wheezing or whistling in the chest during or soon after a cold or flu?
Yes/ No

4. In the first 6 months, has your child had wheezing or whistling in the chest even without having a cold or flu? Yes/ No

5. How many attacks of wheezing has your child had during the first 6 months?

□None □ 1 to 3 □ 4 to 12 □ more than 12

6. Do these attacks cause him/her to be short of breath?

□ yes, always □ most of the time □ occasionally □ no, never

7. Which of these two descriptions fits best your child's wheeze? (tick one only)

a) My child has only short attacks of wheeze, for example with colds. In between these attacks, he/she does not normally wheeze.

b) My child wheezes always or a lot of the time. With colds he/she has attacks with more severe wheeze.

8. In the first 6 months, how often, on average, has your child's sleep been disturbed due to wheezing?

never woken with wheezing
 less than one night per week

9. In the first 6 months, how much did wheezing interfere with your child's daily activities?
not at all
a little
a moderate amount
a lot
6 months Follow up questionnaire
2
KB/Version3.0/01Jul12

10. In the first 6 months did the following things cause wheezing in your child?

<ul> <li>exercise (playing)</li> </ul>	□ yes □ no □ don't know
<ul> <li>laughing, crying or excitement</li> </ul>	□ yes □ no □ don't know
<ul> <li>contact with pets or other animals</li> </ul>	□yes □ no □ don't know
<ul> <li>food or drinks</li> </ul>	□yes □ no □ don't know

11. In the first 6 months, did your child suffer from rattly breathing (rattles)?
 □ never
 □ only with a cold
 □ almost always

12. Does your child attend day care or nursery?

13. Was your child breastfed?		Yes/ No
If yes, how long: $\Box$ less than a month	□1-3 months	□4-6 months

- 14. During the first 6 months of life, did your child posit or vomit?
- 15. Has your child had an itchy rash at any time in the first 6 months?Yes/ NoHas your child had this itchy skin condition in the last week?Yes/ NoHow old was your child when this condition began......Yes/ No

Has this skin condition ever affected the skin creases in the past – by skin creases we mean fronts of elbows, behind the knees, front of ankles, around the neck or around the eyes? Yes/ No

16. In the first 6 months, has your child suffered from a dry skin in general? Yes/ No
Has your child suffered from any of the following skin complaints (Please tick one or more)
Eczema Cradle cap Nappy rash Facial spots Heat rash
17. If your child had a rash did you think at the time that this was related to your washing powder? Yes/ No
What type of washing powder were you using at the time of the rash?
Biological Non-biological Not sure

Yes/ No

# Questions on ears, nose and throat

□Never	nths, how many time □1 - 3 times □more than 10 t	es has your child had a co □4 - 6 times times	old or flu?	
19. How long does a	a cold usually last in	your child?		
□less than 1 wee	k	□1 to 2 weeks		
□2 to 4 weeks		□more than 4 weeks		
20. In the first 6 mor	nths, has your child	had a problem with snee:	zing, or a runny, or blocked nose	
when he/she did NC	T have a cold or th	e flu?	Yes / No	
		-	re with your child's daily activities?	
□Not at all	□a little	□a moderate amour	nt ⊡a lot	
22. Over the first 6 r	nonths, has your ch	ild snored or had a block	ed nose at night?	
			Yes/ No	
If yes, how often:	□only with a cold □almost always	□sometimes eve	en without a cold	
23. Did the snoring/l	olocked nose distur	h vour child's sleep?		
□not at all	□a little	□a moderate amount	□ a lot	
Questions on cou	ughing			
24. Does your child	usually have a coug	gh with colds?	Yes/ No	
25. Does your child	have a cough even	without having a cold?		
□No, never	□yes	, sometimes	□yes, always	
26. Do you think tha	t your child coughs	more than other children	? Yes/ No	
27. In the first 6 months, has your child had a dry cough at night, apart from a cough associated with a cold or a chest infection? Yes/ No				
28. In the first 6mon 6 months Follow up qu		g things cause coughing a 4	in your child? KB/Version3.0/01Jul12	

• exercise (playing)	□yes	□no	□don't know
<ul> <li>laughing, crying or excitement</li> </ul>	□yes	□no	□don't know
<ul> <li>contact with pets or other animals</li> </ul>	□yes	□no	□don't know
food or drinks	□yes	□no	□don't know

# Questions on your household

29. Do you keep	Yes/No				
lf yes, do you kee	ep any of these	pets? (tick as n	nany as apply)		
□Dog	□Cat	C	Other furry pets	□Bird	
30. Is the child ex	posed to smoki	ng?		Yes/No	
31. Does the child	d's mother smok	ke cigarettes?		Yes/No	
If yes, how ma	any per day?	□1 to 10	□11 to 20	□more than 20	
32. Do any other	Yes/No				
If yes, how many	per day (total of	f cigarettes)?			
□1 to 10		□11 to 20	)	□more than 20	
33. How would you describe the location of your house?					
In a street with very dense traffic (main road)					
□In a street with moderate traffic (residential road)					

□ In a quiet street with little or no traffic

# **Questions about Infection**

### Hospital Admissions

Was your baby admitted to the Special Care Baby Unit? Yes/No

- If YES why?
  - □Premature □Breathing problems
  - □Suspected infection □Confirmed infection
- If infection what kind? 
   □Chest 
   □Meningitis 
   □Blood 
   □Other?
  - .....
- Has your child had any/other admissions to hospital? Yes/No
   If YES, How many times?.....

Please fill this table for further information about your child hospital admission

Name of hospital and	Age	Diagnosis	Treatment
Date of admission			
1 <sup>st</sup> Admission		Meningitis	Antibiotics through the vein
Name of hospital		Pneumonia	
		Bronchiolitis	Oral antibiotics
		Wheeze	Nebuliser 🗆
Date of Admission:		Blood infection (sepsis)	Fluids through the vein $\Box$
		Urinary tract infection	
		Other	Other
2 <sup>nd</sup> Admission		Meningitis	Antibiotics through the vein
Name of hospital		Pneumonia	
		Bronchiolitis	Oral antibiotics
		Wheeze	Nebuliser 🛛
Date of Admission:		Blood infection (sepsis)	Fluids through the vein
		Urinary tract infection	
		Other	Other
3 <sup>rd</sup> Admission		Meningitis	Antibiotics through the vein
Name of hospital		Pneumonia	
		Bronchiolitis	Oral antibiotics
		Wheeze	Nebuliser 🛛
Date of Admission:		Blood infection (sepsis)	Fluids through the vein
		Urinary tract infection	
		Other	Other

(Please find the attached tables if needed for more admission)

# GP Visit

1. Has your child ever visited the GP when unwell?

#### Yes/No

• If YES, How many times

(Please fill this table for further information about your child's GP visit)

.....

