

## Natural History of Wheezing in a cohort of children of Havana, Cuba. “HINASIC”

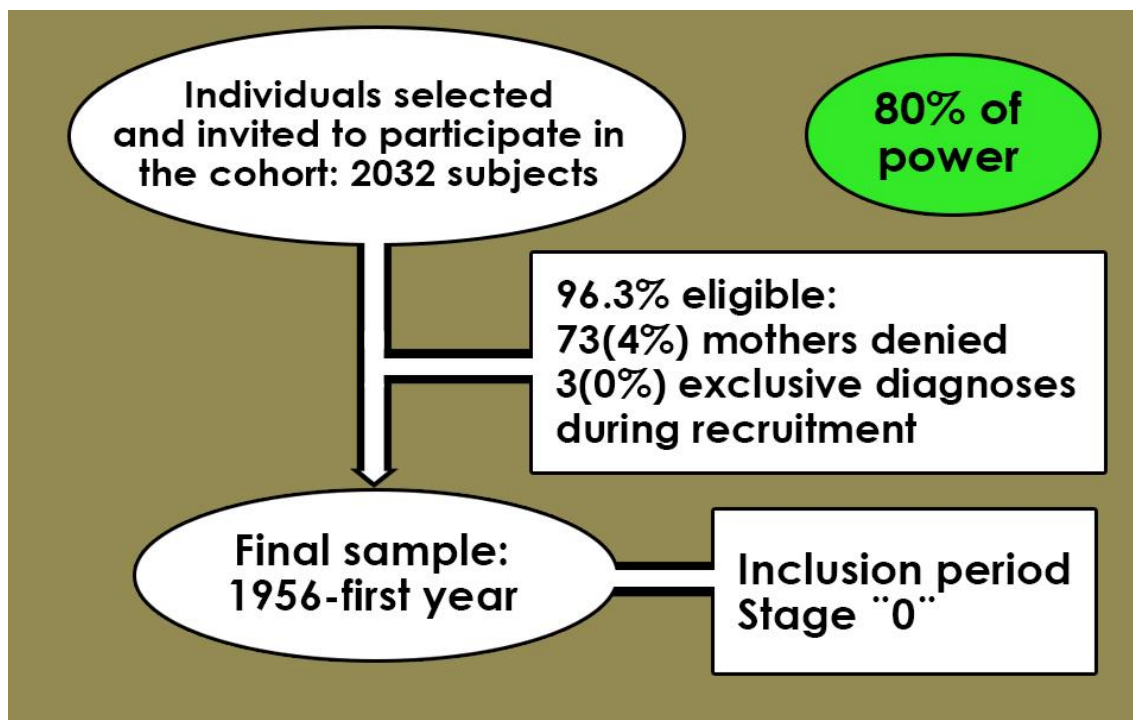
### Informative Report. # 2 - Wheezing / Dry cough

The National Institute of Hygiene Epidemiology and Microbiology of Cuba, in collaboration with the University of Nottingham, UK, has lead the study of a cohort of children from birth in order to identify the incidence, characteristics and risk or protective factors associated to wheezing in preschool.

The first results are presented in this report.

### PARTICIPANT POPULATION 2010-2011

#### Recruitment diagram

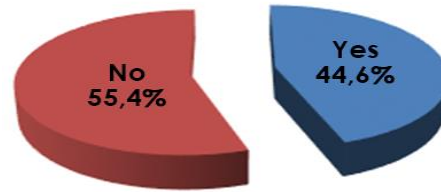


During the period 2010-2011 was requested the agreement of parents or guardians of selected children representative of Havana, Cuba, to participate in the HINASIC study. ISAAC questionnaire was applied, with the addition of questions by interest of the researchers and were carry out laboratory tests (stool, total IgE, eosinophil full count and complete blood count with differential).

**Results (year 2010-2011)**

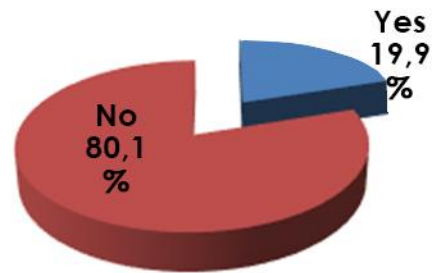
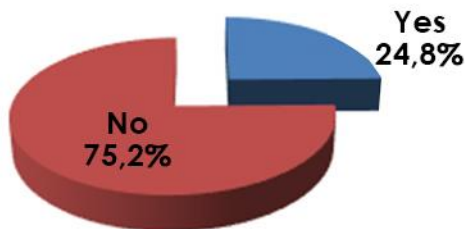
**Global prevalence of wheezing (n= 1956)**

45% of infants have had wheezing in the first year of life of which 25% have had an occasional wheezing and 20% recurrent wheezing.

