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Association between antibiotic treatment during pregnancy and infancy and the development of allergic diseases

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Abstract

Background: Allergies are a serious public health issue, and prevalences are rising worldwide. The role of antibiotics in the development of allergies has repeatedly been discussed, as results remain inconsistent. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between pre- and post-natal antibiotic exposure and subsequent development of allergies (atopic dermatitis, food allergy, asthma, atopic sensitization and allergic rhinitis).

Methods: A total of 1080 children who participated in a European birth cohort study (PASTURE) were included in this analysis. Data on antibiotic exposure during pregnancy and/or first year of life and allergic diseases were collected by questionnaires

Abbreviations: aOR, Adjusted odds ratio; CI, Confidence interval; ISCED, International Standard Classification of Education; OR, Odds ratio; PASTURE, Protection against Allergy-Study in Rural Environments; SCORAD, Scoring atopic dermatitis.

*The members of the PASTURE study group are listed in Appendix 1.

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from pregnancy up to 6 years of age and analysed by performing logistic regressions. To take into account reverse causation, we included models, where children with diagnosis or symptoms of the respective disease in the first year of life were excluded.

Results: Antibiotic exposure in utero was significantly and positively associated with atopic dermatitis and food allergy. The strongest effect was on diseases with onset within the first year of life (for atopic dermatitis: aOR 1.66, 95% CI 1.11-2.48 and for food allergy: aOR 3.01, 95% CI 1.22-7.47). Antibiotics in the first year of life were positively associated with atopic dermatitis up to 4 years (aOR 2.73, 95% CI 1.66-4.49) and also suggested a dose-response relationship. A tendency was observed with asthma between 3 and 6 years (aOR 1.65, 95% CI 0.95-2.86).

Conclusions: Our findings show positive associations between exposure to antibiotics and allergies, mainly atopic dermatitis and food allergy within the first year of life, after prenatal exposure, and atopic dermatitis and asthma after post-natal exposure to antibiotics in children born in rural settings.

KEYWORDS

allergy, antibiotics, asthma, atopic dermatitis, children, food allergy

1 | INTRODUCTION

A rise in the prevalence of allergic diseases has been observed worldwide over the last decades. Primary prevention remains a challenge, as the reasons for the development of allergies are still incompletely understood.[1]

A trend for an increased antibiotic use paralleling the epidemics of asthma has been observed.[2] Therefore, a potential role of antibiotics in the development of allergic diseases has been discussed.

Three biological mechanisms were suggested that support the link between antibiotics and allergy. Firstly, antibiotics change the course of infection, which may cause the immune system to shift towards an allergic pathway.[2] Secondly, experimental studies showed that certain types of antibiotics suppress mediators of the Th1 response, which might lead to a deviation towards the Th2 response and therefore promote the development of allergy.[3] Lastly, animal studies have shown that perinatal exposure to vancomycin impacts the gut microbiome, which subsequently increases the susceptibility to asthma.[4]

However, in spite of numerous studies on this subject, the results remain inconsistent.

It has been discussed that such analysis is very susceptible to confounding, as well as reverse causation.[2,5,6]

Data from the PASTURE birth cohort, prospectively collected, allow us to study the relationship between prenatal and post-natal exposures and the development of allergic diseases.[7] Here, the objective was to study the relationship between antibiotic use during pregnancy or the first year of life and the development of allergic diseases.

Key Message

Depending on the timing of antibiotic exposure, different risks of allergic diseases were shown. During the first year of life, a strong dose-response effect with the number of antibiotic courses was observed on atopic dermatitis. Antibiotics have a relevant impact on the development of allergies. Therefore, an appropriate prescription of antibiotics is all the more important.

2 | METHODS

2.1 | Study design and population

The PASTURE study is a prospective birth cohort including children living in rural areas of five European countries (Austria, Finland, France, Germany and Switzerland). The design of this cohort has been described in detail elsewhere.[7] Overall, 1133 children were included in this study. Questionnaires were based on previous studies.[8-10] They were administered in interviews or self-administered to the mothers. Children with data available on antibiotic exposure in utero (n = 1080) or in the first year of life (n = 1019) were included in these analyses.