Date/age of visit	Symptoms	Diagnosis	Treatment
	Cough 🛛	Viral cold	Advice only
	Runny/blocked nose	Chest infection	Oral antibiotics
	Rash 🗆	Bronchiolitis	Inhalers
	Temperature	Wheeze	Paracetamol/Calpol
		Feeding problems	Ibuprofen/Nurofen
	Other	Urinary tract infection	Other
		Ear infection	
		Other	
	Cough 🛛	Viral cold	Advice only
	Runny/blocked nose	Chest infection	Oral antibiotics
	Rash 🗆	Bronchiolitis	Inhalers
	Temperature	Wheeze	Paracetamol/Calpol
		Feeding problems	Ibuprofen/Nurofen
	Other	Urinary tract infection	Other
		Ear infection	
		Other	
_	Cough 🛛	Viral cold	Advice only
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	Rash 🛛	Bronchiolitis	Inhalers
	Temperature	Wheeze	Paracetamol/Calpol
		Feeding problems	Ibuprofen/Nurofen
	Other	Urinary tract infection	Other
		Ear infection	
		Other	
	Cough 🛛	Viral cold	Advice only
	Runny/blocked nose	Chest infection	Oral antibiotics
	Rash 🛛	Bronchiolitis	Inhalers
	Temperature	Wheeze	Paracetamol/Calpol
		Feeding problems	Ibuprofen/Nurofen
	Other	Urinary tract infection	Other
		Ear infection	
		Other	
	l		I

(Please find the attached tables if needed for more GP visit)

### Child's Health at Home

2. Are your child's vaccinations up to date?

□Yes □No

□Partly

- Has your child been unwell at home but not needed to go to the GP's? Yes/ No
- If Yes, Please tell us more about it.

illness       Cough       Inhalers       Inhalers         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers       Inhalers         Rash       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)       Image (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)       Image (Calpol)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Image (Calpol)       Image (Calpol)         Other	Date or age of	Symptoms		Treatment	
Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other       Other         Other       Other       Inhalers         Other       Inhalers       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Other       Other       Inhalers         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Rash       Inhalers       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other       Other         Other       Other       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Other       Image: Calpol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Rash       Image: Calpol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Rash       Image: Calpol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Rash       Image: Calpol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)       Image: Calpol (Calpol) <tr< th=""><th>illness</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr<>	illness				
Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other       Other         Other       Other       Inhalers         Other       Inhalers       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Other       Other       Inhalers         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Rash       Inhalers       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other       Other         Other       Other       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Other       Image: Calpol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Rash       Image: Calpol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Rash       Image: Calpol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Rash       Image: Calpol (Calpol)       Image: Calpol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)       Image: Calpol (Calpol) <tr< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr<>					
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Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other		Runny/blocked nose		Inhalers	
Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Nunny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Observe only         Rash       Inhalers         Rash       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Other         Other       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Inhalers         Inhalers       Inhalers		Rash		Paracetamol (Calpol)	
Other       Other         Cough       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Inhalers         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Other         Rash       Observe only         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Inhalers         Rash       Inhalers         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Inhalers       Inhalers         Inhalers       Inhalers         Runny/blocked nose       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Other         Inhalers       Inhalers		Temperature		And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)	
Cough       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Cough       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Inhalers       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Inhalers         Inhalers       Inhalers		Diarrhoea/vomiting		Other	
Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Other         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Observe only         Rash       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Rash       Inhalers         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Other         Other       Other         Other       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Observe only         Other       Inhalers		Other			
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Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Observe only         Inhalers       Inhalers         Runny/blocked nose       Other         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers		Runny/blocked nose		Inhalers	
Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Other       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Cough       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Inhalers       Inhalers		Rash		Paracetamol (Calpol)	
Other       Other         Cough       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers         Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Cough       Observe only         Inhalers       Inhalers         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers		Temperature		And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)	
CoughObserve onlyRunny/blocked noseInhalersRashParacetamol (Calpol)TemperatureAnd/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)Diarrhoea/vomitingOtherOtherCoughCoughObserve onlyRunny/blocked noseInhalers		Diarrhoea/vomiting		Other	
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Rash       Paracetamol (Calpol)         Temperature       And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)         Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Cough       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers		Cough		Observe only	
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Diarrhoea/vomiting       Other         Other       Other         Cough       Observe only         Runny/blocked nose       Inhalers		Rash		Paracetamol (Calpol)	
Other     Other       Cough     Observe only       Runny/blocked nose     Inhalers		Temperature		And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)	
Cough     Observe only       Runny/blocked nose     Inhalers		Diarrhoea/vomiting		Other	
Runny/blocked nose		Other			
		Cough		Observe only	
Rash D Paracetamol (Calpol)		Runny/blocked nose		Inhalers	
		Rash		Paracetamol (Calpol)	
Temperature   And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)		Temperature		And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)	
Diarrhoea/vomiting Other		Diarrhoea/vomiting		Other	
Other		Other			

(Please find the attached tables if needed for more Child's Health at Home)

Did you have problems understanding this questionnaire? Yes 
one on

Please write any comments you have about your child's health or about the questionnaire in the space below:

.....

Thank you for completing the questionnaire. It will cost you nothing to return it if you use the pre-paid envelope provided (FREEPOST). No stamp required.

For any queries please do not hesitate to contact us: Dr Kaninika Basu 01273 696955, ext 2404

# **Questions about Infection**

### Hospital Admissions

Was your baby admitted to the Special Care Baby Unit? Yes/No

- If YES why?
  - □Premature □Breathing problems
  - □Suspected infection □Confirmed infection
- If infection what kind? 
   □Chest 
   □Meningitis 
   □Blood 
   □Other?
  - .....
- Has your child had any/other admissions to hospital? Yes/No
   If YES, How many times?.....

Please fill this table for further information about your child hospital admission

Name of hospital and	Age	Diagnosis	Treatment
Date of admission			
1 <sup>st</sup> Admission		Meningitis	Antibiotics through the vein
Name of hospital		Pneumonia	
		Bronchiolitis	Oral antibiotics
		Wheeze	Nebuliser 🗆
Date of Admission:		Blood infection (sepsis)	Fluids through the vein $\Box$
		Urinary tract infection	
		Other	Other
2 <sup>nd</sup> Admission		Meningitis	Antibiotics through the vein
Name of hospital		Pneumonia	
		Bronchiolitis	Oral antibiotics
		Wheeze	Nebuliser 🛛
Date of Admission:		Blood infection (sepsis)	Fluids through the vein
		Urinary tract infection	
		Other	Other
3 <sup>rd</sup> Admission		Meningitis	Antibiotics through the vein
Name of hospital		Pneumonia	
		Bronchiolitis	Oral antibiotics
		Wheeze	Nebuliser 🛛
Date of Admission:		Blood infection (sepsis)	Fluids through the vein
		Urinary tract infection	
		Other	Other

(Please find the attached tables if needed for more admission)

# GP Visit

3. Has your child ever visited the GP when unwell?

#### Yes/No

• If YES, How many times

(Please fill this table for further information about your child's GP visit)

.....

Date/age of visit	Symptoms	Diagnosis	Treatment
	Cough 🛛	Viral cold	Advice only
	Runny/blocked nose	Chest infection	Oral antibiotics
	Rash 🛛	Bronchiolitis	Inhalers
	Temperature	Wheeze	Paracetamol/Calpol
		Feeding problems	Ibuprofen/Nurofen
	Other	Urinary tract infection	Other
		Ear infection	
		Other	
	Cough 🛛	Viral cold	Advice only
	Runny/blocked nose	Chest infection	Oral antibiotics
	Rash 🛛	Bronchiolitis	Inhalers 🛛
	Temperature	Wheeze	Paracetamol/Calpol
		Feeding problems	Ibuprofen/Nurofen
	Other	Urinary tract infection	Other
		Ear infection	
		Other	
	Cough 🛛	Viral cold	Advice only
	Runny/blocked nose	Chest infection	Oral antibiotics
	Rash 🛛	Bronchiolitis	Inhalers
	Temperature	Wheeze	Paracetamol/Calpol
		Feeding problems	Ibuprofen/Nurofen
	Other	Urinary tract infection	Other
		Ear infection	
		Other	
	Cough 🛛	Viral cold	Advice only
	Runny/blocked nose	Chest infection	Oral antibiotics
	Rash 🛛	Bronchiolitis	Inhalers
	Temperature	Wheeze	Paracetamol/Calpol
		Feeding problems	Ibuprofen/Nurofen
	Other	Urinary tract infection	Other
		Ear infection	
		Other	

(Please find the attached tables if needed for more GP visit)

### Child's Health at Home

4. Are your child's vaccinations up to date?

□Yes □No

□Partly

- Has your child been unwell at home but not needed to go to the GP's? Yes/ No
- If Yes, Please tell us more about it.

