Increased Incidence of Asthma after Previous Infantile RSV Bronchiolitis Infection

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The purpose of this study is to determine if infants not diagnosed with RSV. RSV presents in infants with mild to severe respiratory illness. The findings indicate that health care providers need to reduce risk of asthma related complications, hospitalizations, and possibly death. The introduction discusses the role of RSV bronchiolitis and asthma. The literature review includes studies on the relationship between RSV and asthma, such as a cohort study of two cohorts with 800 subjects and a case-control study of two cohorts with 800 subjects. The discussion highlights the findings of previous studies, such as the increased risk for asthma after RSV bronchiolitis infection. The applicability to clinical practice suggests that RSV bronchiolitis is a piece of the asthma risk factor puzzle, and indicates that health care providers need education regarding increased risk of atopy. The references include studies on the relationship between RSV and asthma, such as the increased risk for asthma after RSV bronchiolitis infection. The acknowledgments mention the support of the North Dakota Physician Assistant Program and the University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences.