

Increasing BMI causally linked to asthma, not hay fever

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(HealthDay)—There is a causal relationship between increasing body



mass index (BMI) and asthma and decreased lung function, according to a study published online July 4 in *Allergy*.

Tea Skaaby, Ph.D., from the Center for Health in Denmark, and colleagues examined the causal effect of BMI on asthma, <u>hay fever</u>, and <u>allergic sensitization</u>. Data were included for 490,497 and 162,124 participants in observational and genetic analyses, respectively. Using 26 BMI-associated single nucleotide polymorphisms, the authors created a genetic risk score (GRS).

The researchers found that per BMI-increasing allele there was a significantly correlation for GRS with asthma (odds ratio, 1.009; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.004 to 1.013), but not with hay fever (odds ratio, 0.998; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.994 to 1.002) or with allergic sensitization (odds ratio, 0.999; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.986 to 1.012). There was a significant correlation for GRS with decrease in forced expiratory volume in one second ($\beta = -0.0012$; 95 percent confidence interval, -0.0019 to -0.0006) and in forced vital capacity ($\beta = -0.0022$; 95 percent confidence interval, -0.0031 to -0.0014) per BMI-increasing allele.

"The results support the conclusion that increasing BMI is causally related to higher prevalence of asthma and decreased <u>lung function</u>, but not with hay fever or biomarkers of allergy," the authors write.

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More information: <u>Abstract</u> <u>Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)</u>

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