

# Severe asthma more prevalent than thought, related to pronounced nasal symptoms

November 29 2010

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People with multi-symptom asthma more often have night-time awakenings due to asthma-symptoms, a sign of severe asthma. Researchers writing in BioMed Central's open access journal *Respiratory Research* have shown that asthma with multiple symptoms is more highly prevalent than previously suggested, comprising 20- 25% of all asthmatics.

Investigators from the University of Gothenburg have performed a large-scale epidemiological survey in West Sweden, comprising of a random sample of 30,000 individuals and a response rate of 62%. The authors have previously shown that the prevalence of asthma is high, at approximately 8.5%, but stable over the last two decades. In this study they found that the prevalence of severe asthma is as high as 2%. Lead researcher Jan Lötvall said, "Individuals reporting multiple asthma symptoms are likely to have a more severe form of asthma, which has been shown to increase the risk of asthma attacks, increases health care utilization and negatively influence quality of life".

The report further shows that the risk of having asthma with multiple symptoms is substantially increased in those reporting symptoms from the nose, including blocked nose and runny nose. Specifically, the investigators show that signs of chronic rhinosinusitis, which has been defined as having at least two symptoms of nasal blockage, runny nose, lack of smell and/or pain from sinuses over at least 12 weeks, further increase the risk of severe asthma. This is the first study based on an epidemiological cohort showing a close relationship between severe

nasal symptoms and [severe asthma](#).

According to Lötval, "Our study strongly supports the concept that nasal disease and asthma often are closely related, and argues that doctors should consider whether asthma patients with symptoms from the nose have severe [asthma](#), possibly requiring more intense intervention".

**More information:** Multi-symptom asthma is closely related to nasal blockage, rhinorrhea and symptoms of chronic rhinosinusitis - evidence from the West Sweden Asthma Study, Jan Lotvall, Linda Ekerljung and Bo Lundback, *Respiratory Research* 2010, 11:163.

[doi:10.1186/1465-9921-11-163](https://doi.org/10.1186/1465-9921-11-163)

Provided by BioMed Central

Citation: Severe asthma more prevalent than thought, related to pronounced nasal symptoms (2010, November 29) retrieved 2 May 2024 from

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