2.2 | Definitions

Data on antibiotic exposure during pregnancy ("ever use of antibiotics") were obtained from questionnaires which were administered in the third trimester of pregnancy and when the child was 2 months

TABLE 1 Patient characteristics and prevalence of atopy and allergic diseases in relation to antibiotic exposure in utero or first year of life

	Overall study population		Antibiotics during pregnancy					Antibiotics in 1st year of life				
			No (n = 792)		Yes (n = 288)			No (n = 600)		Yes (n = 419)		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	*P*-value[a]	N	%	N	%	*P*-value[a]
Farmer												
Yes	530	46.8	373	47.1	135	46.9	0.949	285	47.5	197	47.0	0.879
No	603	53.2	419	52.9	153	53.1		315	52.5	222	53.0	
Sex												
Female	530	48.6	389	49.1	130	46.3	0.411	310	51.7	188	45.0	0.036
Male	560	51.4	403	50.9	151	53.7		290	48.3	230	55.0	
Parental history of atopic disease												
Yes	595	54.1	405	51.7	165	57.9	0.074	327	54.7	223	53.6	0.735
No	504	45.9	378	48.3	120	42.1		271	54.3	193	46.4	
Siblings												
0	413	36.5	298	37.6	94	32.6	0.280	239	39.8	128	30.5	0.006
1-2	604	53.3	411	51.9	163	56.6		300	50.0	245	58.5	
3-4	98	8.6	72	9.1	24	8.3		48	8.0	42	10.0	
5+	18	1.6	11	1.4	7	2.4		13	2.2	4	1.0	
Maternal education												
Low	202	17.8	142	17.9	47	16.3	0.022	101	16.8	69	16.5	<0.001
Mid	487	43.0	357	45.1	108	37.5		289	48.2	152	36.3	
High	444	39.2	293	37.0	133	46.2		210	35.0	198	47.3	
Caesarean section												
Yes	192	17.7	136	17.3	54	19.4	0.422	119	20.0	60	14.5	0.024
No	890	82.3	651	82.7	224	80.6		477	80.0	355	85.5	
Pets (cats and dogs) in the 1st year of life												
Yes	598	57.2	436	57.1	152	57.1	0.983	356	59.3	229	54.8	0.149
No	447	42.8	328	42.9	114	42.9		244	40.7	189	45.2	
Pets (cats and dogs) during pregnancy												
Yes	663	58.6	462	58.3	162	56.4	0.579	355	59.2	234	56.0	0.311
No	469	41.4	330	41.7	125	43.6		245	40.8	184	44.0	
Breastfeeding												
Never	100	9.6	71	9.3	29	10.9	0.493	42	7.0	57	13.6	<0.001
>0-2 mo	170	16.3	122	16.0	48	18.0		76	12.7	87	20.8	
3-6 mo	289	27.7	202	26.5	78	29.3		158	26.4	122	29.2	
7-9 mo	221	21.2	169	22.1	51	19.2		139	23.2	76	18.2	
10+ mo	264	25.3	199	26.1	60	22.6		184	30.7	76	18.2	
Maternal smoking during pregnancy												
Yes	158	13.9	89	11.2	61	21.2	<0.001	71	11.8	62	14.8	0.167
No	975	86.1	703	88.8	227	78.8		529	88.2	357	85.2	
Centre												
Austria	220	19.4	174	22.0	40	13.9	<0.001	122	20.3	76	18.1	<0.001
Switzerland	242	21.4	189	23.9	43	14.9		173	28.8	46	11.0	
France	203	17.9	123	15.5	71	24.7		45	7.5	130	31.0	
Germany	254	22.4	198	25.0	47	16.3		172	28.7	53	12.6	
Finland	214	18.9	108	13.6	87	30.2		88	14.7	114	27.2	

(Continues)