Date or age of	Symptoms		Treatment	
illness				
	Cough		Observe only	
	Runny/blocked nose		Inhalers	
	Rash		Paracetamol (Calpol)	
	Temperature		And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)	
	Diarrhoea/vomiting		Other	
	Other			
	Cough		Observe only	
	Runny/blocked nose		Inhalers	
	Rash		Paracetamol (Calpol)	
	Temperature		And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)	
	Diarrhoea/vomiting		Other	
	Other			
	Cough		Observe only	
	Runny/blocked nose		Inhalers	
	Rash		Paracetamol (Calpol)	
	Temperature		And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)	
	Diarrhoea/vomiting		Other	
	Other			
	Cough		Observe only	
	Runny/blocked nose		Inhalers	
	Rash		Paracetamol (Calpol)	
	Temperature		And/or Ibuprofen (Nurofen)	
	Diarrhoea/vomiting		Other	
	Other			

(Please find the attached tables if needed for more Child's Health at Home)





# The Influence of genetic and environmental factors on childhood diseases

#### Postal questionnaire to assess asthma/allergy: Year 1

Thank you for agreeing to participate in our study. Please fill out this questionnaire with the information about the first 1 year of your child's life and return it in the pre-paid envelope that has been supplied.

How to complete the questionnaire: Please tick the appropriate box	
Example: Person completing questionnaire (tick box please):	
Mother 🗹 Father 🗖 Other	

Name of Child: ..... Bar Code Sticker

Date of Birth: .....

Person completing questionnaire (tick box please):

Mother D Father D Other D

Date questionnaire completed: day \_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_
(please fill in today's date)

# 1. In the last year, has your child had an **ITCHY** skin condition - by *itchy* we mean scratching or rubbing the skin)?

# Yes No

### IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'NO' PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 2

IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'YES' PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THE SHADED BOX BELOW:

1b.	Was this ITCHY skin condition coming and going for at least six months?	Yes
		No
1c.	Has your child had this ITCHY skin condition in the last week?	
		Yes
		No
1d.	How old was your child when this skin condition began?	months old
1e.	Has this skin condition ever affected the skin creases in the past –	
by ski	n creases we mean fronts of elbows, behind the knees, front of	Yes
ankles	s, around the neck or around the eyes?	No
2.	In the first year, has your child suffered from a <u>dry skin</u> in general?	Yes
		No
3.	In the first year, has your child suffered from any of the following skin	Eczema
comp	laints: (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY).	Facial spots
		Nappy rash
4.	In the first year, has your child ever had wheezing or whistling in the che	st? Yes
By "w	heezing" we mean breathing that makes a high-pitched whistling or squea	king No
sound	I from the chest, not the throat	

### IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'NO' PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 12

# IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'YES' PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THE SHADED BOX BELOW:

4a.	How old was your child when he/she first began to whee	eze?	months	
5. or soc	In the first year, has your child had wheezing or whistling on after a cold or flu?	g in the ches	t during	Yes No
6. Hov	w many attacks of wheezing has your child had in the first	year?	1	None
7. Do	these attacks cause him/her to be short of breath?		Yes, alv Most of the Occasio No, n	time
My ch he/sh	hich of these two descriptions fits best your child's wheeze ild has only short attacks of wheeze, for example with cold e does not normally wheeze ild wheezes always or a lot of the time. With colds he/she ze	ds. In betwee	en these attac	
	he first year, how often, on average, has your s sleep been disturbed due to wheezing?	less than o	ken with whee one night per v re nights per v	week

10. In the first year, did any of the following things cause wheezing in your chil	d?
Feeding; playing; exercise?	Yes
	No
	Don't know
	Yes
laughing, crying or excitement?	No
	Don't know
Contact with note or other enimals?	Yes
Contact with pets or other animals?	No Don't know
Food or drinks?	Yes
	No
	Don't know
11. Looking back on the first year, do you think that your child had asthma?	.v
	Yes
	No
12. Does your child usually have a cough with colds?	Yes No
12 Dece your shild have a cough even without having a cold?	Yes, always
13. Does your child have a cough even without having a cold?	Yes, sometimes
	No, never
14. Do you think that your child coughs more than other children?	Yes
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	No
15. In the first year, has your child had a dry cough at night, apart from a coug	No
15. In the first year, has your child had a dry cough at night, apart from a coug associated with a cold or a chest infection?	No

16. In the first year, did the following things cause coughing in your child?

	Yes	
Feeding, playing or exercise?	No	
	Don't know	
loughing or ving or ovoitement?	Yes	
laughing, crying or excitement?	No	
	Don't know	
	Yes	
contact with pets or other animals?	No	
	Don't know	
	Yes	
food or drinks?	No	
	Don't know	
	Never	
17. How often did your child see the GP for coughing or wheezing	Once	
during the first 12months?	2-3 times	
	4-6 times	
	7 or more times	
18. In the first 12 months, has wheezing or asthma resulted in your child:		
being referred to a consultant in hospital	Yes	
	No	
being admitted to hospital	Yes	
	No	
	Yes	
attending the casualty (A and E) department		
	No	
attending (or calling) the GP in an emergency	No Yes No	

19. Did your child take any of the following drugs in the first 12 months?	No
Salbutamol, Ventolin, Bricanyl or other blue inhaler	Don't know
Pulmicort, Flixotide, Becotide or other brown inhaler	
Furnicon, Filxolide, becolide of other brown initialer	Yes
	No
	Don't know
	Yes
Steroid tablets (prednisolone) for asthma attacks	No
	Don't know
20. In the first year, did your child suffer from rattly	Never
breathing (rattles)?	Only with a cold
Sometimes	s even without a cold
	Almost always
21. In the first warm have many times a base your shild had	Never
21. In the first year, how many times has your child had	1-3 times
a cold or flu?	4-6 times
	7-10 times
	More than 10 times
22. How long does a cold usually last in your child?	Less than 1 week
	1 to 2 weeks
	2 to 4 weeks
	More than 4 weeks
23. In the first year, has your child had a problem with sneezing,	V
or a runny, or blocked nose when he/she did NOT have a cold or the flu?	Yes
	No
24. In the first year, how much did this nose problem	Not at all
interfere with your child's feeding, playing or other activities?	A little
	A moderate amount
	A lot
	L

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Yes No

# IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'NO' PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 26

# IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'YES' PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THE SHADED BOX BELOW:

		Only with a cold	
25.a.	If yes, has he/she snored:	Sometimes even without a cold	
		Almost always	
		Nist et all	
25.b	Did the snoring disturb your child's sleep?	Not at all	
		A little	
		A moderate amount	
		A lot	
		No, never	
26. In	the first 12months, has your child had any ear infection	s? Yes, once	
		Yes, more than once	
	as your child ever suffered from any of the following		
condit	ions?		
		No, never	
	pneumoni	ia? Yes, once	
		Yes, more than once	
		No, never	
	whooping cough?	Yes, once	
		Yes, more than once	
		res, more than once	
		<u>^</u>	
	bronchiolitis	S? No, never	
		Yes, once	
		Yes, more than once	
		No, never	
	croup?	Yes, once	
		Yes, more than once	
Follow	up questionnaire	SKI/Version 5.0/01Ju	112