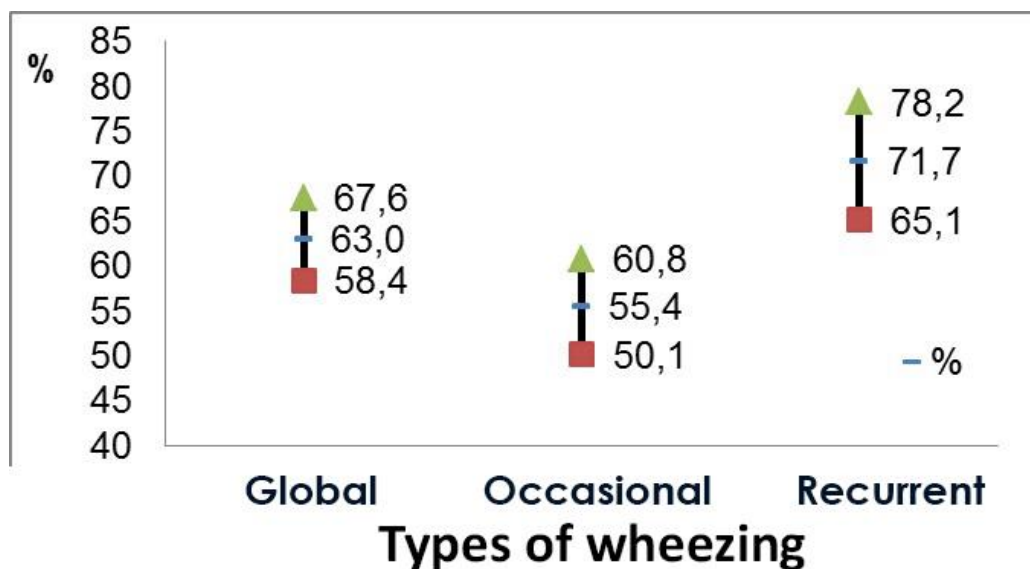


**Occasional wheezing (less than 3 episodes).**

**Recurrent wheezing (3 or more episodes).**

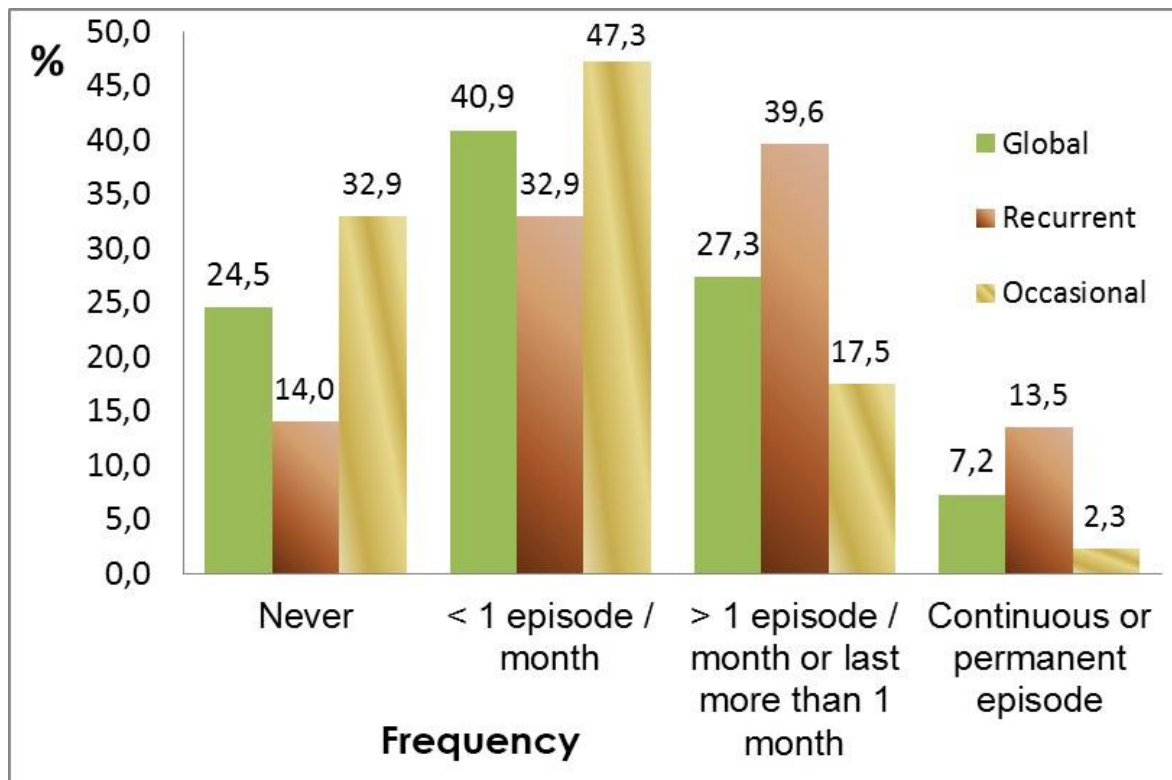


**History of dry cough at night according to wheezing classification. HINASIC, 2010-2011.**



Dry cough at night was present in 63% of wheezing infants. The symptoms of dry cough are present with greater magnitude in infants with recurrent wheezing (71.7%).

**Waking at night by episodes of wheezing according to the frequency and classification of wheezing. HINASIC, 2010-2011.**



Waking at night according to episodes of wheezing with a frequency of less than one episode per month or never occurs in 65.4% of infants with wheezing. 53.1% of infants with recurrent wheezing referred awakening at night by episode of wheezing in more than once a month or more than one month duration or continuously.

### **Conclusion**

Wheezing is a health problem in Havana. About half of infants in the cohort presented wheezing in their first year of life and a fifth of them of recurrent wheezing.

Wheezing is characterized by a dry cough at night and the absence or low frequency of episodes of wheezing causing awakening at night. Infants with recurrent wheezing have a higher frequency of awakening at night because of episode that can be continuous or permanent.

**How to cite in Vancouver style**

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