

Nocturnal GERD tied to non-infectious rhinitis

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(HealthDay)—Nocturnal gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) appears to be a risk factor for non-infectious rhinitis (NIR), according to a study published online March 24 in *Allergy*.

Linus Schiöler, Ph.D., from the University of Gothenburg in Sweden, and colleagues analyzed data from 5,417 subjects participating in a multicenter longitudinal cohort. Participants completed a questionnaire in 1999 to 2001 and again in 2010 to 2012. NIR was characterized as having [nasal obstruction](#), secretion, and/or sneezing in the absence of the [common cold](#).

The researchers found that, over the 10-year study period, 19.1 percent of participants developed NIR. More NIR was seen in 2010 for participants reporting nocturnal gastroesophageal reflux in both 1999 and 2010 (2.8 versus 1.2 percent; P body mass index, tobacco smoke and

asthma. There was an increased risk of developing NIR (P

"GERD should therefore be considered in patients with rhinitis of known and unknown origin," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract](#)
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