28. Does your child attend day care, childminder, nursery school or	Yes
play school?	No
29. Was your child breastfed?	Yes
	No
If yoo how long	less than a month
If yes, how long:	1-3 months
	4-6 months
	more than 6 months
20 During the first year of life, did your shild pasit or yomit?	
30. During the first year of life, did your child posit or vomit?	Not at all
	A little
	A lot
31. Do you think your child has a reaction to any food items?	Yes
ST. Do you think your child has a reaction to any lood items?	No
IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'NO' PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 32	
IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'YES' PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN	THE SHADED BOX BELOW:
31a. Does your child have a reaction to any of these foods?	Peanuts
(PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)	Cows milk
	Egg
If you have ticked 'other', please describe the	Gluten (eg wheat, oats)
type of food that causes the reaction:	Fruit
	Other (please describe)
31b. What type of reaction does the food cause? (PLEASE	

TICK ALL THAT APPLY) If you have ticked 'other', please describe the type of reaction:.....

.....

Breathing problems Vomit Diarrhea Stomach pain Rashes Irritability

Other (please describe)

Follow up questionnaire

31c.Has your child been treated by a doctor for allergies to	Peanuts	
any of these foods? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)	Cows milk	
If you have ticked 'other', please describe the	Egg	
type of food allergy that has been treated:	Gluten (eg wheat, oats)	
	Fruit	
	Other (please describe)	
32. Does your child have brothers and sisters who have the same	Yes	
mother and father as him/her?	No	
If yes, how mai	ny? (please fill in number)	
If yes, how many have: -		
Asthma or wheezir	ng? (please fill in number)	
Hay fev	er? (please fill in number)	
Eczen	na? (please fill in number)	
33. How many children under 16 live in your household?		
(PLEASE FILL IN NUMBER)		
34. How many adults over 16 usually live in your household?		
(PLEASE FILL IN NUMBER)		
35. How many rooms are there in your house, not counting		
kitchens, bathrooms and toilets? (PLEASE FILL IN NUMBER)		
36. At what age did the child's mother finish full-time education?		,ı
(PLEASE FILL IN AGE)		
37. Which fuel is mainly used for cooking in your home?	Electricity	
	Gas	
	Other fuel	
Follow up questionnaire	SKI/Version 5.0/01Ju	L
		🗲

38. How do you heat your home? (PLEASE	Electric control booting
TICK AS MANY AS APPLY)	Electric central heating
	Gas central heating
	Central heating with other fuel, e.g. oil
	Heaters in rooms
	Coal or wood fire
39. Is there visible damp within the house?	
39. Is there visible damp within the house?	Yes
	No
	Kitchen

If there is visible damp, which rooms is it in? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)

40. What type of flooring does your child have in his/her bedroom?

Carpet Laminate
Laminate
Laminate with rug
Other hard flooring
Other

**Bathroom** 

Child's bedroom

Other living areas

Yes	
No	

41. Is your child exposed to animals? (By exposed we mean do they come into close contact with any animals on a regular basis)

If yes, which of the following animals?

		Cat	
		Dog	
(PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)		Bird Fish	
		Rat	
If your child is exposed to other animals that		Gerbil	
please write which kind of animals in the space below:		Rabbit	
		Hamster	
		Guinea pig Sheep	
		Pigs	
		Cows Horses	
		101585	
42. Does the child's mother smoke cigarettes?	Yes		
		No	
If yoo how mony nor dow?	1 to 10		
If yes, how many per day?		11 to 20	
		More than 20	
43. Do any other household members smoke cigarettes?		Yes	
		No	
If yes, how many per day (total cigarettes smoked by household members other than mother)?		1 to 10	
		11 to 20	
		More than 20	
44. How would you best describe In a street with very den		se traffic (main road)	
the location of your house?	In a street with moderate traffic (residential road)		
(PLEASE TICK THE ONE THAT		In a quiet street with little or no traffic	
BEST APPLIES)			
45. Did you have any problems understanding this questionnaire? Ye		Yes	

No

Please write any comments you have about your child's health or about the questionnaire in the space below:

Follow up questionnaire

Thank you for completing the questionnaire. It will cost you nothing to return it if you use the prepaid envelope provided.

For any queries please do not hesitate to contact us: Ms Liz Lance, Dr Kaninika Basu; Contact: 01273 696955, ext 2404, 2353 Liz.Lance@bsuh.nhs.uk, k.basu@bsms.ac.uk





# The Influence of genetic and environmental factors on childhood diseases

#### Postal questionnaire to assess asthma/allergy: Year 2

Thank you for agreeing to participate in our study. Please fill out this questionnaire with the information about the first 2 years of your child's life and return it in the pre-paid envelope that has been supplied.

How to complete the questionnaire: Please tick the appropriate box	
Example: Person completing questionnaire (tick box please):	

Mother ☑ Father □ Other □

Name of Child: ..... Bar Code Sticker

Date of Birth: .....

Person completing questionnaire (tick box please):

Mother □ Father □ Other □

Date questionnaire completed: day \_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_
(please fill in today's date)

## 1. In the last year, has your child had an **<u>ITCHY</u>** skin condition - by *itchy* we mean scratching or rubbing the skin)?

## Yes No

### IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'NO' PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 2

IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'YES' PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THE SHADED BOX BELOW:

1b.	Was this ITCHY skin condition coming and going for at least six months?		
1c.	Has your child had this ITCHY skin condition in the last week?	No	
		Yes	
		No	
1d.	How old was your child when this skin condition began?	months old	
1e.	Has this skin condition ever affected the skin creases in the past –		
by ski	n creases we mean fronts of elbows, behind the knees, front of	Yes	
ankle	s, around the neck or around the eyes?	No	
2.	Between 12 and 24months, has your child suffered from a <u>dry skin</u> in	Yes	
gener	al?	No	
gener	al?	No	
gener 3.	al? Between 12 and 24months, has your child suffered from any of the	No Eczema	
3.			
3.	Between 12 and 24months, has your child suffered from any of the	Eczema	
3. follow	Between 12 and 24months, has your child suffered from any of the ing skin complaints: (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY).	Eczema Facial spots Nappy rash	
3. follow 4.	Between 12 and 24months, has your child suffered from any of the	Eczema Facial spots Nappy rash g in Yes	

#### IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'NO' PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 12

## IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'YES' PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THE SHADED BOX BELOW:

4a. How old was your child when he/she first began to whe	eeze? months
5. In the second year, has your child had wheezing or wh	nistling in the chest Yes
during or soon after a cold or flu?	No
6. How many attacks of wheezing has your child had between	
24months?	1 to 3
	4 to 12
	More than 12
7. Do these attacks cause him/her to be short of breath?	
	Yes, always
	Most of the time
	Occasionally
	No, never
8. Which of these two descriptions fits best your child's whee	ze? (TICK ONE ONLY)
My child has only short attacks of wheeze, for example with con- he/she does not normally wheeze	olds. In between these attacks,
My child wheezes always or a lot of the time. With colds he/sh wheeze	ne has attacks with more severe
9. Between 12 and 24months, how often, on average,	never woken with wheezing
has your child's sleep been disturbed due to wheezing?	less than one night per week
	one or more nights per week

10. Between 12 and 24months, did any of the following things cause wheezing in	n your child?
Feeding; playing; exercise?	Yes
	No
	Don't know
	Yes
laughing, crying or excitement?	No
	Don't know
	Yes
Contact with pets or other animals?	No
Contact with pers of other animals?	Don't know
Food or drinks?	Yes
	No
	Don't know
11. Looking back between 12 and 24months, do you think that your child had	Yes
asthma?	No
	Vee 🗌
12. Does your child usually have a cough with colds?	Yes
	No
13. Does your child have a cough even without having a cold?	Yes, always
	Yes, always
	Yes, always
Ye	Yes, always
	Yes, always es, sometimes No, never Yes
Ye	Yes, always
Yet 14. Do you think that your child coughs more than other children?	Yes, always es, sometimes No, never Yes No
Ye	Yes, always es, sometimes No, never Yes No

16. Between 12 and 24months, did the following things cause coughing in your child?

	Yes	
Feeding, playing or exercise?	No	
	Don't know	
loughing, cruing or excitoment?	Yes	
laughing, crying or excitement?	No	
	Don't know	
	Yes	
contact with pets or other animals?	No	
	Don't know	
(a a d an deista O	Yes	
food or drinks?	No	
	Don't know	
17. How often did your child see the GP for coughing or wheezing	Never	
between 12 and 24months?	Once	
	2-3 times	
	4-6 times	
	7 or more times	
18. Between 12 and 24months, has wheezing or asthma resulted in your child	d:	
being referred to a consultant in beapital	Yes	
being referred to a consultant in hospital	No	
being admitted to hospital	Yes	
	No	
	Yes	
attending the casualty (A and E) department	No	
attending (or calling) the GP in an emergency	Yes	
allending (or calling) the GF in all effetgency	No	

19. Did your child take any of the following drugs between 12 and 24mo	nths? No
Salbutamol, Ventolin, Bricanyl or other blue inhaler	Don't know
Dubricant Elizatida. Desetida en ethen husur inhalar	
Pulmicort, Flixotide, Becotide or other brown inhaler	163
	No
	Don't know
	Yes
Steroid tablets (prednisolone) for asthma attacks	No
	Don't know
20. Between 12 and 24months, did your child suffer	Never
from rattly breathing (rattles)?	Only with a cold
Sometime	es even without a cold
	Almost always
21. In the accord year, how many times has your shild	Never
21. In the second year, how many times has your child had a cold or flu?	1-3 times
	4-6 times
	7-10 times
	More than 10 times
	Less than 1 week
22. How long does a cold usually last in your child?	1 to 2 weeks
	2 to 4 weeks
	More than 4 weeks
23. Between 12 and 24months, has your child had a problem with sneez	zing, Yes
or a runny, or blocked nose when he/she did NOT have a cold or the flu	? No
24. Between 12 and 24months, how much did this nose problem	Not at all
interfere with your child's feeding, playing or other activities?	A little
	A moderate amount
	A lot
2 year follow up questionnaire SKI/	Version6.0/01Jul12

SKI/Version6.0/01Jul12

### Yes No

## IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'NO' PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 26

# IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'YES' PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THE SHADED BOX BELOW:

05		Only with a cold	
25.a.	If yes, has he/she snored:	Sometimes even without a cold	
		Almost always	
		Not of all	
25.b	Did the snoring disturb your child's sleep?	Not at all	
		A little	
		A moderate amount	
		A lot	
		No, never	
	tween 12 and 24months, has your child had any	ear Yes, once	
infectio	ons?	Yes, more than once	
27. Ha	as your child ever suffered from any of the following	ng conditions?	
		No, never	
	pne	eumonia? Yes, once	
		Yes, more than once	
		No, never	
	whooping co	Yes, once	
		Yes, more than once	
	h se se s		
	brond	hiolitis? No, never	
		Yes, once	
		Yes, more than once	
		,	
		No, never	
		croup? Yes, once	
		Yes, more than once	
2 year	follow up questionnaire	SKI/Version6.0/01Jul12	

28. Does your child attend day care, childminder, nursery school or	Yes	
play school?	No	
29. Was your child breastfed?	Yes	
	No	
If yes, how long:	n a month	
	-3 months	
4-	-6 months	
more than	6 months	
30. Between 12 and 24 months, did your child posit or vomit?	Not at all	
	A little	
	A lot	
	L	<b>u</b>

31. Do you think your child has a reaction to any food items?	Yes	
	No	

IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'NO' PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 32

IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED 'YES' PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THE SHADED BOX BELOW:

31a. Does your child have a reaction to any of these foods?	Peanuts	
(PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)	Cows milk	
	Egg	
If you have ticked 'other', please describe the	Gluten (eg wheat, oats)	
type of food that causes the reaction:	Fruit	
	Other (please describe)	
31b. What type of reaction does the food cause? (PLEASE	Breathing problems	
TICK ALL THAT APPLY)	Vomit	
	Diarrhea	
If you have ticked 'other', please describe the	Stomach pain	
type of reaction:	Rashes	
	Irritability	
	Other (please describe)	
		4

2 year follow up questionnaire

31c.Has your child been treated by a doctor for allergies to	Peanuts	
any of these foods? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)	Cows milk	
If you have ticked 'other', please describe the	Egg	
type of food allergy that has been treated:	Gluten (eg wheat, oats)	
	Fruit	
	Other (please describe)	
32. Does your child have brothers and sisters who have the	e same Yes	
mother and father as him/her?	No	
If yes.	, how many? (please fill in number)	
If yes, how many have: -		
Asthma c	or wheezing? (please fill in number)	
	Hay fever? (please fill in number)	
	Eczema? (please fill in number)	
33. How many children under 16 live in your household?		
(PLEASE FILL IN NUMBE	ER)	
	10	
34. How many adults over 16 usually live in your household		
(PLEASE FILL IN NUMBE	ER)	
35. How many rooms are there in your house, not counting		
kitchens, bathrooms and toilets? (PLEASE FILL IN NUMBE	R)	
36. At what age did the child's mother finish full-time educa	tion?	
(PLEASE FILL IN AGE)		
37. Which fuel is mainly used for cooking in your home?	<b>e</b> t - 1	<b></b> ]
	Electricity	
	Gas	
	Other fuel	
2 year follow up questionnaire	SKI/Version6.0/01Jul12	

38. How do you heat your home? (PLEASE	
TICK AS MANY AS APPLY)	Electric central heatir
	Gas central heatir
	Central heating with other fuel, e.g.
	Heaters in roon
	Coal or wood fi

Yes

No

39. Is there visible damp within the house?	Vee	
	Yes	
	No	
If there is visible damp, which rooms is it in? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)	Kitchen	
	Bathroom	
(	Child's bedroom	
	Other living areas	
40. What type of flooring does your child have in his/her bedroom?		
	Carpet	
	Laminate	
	Laminate with rug	
	Other hard flooring	
	Other	
41 Is your child exposed to animals?		

41. IS your child exposed to animals:
(By exposed we mean do they come into close
contact with any animals on a regular basis)

If yes, which of the following animals?

	Cat	
(PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY) If your child is exposed to other animals that are not on the list, please write which kind of animals in the space below:	Dog Bird Fish Rat Gerbil Rabbit Hamster Guinea pig Sheep Pigs Cows Horses	
42. Does the child's mother smoke cigarettes?	Yes No	
If yes, how many per day?	1 to 10 11 to 20 More than 20	
43. Do any other household members smoke cigarettes?	Yes No	
If yes, how many per day (total cigarettes smoked by household members other than mother)?	1 to 10 11 to 20 More than 20	
44. How would you best describe the location of your house? (PLEASE TICK THE ONE THAT BEST APPLIES) In a street with very dens In a street with moderate traff In a quiet street w		
45. Did you have any problems understanding this questionnaire?	Yes	

No

Please write any comments you have about your child's health or about the questionnaire in the space below:

2 year follow up questionnaire

Thenk you for completing the questionneire. It will east you pething to return it if you use the pro-

Thank you for completing the questionnaire. It will cost you nothing to return it if you use the prepaid envelope provided.

