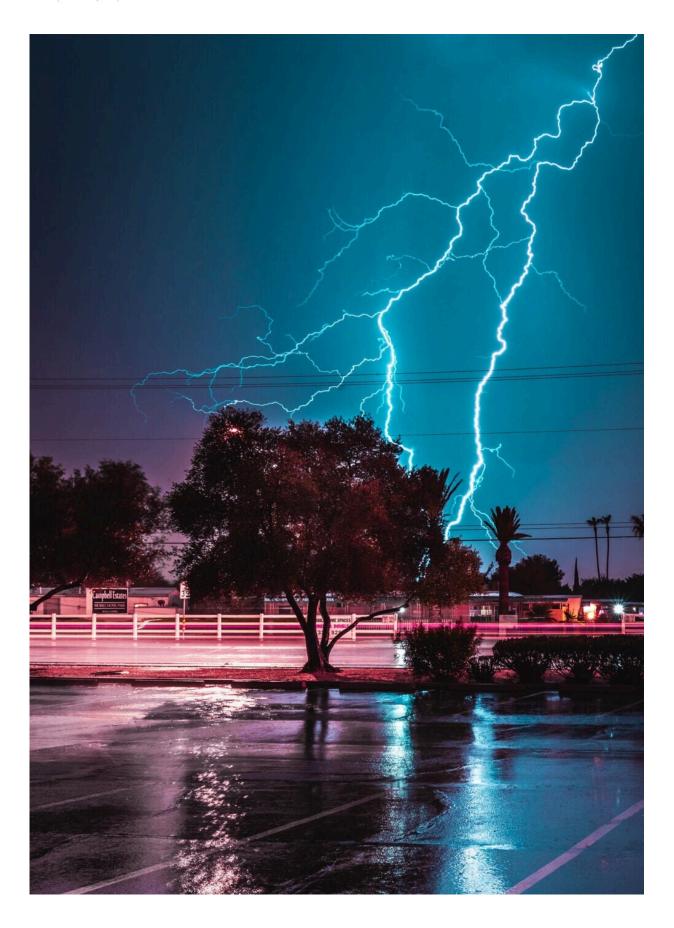


Bad weather creates perfect storm for asthma sufferers

June 28 2022, by Robert H. Shmerling







While rainstorms improve conditions for those with allergies or asthma, a new study finds that thunderstorms can aggravate symptoms. Credit: Michael D./Unsplash

It's an old line: "Everyone complains about the weather but no one is doing anything about it."

But if you're a person with bad allergies or asthma, stormy weather can be more than an annoyance; it can be a serious threat to your health. "Thunderstorm asthma" was first reported in the 1980s in England and Australia, and cases continue to crop up. Just after severe thunderstorms passed through Melbourne, Australia, in 2016, more than 9,000 people sought urgent medical care for asthma during one notable event. Medical facilities were overwhelmed and at least eight people died. That's unusual, but if you do have asthma—or seasonal allergies, as it turns out—understanding this trigger can help you stay well.

What is thunderstorm asthma?

The term describes an attack of asthma that starts or worsens after a thunderstorm. It can occur in anyone with asthma, but it most often affects people with seasonal allergic rhinitis, which many people know as hay fever or allergies. Heralded by a runny nose, sneezing, and itchy eyes, seasonal allergies are often worst in the spring, summer, or early fall.

Rain tends to lower pollen counts by cleansing the air, and many people find that <u>rainy weather</u> tends to reduce asthma symptoms triggered by allergies. But thunderstorms can make asthma worse because of a unique



sequence of events:

- Cold downdrafts concentrate air particles, such as pollen and mold
- These <u>air particles</u> are swept up into clouds where humidity is high
- In the clouds, wind, humidity, and lightning break up the particles to a size that can readily enter the nose, sinuses, and lungs
- Wind gusts concentrate these <u>small particles</u> so large amounts can be inhaled.

What raises risk for experiencing thunderstorm asthma?

According to a new study in the *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, a whopping 144 out of 228 people with seasonal allergies reported experiencing thunderstorm asthma—that's 65%. And many of the asthma attacks set off by thunderstorms weren't mild. Nearly half of people who had an attack sought emergency hospital treatment.

Among people with <u>seasonal allergies</u>, risk factors for experiencing thunderstorm asthma include having

- poorly controlled asthma symptoms (assessed by a standard asthma questionnaire)
- a low score on a rapid exhalation test (a common breathing test for asthma)
- higher levels of a certain antibody (ryegrass pollen-specific IgE)
- higher numbers of certain blood cells (eosinophils, which tend to increase when people have allergic conditions)
- higher levels of exhaled <u>nitric oxide</u> (one measure of lung



inflammation among people with asthma).

Not everyone with these risk factors will develop thunderstorm asthma. And even among those who do, asthma attacks won't necessarily occur with every storm. But it may be useful to know if you're among those at risk, especially if you live in an area where thunderstorms are common.

The bottom line

Thunderstorm <u>asthma</u> may seem like more of a curiosity than a serious threat to public health. But when it affects a large population area, emergency rooms can become overwhelmed, as happened during the 2016 Melbourne event. A better understanding of when these events are expected could lead to advanced warning systems, enhanced emergency room preparedness, and even preventive treatment.

More information: Jo A. Douglass et al, Thunderstorm asthma in seasonal allergic rhinitis: The TAISAR study, *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology* (2021). DOI: 10.1016/j.jaci.2021.10.028

This story is published courtesy of the Harvard Gazette, Harvard University's official newspaper. For additional university news, visit Harvard.edu.

Provided by Harvard University

Citation: Bad weather creates perfect storm for asthma sufferers (2022, June 28) retrieved 26 April 2024 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-06-bad-weather-storm-asthma.html

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