

MEETING ABSTRACT

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# Environmental and occupational respiratory diseases – 1044. Prevalence of recurrent wheezing in infants in a poor urban city in South Brazil

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## Background

To identify the prevalence of recurrent wheezing in infants in the city of Uruguaiiana, RS, Brazil.

## Methods

This is a cross-sectional study, part of the EISL (International Study of Wheezing in Infant). The parents or legal guardians of the infant aged 1-15 months attending health centers for immunization were interviewed and administered the EISL questionnaire, a standardized and validated instrument consisting of questions on demographic characteristics, wheezing, respiratory infections and risk factors during the period between January 2008 and July 2010.

## Results

Sampled infants (n=1061) had a mean age of 13.09 months with a prevalence of wheezing during their first year of life of 28.56%. 10.37% had 3-6 episodes. They lived in a poor area of the city, with low maternal education level (60.13% had  $\geq 8$  years of formal education) with an income < 500 US\$ (99.81%). The exposure to prenatal maternal smoking was 9.61%, with 12.63% of maternal smoking and 34.31% of household smoking. The infant borned by caesarean section were 26.30% and a mean of breastfeeding of 3-4 months. Maternal history of asthma and rhinitis were 5.02% and 27.50% respectively.

## Conclusions

The prevalence of wheezing among infants living in a poor area of Uruguaiiana is high. It is necessary to identify

if the risk factors of wheezing in this low socio-economic level population differ from environmental stimuli found in developed countries.

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