For any queries please do not hesitate to contact us: Ms Liz Lance, Dr Kaninika Basu; Contact: 01273 696955, ext 2404, 2353 Liz.Lance@bsuh.nhs.uk, k.basu@bsms.ac.uk

1	Filaggrin	gene defects a	are associated	with eczema,	wheeze and	nasal disease	during
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#### 2 infancy: prospective study

- 3 K Basu, MD<sup>1,2</sup>, S K Inglis, PhD<sup>3</sup>, S A Bremner, PhD<sup>4</sup> R Ramsay<sup>5</sup>, A Abd, MBChB, MSc<sup>2</sup>, H
- 4 Rabe, MD PhD<sup>2,5</sup>, E Strange, BMBS<sup>2</sup>, Veronica Phillips, PhD<sup>6</sup>, P Seddon, FRCPCH<sup>2,5</sup>, R
- 5 Tavendale, PhD<sup>7</sup>, A Memon, DPhil<sup>4</sup>, C N A Palmer, PhD<sup>7</sup>, K Fidler, PhD<sup>2,5</sup>, S
- 6 Mukhopadhyay, PhD<sup>2,5</sup>
- 7
- 8 <sup>1</sup> Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK; <sup>2</sup> Academic
- 9 Department of Paediatrics, Royal Alexandra Children's Hospital, Brighton and Sussex
- 10 Medical School, Brighton, UK; <sup>3</sup>Tayside Clinical Trials Unit, University of Dundee, UK;
- <sup>4</sup>Department of Primary Care and Public Health, Brighton and Sussex Medical School,
- 12 Brighton, UK; <sup>5</sup>Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust, Brighton, UK;
- <sup>13</sup> <sup>6</sup>Medical Library, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK <sup>7</sup>Biomedical Research Institute,
- 14 Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, University of Dundee, UK.
- 15
- 16 **Corresponding author:**
- 17 Dr Kaninika Basu, MD
- 18 Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK
- 19 Email: basukaninika@gmail.com
- 20 Declaration of financial interest: None
- 21 None of the authors disclose any conflict of interest statement.
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 20
- 27
- 28 Methods

The GO-CHILD study is a longitudinal study of a birth-cohort of 2312 infants born to
mothers recruited from antenatal clinics in 8 different National Health Service (NHS) trusts
in England and Scotland, between March 2009 and July 2015. The quality control procedures
followed 'Good Clinical Practice' guidelines<sup>1</sup>. The study is reported in accordance with the
STROBE checklist. <sup>2</sup> The study was approved by the Tayside Committee on Medical
Research and Ethics.

At all the sites, an information leaflet about the study was given to all expecting mothers at their 12-week scan appointment and at any other antenatal visit from 12 weeks gestation onwards. Informed written consent was obtained prior to recruitment. The children were followed-up until the age of 2 years. All neonates born at term were eligible for inclusion in the study; and infants with any perinatal insult such as perinatal asphyxia, significant respiratory difficulty, or congenital anomalies were excluded.

42 We estimated the required sample size based on the findings reported in a letter in Nature Genetics published a few years before we designed this study<sup>3</sup>. This study showed that a 43 44 small sample size of the first publication and a large number of studies were independent predictors of discrepancies identified on subsequent meta-analyses of genetic association 45 46 studies. The authors noted statistically significant discrepancies in 5 of 7 cases in which the 47 first publications had a sample size of less than 150, compared with 3 of 29 when the sample 48 size of the first study or studies was more than 150. We allowed for a relatively high level of 49 attrition and aimed for an antenatal cohort size exceeding n=2000, aiming to achieve a 50 sample size over 150 for all the analyses.

51

52

<sup>35</sup> 

53 Detailed study design is described in online figure 1. The antenatal questionnaire collected 54 information on family history of atopic conditions, environmental exposure to the child and 55 parental smoking. The children were followed up for symptoms related to atopy, at the ages 56 of 6, 12 and 24 months by postal questionnaires. These questionnaires were used to collect 57 comprehensive information on respiratory, nasal and dermatological outcomes, precipitating 58 environmental factors such as exposure to smoking and animals, and the effects of these 59 conditions in relation to daily activities. These questions related to dry skin, eczema, wheeze, 60 upper respiratory conditions and food allergies, and how these symptoms affected the child's 61 life, including any visits to primary or secondary care and the prescribing of medication. For 62 simplicity and greater accuracy through recall, only yes/no responses for any of the three 63 options (yes, no, don't know) were used for analysis. The questionnaires were developed based on the Leicestershire questionnaire<sup>4</sup> and were modified to make them relevant for 64 younger children and also for the general population and not targeted towards children with 65 66 asthma or wheeze.

67

'Wheeze' was defined as 'breathing that makes a high-pitched whistling or squeaking sound 68 69 from the chest, not the throat' and 'rhinitis' was defined as ' a problem with sneezing, or a 70 runny, or blocked nose when he/she did NOT have a cold or the flu '. 'Dry and itchy skin' was the parental report of generally dry and itchy skin but not including affected skin creases, 71 72 'respiratory impairment' was defined as any respiratory symptom affecting day-to-day life 73 such as shortness of breath, disturbed sleep, dry nocturnal cough, and the nasal symptoms 74 affecting day-to-day life comprised either or all of decreased daily activity due to rhinitis, 75 snoring and sleep disturbance due to nasal symptoms.

76

77 Cord blood samples were collected at the time of delivery for genotyping. In absence of cord 78 blood, a sample of saliva was collected in the postnatal period. Expecting mothers were 79 invited through posters and leaflets to join the study at the time of their antenatal visits. Cord 80 blood samples were collected at the time of delivery for genotyping. If this was unsuccessful, a sample of saliva (Oragene Neonatal Saliva Collection Kit, DNA Genotek, Ottawa, Canada 81 82 K2G5W6) was collected in the postnatal period. The sample was collected by the researchers 83 either at home or in the hospital, or posted to the researchers after collection at home by the 84 family. The cord blood samples were stored at -80°C at the individual sites and later 85 transported in batches to the Biomedical Research Institute, Dundee, for genotyping. The 86 saliva was obtained from the infant using the Oragene Neonatal saliva sample collection kit 87 (DNA Genotek, 29 Camelot Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2G5W6). The sample was 88 collected by the researchers either at home or in the hospital, or by the mother at home and 89 posted to the researchers. All the genetic analyses are anonymised.

90

Genotyping for FLG R501X and 2282del4 was performed as described in our earlier
publication<sup>5</sup>. AA refers to the wild- type FLG genotype for R501X, 2282del4, S3247X and
R2447X mutations, Aa refers to heterozygous genotype for either of R501X, 2282del4,
S3247X and R2447X, and aa refers to homozygous genotype for either of R501X, 2282del4,
S3247X or R2447X. The homozygous, heterozygous and compound heterozygous genotypes
were considered together as Aa/aa.

97

Data analyses were conducted using the IBM SPSS Statistics 146 software, Version 23 (IBM
Corp., Armonk, and New York, USA), Stata version 15.1 (College Station, TX: StataCorp
LLC) and Instat for Macintosh programmes. The chi-square test was used to compare the
effects of the mutations on the atopic outcomes such as eczema, wheeze, rhinitis and dry or

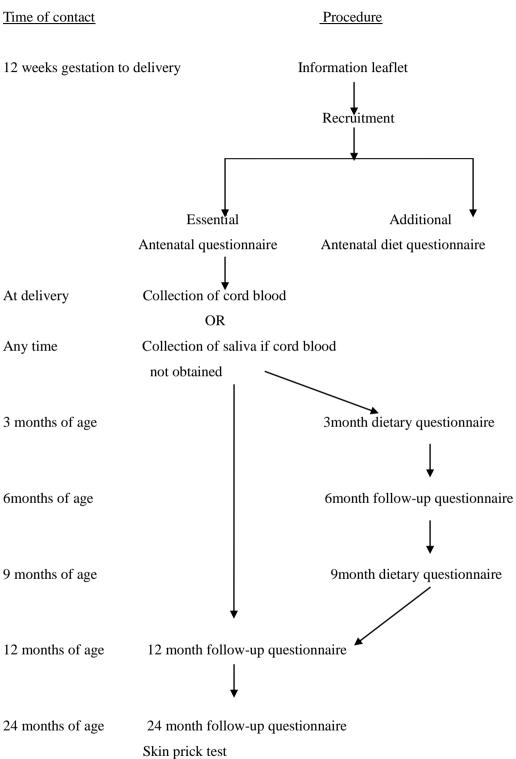
102	itchy skin. Significance was assessed at $P < 0.05$ . We have fitted log-binomial models to
103	report relative risks and report estimates with 95% CIs; and we have additionally fitted log-
104	binomial models by generalised estimating equations with an unstructured correlation matrix
105	(to account for the lack of independence between repeated measurements, accepting that
106	there are insufficient repeated measurements to estimate an autoregressive correlation
107	structure). We report the results of the repeated measurements analysis in Table 5.
108	We also performed binary logistic regression for the 4 atopic outcomes individually at each
109	time point separately and subsequently log-binomial regressions for each outcome to obtain
110	estimates of relative risk.
111	
112	
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	Compton JG, DiGiovanna JJ, Fleckman P, Lewis–Jones S, Arseculeratne G, Sergeant A,

- 126 McLean WH. Common loss of function variants of the epidermal barrier protein filaggrin are
- 127 a major predisposing factor for atopic dermatitis. Nature Genetics 2006; 38(4):441–446.

128

129

#### Figure 1: Study design



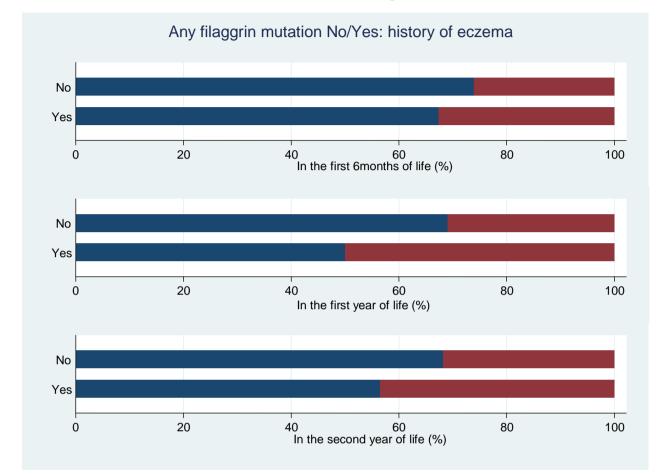
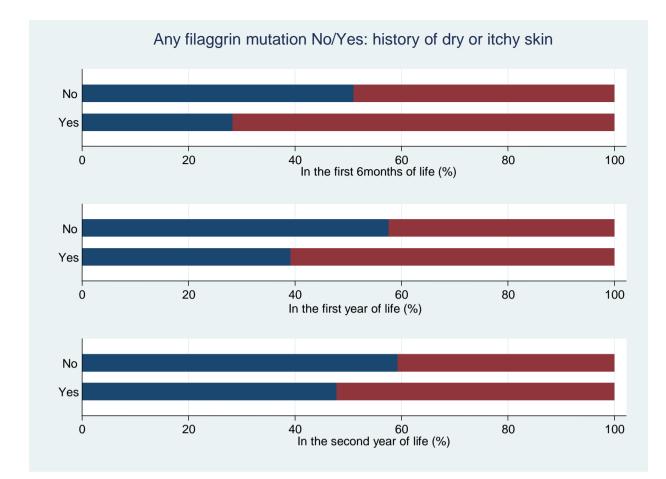


Figure 2: Incidence (%) of atopy-related clinical outcomes during the first 2 years of life in children where 6-month, 12-month and 24-month follow-up data are available (n=331)

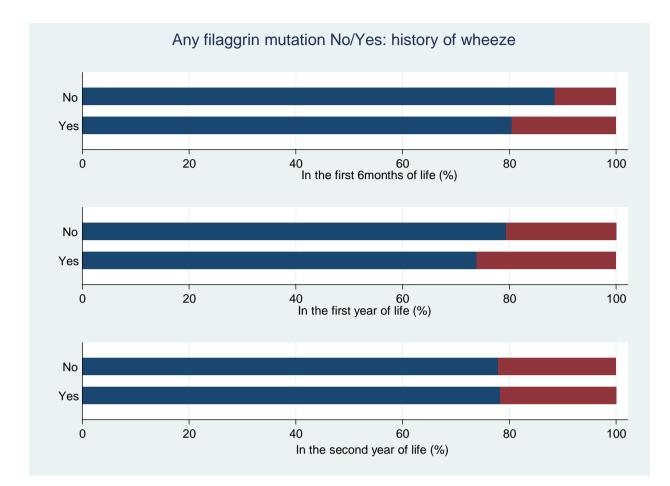
KEY:

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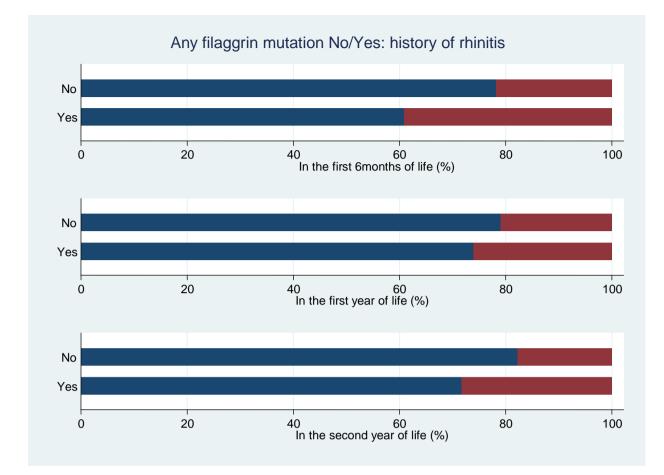
#### KEY:

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#### KEY:

Blue bar: No

# Filaggrin gene defects are associated with eczema, wheeze and nasal disease during infancy: prospective study

K Basu, MD<sup>1,2</sup>, S K Inglis, PhD<sup>3</sup>, S A Bremner, PhD<sup>4</sup> R Ramsay<sup>5</sup>, A Abd, MBChB, MSc<sup>2</sup>, H Rabe, MD PhD<sup>2,5</sup>, E Strange, BMBS<sup>2</sup>, Veronica Phillips, PhD<sup>6</sup>, P Seddon, FRCPCH<sup>2,5</sup>, R Tavendale, PhD<sup>7</sup>, A Memon, DPhil<sup>4</sup>, C N A Palmer, PhD<sup>7</sup>, K Fidler, PhD<sup>2,5</sup>, S Mukhopadhyay, PhD<sup>2,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK; <sup>2</sup> Academic Department of Paediatrics, Royal Alexandra Children's Hospital, Brighton and Sussex Medical School, Brighton, UK; <sup>3</sup>Tayside Clinical Trials Unit, University of Dundee, UK; <sup>4</sup>Department of Primary Care and Public Health, Brighton and Sussex Medical School, Brighton, UK; <sup>5</sup>Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust, Brighton, UK; <sup>6</sup>Medical Library, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK; <sup>7</sup>Biomedical Research Institute, Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, University of Dundee, UK.

#### **Corresponding author:**

Dr Kaninika Basu, MD

Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK

Email: basukaninika@gmail.com

#### Declaration of financial interest: None

None of the authors disclose any conflict of interest statement.

FLG mutation	AA: 1263 (88%)
	Aa/aa: 168 (12%)
Exposure to animals <sup>1</sup>	311 (13%)
Exposure to smoke	92 (4%)
Family history of asthma	1143 (49%)
Family history of eczema	975 (42%)
Family history of rhinitis	1134 (49%)
Ethnicity (n=1489)	Caucasian: 1387 (93%)
	(including mixed Caucasian 18) (1.2%)
	Asian: 26 (1.7%)
	Black: 16 (1.1%)
	Other: 11 (0.7%)

## Table1a. Characteristics of the GO-CHILD antenatal cohort (n=2312)

Clinical outcomes	During first 6 months (n=910*)	During first year (n=1176*)	During second year (n=962*)
Eczema	257 (28%)	372 (32%)	311 (32%)
Dry or itchy skin <sup>1</sup>	480 (53%)	559 (47%)	439 (46%)
Wheeze	123 (13%)	268 (23%)	206 (21%)
Respiratory impairment <sup>2</sup>	96 (10%)	242 (21%)	188 (19%)
Rhinitis <sup>3</sup>	236 (26%)	263 (22%)	195 (20%)
Nasal symptoms affecting day-to- day life <sup>4</sup>	521 (57%)	545 (46%)	435 (45%)
Parental report of asthma	Not applicable	56 (5%)	62 (6%)

Table 1b. Number (%) of parent reported skin, respiratory and nasal symptoms

\*Number of returned questionnaires

<sup>1</sup>Dry or itchy skin is parental report of generally dry or itchy skin but not including affected skin creases

<sup>2</sup>Respiratory impairment is any respiratory symptom affecting day-to-day life such as shortness of breath, disturbed sleep, dry nocturnal cough

<sup>3</sup> A problem with sneezing, or a runny, or blocked nose when he/she did not have a cold or the flu

<sup>4</sup>Nasal symptoms affecting day-to-day life is either or all of decreased daily activity due to rhinitis, snoring and sleep disturbance due to nasal symptoms

Table 2. Associations between FLG genotype (co-dominant and mutant variants) and eczema, dry or itchy skin, wheeze and rhinitis during the first 6 months of life (n=677\*)

	Filaggrin	AA	Aa/aa	Total	Adjusted Relative
					Risk**
					(95% CI)
Eczema	No	448	44	492	1.82
					(1.39, 2.39)
	Yes	150	35	185	
	Total	598	79	677	
Dry or	No	304	22	326	†2.71
itchy skin	Yes	294	57	351	(1.61, 4.55)
	Total	598	79	677	
Wheeze	No	525	63	588	1.63
	Yes	73	16	89	(1.00, 2.65)
	Total	598	79	677	
Rhinitis	No	449	50	499	1.46
	Yes	149	29	178	(1.06, 2.01)
	Total	598	79	677	

#### KEY:

- † Adjusted odds ratio as log-binomial model non-convergent
- \*Number of participants with FLG genotyping and returned questionnaires at 6 month time-point
- \*\* Adjusted for exposure to day care and animals
- aa: Homozygous R501X or 2282del4 genotype or compound heterozygous genotype
- Aa: Heterozygous genotype for either R501X or 2282del4
- AA: Wild- type/ wild- type FLG genotype for R501X and 2282del4 mutation

Table 3. Associations between FLG genotype (co-dominant and mutant variants) and eczema, dry or itchy skin, wheeze and rhinitis during the first year of life (n=809\*)

	Filaggrin	AA	Aa/aa	Total	Adjusted relative risk**
					(95% CI)
Eczema	No	507	46	553	1.80
					(1.39, 2.32)
	Yes	207	49	256	
	Total	714	95	809	
Dry or itchy skin	No	399	30	429	†2.28
iteny skin	Yes	315	65	380	(1.32, 3.92)
	Total	714	95	809	
Wheeze	No	552	66	618	1.45
	Yes	162	29	191	(0.98, 2.13)
	Total	714	95	809	
Rhinitis	No	560	70	630	1.48
	Yes	154	25	179	(0.99, 2.22)
	Total	714	95	809	

#### KEY:

† Adjusted odds ratio as log-binomial model non-convergent

\*Number of participants with FLG genotyping and returned questionnaires at 12 month time-point

\*\* Adjusted for exposure to day care and animals

aa: Homozygous R501X or 2282del4 genotype or compound heterozygous genotype

Aa: Heterozygous genotype for either R501X or 2282del4

AA: Wild- type/ wild- type FLG genotype for R501X and 2282del4 mutation

Table 4. Associations between FLG genotype (co-dominant and mutant variants) and eczema, dry or itchy skin, wheeze and rhinitis during the second year of life (n=664\*)

	Filaggrin	AA	Aa/aa	Total	Adjusted relative risk**
					(95% CI)
Eczema	No	409	46	455	1.40
					(1.00, 1.97)
	Yes	171	38	209	
		500	0.4		
	Total	580	84	664	
Dry or	No	332	32	364	†1.83
itchy skin	Yes	248	52	300	(1.02, 3.28)
	Total	580	84	664	
	Total		84		
Wheeze	No	460	66	526	0.84
	Yes	120	18	138	(0.47, 1.51)
	Total	580	84	664	
Rhinitis	No	468	60	528	1.38
	Yes	112	24	136	(0.84, 2.25)
	Total	580	84	664	

#### KEY:

<sup>†</sup> Adjusted odds ratio as log-binomial model non-convergent

\*Number of participants with FLG genotyping and returned questionnaires at 24 month time-point

\*\* Adjusted for exposure to day care and animals

aa: Homozygous R501X or 2282del4 genotype or compound heterozygous genotype

Aa: Heterozygous genotype for either R501X or 2282del4

AA: Wild- type/ wild- type FLG genotype for R501X and 2282del4 mutation

Table 5. Associations between FLG genotype (co-dominant and mutant variants) and eczema, dry and itchy skin, wheeze and rhinitis across 6, 12 and 24 months of life (n=677)

Outcome	Adjusted relative risk**	95% CI
Eczema	1.70	(1.38, 2.11)
Dry or itchy skin (n=559)	†2.02	(1.25, 3.26)
Wheeze	1.29	(0.92, 1.81)
Rhinitis	1.42	(1.11, 1.83)

† Adjusted odds ratio as log-binomial model non-convergent

\*\* adjusted for exposure to day care and animals

aa: Homozygous R501X or 2282del4 genotype or compound heterozygous genotype

Aa: Heterozygous genotype for either R501X or 2282del4

AA: Wild- type/ wild- type FLG genotype for R501X and 2282del4 mutation