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	Overall study population		Antibiotics during pregnancy					Antibiotics in 1st year of life				
			No (n = 792)		Yes (n = 288)			No (n = 600)		Yes (n = 419)		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	*P*-value[a]	N	%	N	%	*P*-value[a]
Prevalence of allergic diseases												
Atopic dermatitis up to 6 y												
Yes	288	32.7	192	29.8	89	39.9	0.005	121	23.9	154	44.6	<0.001
No	593	67.3	452	70.2	134	60.1		385	76.1	191	55.4	
Food allergy up to 6 y												
Yes	80	9.2	49	7.7	29	13.2	0.016	38	7.5	37	11.0	0.081
No	788	90.8	585	92.3	191	86.8		468	92.5	299	89.0	
Asthma between 3 and 6 y												
Yes	79	8.9	55	8.5	23	10.3	0.417	38	7.4	35	10.6	0.106
No	804	91.1	591	91.5	200	89.7		477	92.6	296	89.4	
Any sensitization at 1 y (cut-off: 0.35 kU/L)												
Yes	264	28.1	187	27.7	73	29.6	0.589	137	26.3	115	30.2	0.199
No	675	71.9	487	72.3	174	70.4		384	73.7	266	69.8	
Any sensitization at 6 y (cut-off: 0.35 kU/L)												
Yes	401	53.8	283	53.5	111	55.0	0.724	221	53.5	167	54.6	0.777
No	344	46.2	246	46.5	91	45.0		192	46.5	139	45.4	
Allergic rhinitis at 6 y												
Yes	60	6.4	40	5.9	18	7.5	0.392	38	7.1	21	5.8	0.453
No	873	93.6	637	94.1	223	92.5		497	92.9	339	94.2	

[a]Based on the chi-square test.

old. Information on antibiotic exposure during the first year of life including information on indication (bronchitis/pneumonia vs other) was obtained from the 2-month ("ever use of antibiotics") and 12-month ("use of antibiotics since last visit") questionnaires. Data on allergic symptoms and doctor diagnosis of allergic diseases were obtained from questionnaires at the age of 12, 18 and 24 months and then yearly up to 6 years of age.

Atopic dermatitis was defined as reported doctor diagnosis up to 6 years of age and/or diagnosis made during the medical examination at 1 year of age (all these children had a positive SCORAD score [>0]). We also used the point prevalence of atopic dermatitis, defined as a doctor diagnosis at 12, 18 and 24 months and then yearly up to 6 years.

Food allergy was defined as doctor diagnosis up to 6 years of age, with point prevalences reported in the questionnaires at 12, 18 and 24 months and then yearly up to 6 years, except at 4 years.

Asthma was defined as doctor diagnosis or at least two doctor-diagnosed episodes of obstructive bronchitis in the last 12 months in the year 4, 5 or 6 questionnaires, independently of diagnosis reported in the first 3 years.

Allergic rhinitis was defined as doctor diagnosis or presence of symptoms (itchy, runny or blocked nose, without a cold and associated with red itchy eyes) between years 5 and 6, reported in the 6-year questionnaire.

Atopic sensitization at the age of 1, 4.5 and 6 years was defined as positive specific IgE antibodies (cut-off 0.35 and 0.7 kU/L) against seasonal allergens (alder, birch, hazel, grass, rye, mugwort, Alternaria), perennial allergens (*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *Dermatophagoides farinae*, cat, horse, dog) and food allergens (hen's egg, cow's milk, peanut, hazelnut, carrot, plantain, wheat).

Data on potential confounders were obtained from the questionnaires in the third trimester of pregnancy and when the child was 2 and 12 months old. Parental history of allergies was defined as self-reported asthma, allergic rhinitis and/or atopic dermatitis. According to the UNESCO International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011, we defined a low education level as ISCED levels 0 and 1, a mid-level as ISCED level 2 and a high level of education as ISCED levels 3-8.

Presence of infections was recorded in weekly diaries, in particular occurrence of rhinitis (common cold or runny nose), fever (at least 38.5°C), otitis, pneumonia, cough or wheeze for at least 2 of the last 7 days, in a given week between weeks 8 and 53 of life.[11]

2.3 | Statistical analysis

Data analysis was conducted by using IBM SPSS Statistics version 23 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Differences in patient characteristics between exposed and unexposed were analysed by using Pearson's chi-square test and expressed as *P*-values. Logistic regressions were used to investigate the association between exposure to antibiotics

TABLE 2 Association between prenatal exposure to antibiotics and doctor diagnosis of atopic dermatitis and food allergy at different time points up to 6 y of age

	Atopic dermatitis					Food allergy				
	Model 1: crude			Model 2: adjusted[a]		Model 1: crude			Model 2: adjusted[a]	
	n/N	OR	95% CI	aOR	95% CI	n/N	OR	95% CI	aOR	95% CI
Diagnosis in the first year of life	148					24				
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: yes	52/260	1.72	1.19-2.50	1.66	1.11-2.48	13/265	3.53	1.56-7.98	3.01	1.22-7.47
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: no, reference	96/757	1.00		1.00		11/764	1.00		1.00	
Diagnosis between 1 and 1.5 y	79					32				
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: yes	24/243	1.35	0.82-2.23	1.26	0.73-2.18	10/246	1.38	0.64-2.95	Na[c]	Na[c]
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: no, reference	55/732	1.00		1.00		22/738	1.00		1.00	
Diagnosis between 1.5 and 2 y	74					24				
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: yes	23/250	1.37	0.82-2.29	1.26	0.73-2.19	9/252	1.80	0.78-4.17	2.19	0.89-5.40
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: no, reference	51/740	1.00		1.00		15/744	1.00		1.00	
Diagnosis between 2 and 3 y	71					21				
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: yes	27/248	1.87	1.13-3.09	1.54	0.90-2.63	9/248	2.22	0.93-5.34	2.28	0.89-5.83
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: no, reference	44/718	1.00		1.00		12/720	1.00		1.00	
Diagnosis between 3 and 4[b] y	61					15				
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: yes	21/248	1.59	0.92-2.76	1.43	0.80-2.56	8/244	3.39	1.21-9.44	3.45	1.13-10.49
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: no, reference	40/729	1.00		1.00		7/706	1.00		1.00	
Diagnosis between 4 and 5 y	45									
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: yes	17/245	1.81	0.97-3.36	1.42	0.74-2.75					
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: no, reference	28/706	1.00		1.00						
Diagnosis between 5 and 6 y	19					8				
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: yes	4/213	0.76	0.25-2.32	0.64	0.20-2.03	3/194	1.84	0.44-7.76	1.53	0.33-7.20
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: no, reference	15/611	1.00		1.00		5/590	1.00		1.00	
Diagnosis up to 6 y	281					78				
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: yes	89/223	1.56	1.14-2.15	1.19	0.69-2.05	29/220	1.81	1.11-2.95	1.80	1.05-3.07
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics: no, reference	192/644	1.00		1.00		49/634	1.00		1.00	

[a]Adjusted for farmer, centre, parental atopic status, gender, smoking during pregnancy, number of siblings, pets (dogs and cats) during pregnancy, caesarean section, maternal education.
[b]Diagnosis between 3 and 5 y for food allergy.
[c]Zero count for one of the centres.

during pregnancy and infancy and the development of allergic diseases and atopy. From these analyses, odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were reported. Two models were used to evaluate the association between antibiotic exposure and allergy. Model 1 shows the crude results, and model 2 was additionally adjusted for potential confounders. To consider reverse causation with post-natal exposure, we used a third model: From model 2, we additionally excluded children with the respective allergic disease in the first year of life with the exception of asthma where we excluded all cases with wheeze in the first year of life.

For this analysis, the statistical significance level was defined by a *P*-value <0.05.

2.4 | Ethical approval

The research protocol was approved by the local research ethics committees of each study centre. Moreover, written informed consent was obtained from the parents.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Patient characteristics

A total of 288 (26.7%) of the overall 1080 children, who were included in the analysis for prenatal antibiotics, were exposed in utero (Table 1). For post-natal exposure, we included 1019 children of whom 419 children (41.1%) received antibiotics in the first year of life. A total of 136 of these 419 children were also exposed in utero.

The percentage of smoking mothers was almost twice as high in the group who received antibiotics during pregnancy compared to mothers who were not exposed. Furthermore, a significant relationship between maternal education and antibiotic exposure was observed, with women in the higher educated group being exposed more frequently, whereas women with a mid-level of education received fewer antibiotics. Children who received antibiotics in the first year of life were less likely to be born by caesarean section, more likely to have siblings and tended to be breastfed during a shorter period of time compared to the unexposed group. No major difference regarding antibiotic use was observed between farmers and non-farmers.

Children exposed to prenatal antibiotics had a significantly higher cumulative prevalence of atopic dermatitis (39.9% vs 29.8%) and food allergy (13.2% vs 7.7%) in the first 6 years of life compared to non-exposed. For antibiotic intake in the first year of life, a significantly higher prevalence of atopic dermatitis up to 6 years of life (44.6% vs 23.9%) was observed.

3.2 | Prenatal antibiotics and allergic diseases and atopy

Associations between prenatal antibiotic exposure and doctor diagnosis of atopic dermatitis and food allergy according to time of onset are presented in Table 2. The analysis showed that children who were exposed to antibiotics in utero were significantly more likely to develop atopic dermatitis in the first year of life. A positive trend between exposure and atopic dermatitis was found for the later point prevalences up to 5 years. This analysis was further stratified for parental atopy, and no significant difference between the two groups could be seen (*P*-value for the interaction term = 0.67).

The association reached a positive statistical significance for the diagnosis of food allergy in the first year and between year 3 and 5.

We categorized the children into four subgroups in order to study the two diseases separately: children who were diagnosed with both food allergy and atopic dermatitis up to 5 years of age, children only suffering from atopic dermatitis, children only having food allergy and children without either allergic disease as reference. The risk of developing both was significantly higher after maternal intake of antibiotics during pregnancy, with a 2.6-fold increase (Table 3). We also found a positive trend for the development of only atopic dermatitis. However, no association was seen with only food allergy (small number of cases in this subgroup).

A significant increased risk of becoming sensitized to any allergen at the age of 4 years, especially to seasonal and food allergens, was observed after prenatal exposure (see Table S1), with a remaining positive tendency when using a higher cut-off (0.7 kU/L). No

TABLE 3 Association between prenatal exposure to antibiotics and doctor diagnosis of atopic dermatitis and/or food allergy up to the age of 5 y

	Sensitization at 4 y (Cut-off: 0.7 kU/L)			Prenatal antibiotics (Cases = 213)				
	Any allergen	Food allergens	Inhalant allergens	Model 1: crude			Model 2: adjusted[a]	
	%	%	%	n/N	OR	95% CI	aOR	95% CI
Atopic dermatitis and food allergy up to 5 y	58.8	41.2	47.1	18/40	2.90	1.51-5.56	2.63	1.29-5.39
Only atopic dermatitis up to 5 y	43.1	20.8	34.0	57/187	1.55	1.08-2.24	1.41	0.95-2.09
Only food allergy up to 5 y	56.3	37.5	31.3	5/22	1.04	0.38-2.88	1.05	0.36-3.08
No atopic dermatitis and no food allergy up to 5 y, reference	45.1	27.5	33.0	133/604	1.00		1.00	

[a]Adjusted for farmer, centre, parental atopic status, gender, smoking during pregnancy, number of siblings, pets (dogs and cats) during pregnancy, caesarean section, maternal education.

significant associations were found for sensitization at the age of 1 and 6 years (Table S2).

No association was found between exposure to antibiotics in utero and the prevalence of asthma (aOR 1.19, 95% CI 0.69-2.05) between years 3 and 6 or current allergic rhinitis (aOR 1.18, 95% CI 0.64-2.19) at 6 years of age.

3.3 | Antibiotics in the first year of life and allergic diseases & atopy

Antibiotics in the first year of life increased the risk of atopic dermatitis for the different time points up to the age of 4 years (Table 4). After exclusion of children with atopic dermatitis in the first year of life, we still observed a significant increased risk. Stratification for wheeze in the first year of life showed similar results between the two groups (*P*-value for the interaction term = 0.82). Additionally, adjusting for infections (cough, wheeze, rhinitis, otitis, fever, pneumonia) in the first year of life had no major impact on this association (data not shown). When we looked separately at the type of indication (bronchitis/pneumonia vs other indication), no major difference between the two groups was detected (see Table S3). A strong dose-response relationship was observed for the number of antibiotic courses (prescribed for pneumonia/bronchitis) on the cumulative prevalence of atopic dermatitis up to 4 years (Figure 1).

A borderline significant association was found for children with antibiotic intake in the first year of life and asthma between the age

TABLE 4 Association between exposure to antibiotics in the first year of life and doctor diagnosis of atopic dermatitis at different time points and asthma

	Model 1: crude			Model 2: adjusted[a]		Model 3: adjusted[a] and excluded[b]	
	n/N	OR	95% CI	aOR	95% CI	aOR	95% CI
Atopic dermatitis between 1 and 1.5 y	76						
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): yes	41/384	1.82	1.13-2.91	1.66	0.96-2.88	2.71	1.14-6.48
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): no, reference	35/567	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Atopic dermatitis between 1.5 and 2 y	70						
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): yes	39/394	1.91	1.17-3.13	1.99	1.14-3.50	2.30	1.06-5.00
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): no, reference	31/571	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Atopic dermatitis between 2 and 3 y	66						
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): yes	39/386	2.19	1.32-3.65	1.94	1.07-3.50	2.58	1.13-5.91
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): no, reference	27/554	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Atopic dermatitis between 3 and 4 y	57						
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): yes	39/387	3.40	1.91-6.04	2.68	1.40-5.12	4.11	1.69-10.03
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): no, reference	18/564	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Atopic dermatitis between 4 and 5 y	40						
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): yes	24/373	2.31	1.21-4.42	1.61	0.77-3.33	1.85	0.71-4.82
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): no, reference	16/554	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Atopic dermatitis between 5 and 6 y	17						
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): yes	8/309	1.44	0.55-3.77	0.95	0.31-2.88	1.28	0.40-4.03
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): no, reference	9/496	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Atopic dermatitis up to 6 y	275						
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): yes	154/345	2.57	1.91-3.44	1.91	1.36-2.67	2.65	1.69-4.16
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): no, reference	121/506	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Asthma between 3 and 6 y of age	73						
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): yes	35/331	1.48	0.92-2.40	1.65	0.95-2.86	1.33	0.63-2.83
Antibiotics because of other indication than bronchitis/pneumonia	18/220	0.96	0.54-1.69	1.03	0.55-1.91	0.96	0.43-2.13
Antibiotics because of bronchitis/pneumonia	12/89	1.68	0.85-3.30	1.85	0.86-3.99	1.32	0.34-5.15
Exposure to antibiotics (1st year): no, reference	38/515	1.00		1.00		1.00	

[a]Adjusted for farmer, centre, parental atopic status, gender, smoking during pregnancy, number of siblings, pets (dogs and cats) during pregnancy or first year of life, months of breastfeeding, caesarean section.

[b]Exclusion of children with atopic dermatitis in the 1st year of life for atopic dermatitis and exclusion of children with wheeze in the 1st year of life for asthma.

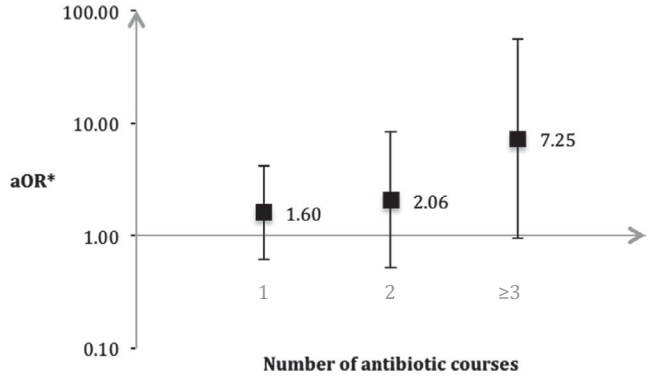

FIGURE 1 Association between atopic dermatitis up to 4 y and number of antibiotic courses (prescribed for pneumonia/bronchitis) in the first year of life. *Adjusted for farmer, centre, parental atopic status, gender, smoking during pregnancy, number of siblings, pets (dogs and cats) during pregnancy or first year of life, months of breastfeeding, caesarean section after exclusion of children with atopic dermatitis in the first year of life

of 3 and 6 years (Table 4). This risk was higher for antibiotics prescribed for bronchitis or pneumonia compared to other indications and also for an increasing number of antibiotic courses (*P*-value for trend = 0.028). The association weakened after additionally adjusting for infections (aOR 1.41, 95% CI 0.74-2.68).

With regard to antibiotic intake in the first year of life, we did not find a significantly increased risk for food allergy (aOR 1.33, 95% CI 0.76-2.33) up to 6 years, allergic rhinitis (aOR 0.58, 95% CI 0.31-1.10) or sensitization (aOR 1.04, 95% CI 0.73-1.47) at the age of 6.

In Table 5, we analysed four antibiotics' exposure categories: children exposed both in utero and in the first year, only exposed in utero or only in the first year and never exposed as reference. The highest risk of atopic dermatitis up to 6 years or asthma between 3 and 6 years was seen with a cumulative exposure to antibiotics in utero as well as in the first year of life.

4 | DISCUSSION

Our results show that exposure to prenatal antibiotics is positively associated with atopic dermatitis and food allergy in childhood with the strongest effect on disease developing in the first year of life. No associations were found between prenatal antibiotic exposure and asthma or allergic rhinitis.

A strong dose-response relationship with the number of antibiotic courses in the first year of life was observed on atopic dermatitis up to 4 years. Children who were exposed to three or more courses during the first year of life have been associated with a 7-fold increased risk to develop atopic dermatitis. A tendency of a positive association between antibiotic intake in the first year of life and asthma between 3 and 6 years was observed, but only with antibiotics prescribed for bronchitis or pneumonia. No significant associations were found between antibiotic exposure in the first year of life and food allergy, sensitization and allergic rhinitis.

TABLE 5 Association between exposure to antibiotics during pregnancy and first year of life and allergic diseases and atopy

Antibiotic exposure	Atopic dermatitis up to 6 y			Asthma between 3 and 6 y			Food allergy up to 6 y			Allergic rhinitis at 6 y			Any sensitization at 6 y (cut-off: 0.35 kU/L)		
		Model 2: adjusted[a]			Model 2: adjusted[a]			Model 2: adjusted[a]			Model 2: adjusted[a]			Model 2: adjusted[a]	
	n/N	aOR	95% CI	n/N	aOR	95% CI	n/N	aOR	95% CI	n/N	aOR	95% CI	n/N	aOR	95% CI
Yes															
Pregnancy and 1st year	53/111	2.49	1.44-4.30	12/109	2.32	0.96-5.60	14/110	1.42	0.59-3.37	6/121	0.47	0.16-1.40	62/105	1.01	0.58-1.77
Only pregnancy	29/102	1.23	0.73-2.09	9/102	1.36	0.59-3.11	13/101	2.39	1.08-5.26	11/108	1.55	0.69-3.46	45/88	0.97	0.58-1.61
Only 1st year	97/228	1.92	1.29-2.86	23/217	1.68	0.87-3.21	22/220	1.47	0.73-2.98	14/233	0.70	0.33-1.51	102/195	1.06	0.70-1.60
No (reference)	90/398	1.00		28/407	1.00		25/399	1.00		26/421	1.00		173/320	1.00	

[a]Adjusted for farmer, centre, parental atopic status, gender, smoking during pregnancy, number of siblings, pets (dogs and cats) during pregnancy, caesarean section, maternal education.

Similar to our results, several studies found significant positive associations between atopic dermatitis and antibiotic exposure in utero[12,13] or in the first year of life.[14-16] In contrast, the study by Bisgaard et al,[17] where in contrast to our study only children of mothers with history of asthma were included, did not see an increased risk for atopic dermatitis after maternal use of antibiotics in pregnancy. Dom et al,[13] who defined atopic dermatitis as parent-reported symptoms, did not find a relationship with antibiotics in the first year of life.

Most studies,[5,12,14,16,18-21] which have been carried out on antibiotic use during pregnancy and infancy, found an increased risk for asthma, whereas our results only provide evidence for a weak positive association after antibiotic use in the first year of life but not with prenatal exposure. Discrepancies in these findings might be explained by different outcome definitions. We used asthma diagnosis between 3 and 6 years, whereas other studies on prenatal antibiotics frequently used asthma diagnosis starting from birth. Moreover, most significant positive results for post-natal antibiotics tended to come from retrospective or database studies, which are susceptible to recall biases and confounding by indication, what we observed in our results.[5]

To our knowledge, only one study has so far analysed the association between prenatal antibiotics and food allergy.[22] In contrast to our results, they did not find a relationship between maternal antibiotics and food allergy, which might be explained as they only included a small number of children who were exposed and developed food allergy.

It is well known that atopic dermatitis and food allergy are closely related.[23,24] Here, we showed that prenatal exposure to antibiotics is strongly associated with an increased risk of developing both, atopic dermatitis and food allergy.

Major strengths of our study are the large study population and prospective design, which allow studying the timing of exposures with occurrence before the development of allergic diseases and taking into account major confounding factors.

One limitation of this study is that the study population was selected from rural areas of Europe, so the results might not be representative for urban areas as well as non-European countries. Another limitation is the small case numbers for some of the models (especially for food allergy). Even though reverse causation is unlikely in the analysis of prenatal antibiotics, it is a major concern when looking at post-natal exposure to antibiotics. We carefully tried to take this into account by using a third model, where we excluded children who already had been diagnosed or had symptoms of the respective disease in the first year of life. Even though it helps to reduce reverse causation, this effect can still not completely be excluded. We observed a strong positive association between exposure to post-natal antibiotics for other indications than bronchitis/pneumonia and atopic dermatitis, which further provided evidence that not the whole effect can be due to reverse causation. The results found for asthma may be explained by confounding by indication as the only real association was found for respiratory tract infections.

Apart from allergic rhinitis, we only included doctor-diagnosed cases in our study. This might result in an underestimation of the prevalence of the respective allergic disease (with the exception of food allergy) but reduces detection bias. Moreover, this misclassification of the outcome is most likely independent of the exposure (non-differential misclassification) and might lead to an underestimation of the OR Regarding food allergy, the prevalence might be overestimated, as an oral food challenge should be carried out to make an appropriate diagnosis. A dilution effect would be induced by an overestimation of the prevalence and would shift the OR towards 1 (no effect). Furthermore, we do not expect misclassification of the exposures here.

Maternal infections during pregnancy like chorioamnionitis have been associated with an increased risk of childhood asthma.[12,25,26] It was suggested that the association between prenatal exposure to antibiotics and asthma is caused by other mechanisms like a heritable predisposition to infections rather than representing a causal link.[20] Our results support this statement as adjusting for infections in the first year of life did weaken the association between post-natal exposure and asthma. However, the positive association between antibiotic exposure in the first year of life and atopic dermatitis remained significant independent of infections in the first year.

The mechanism underlying the suggested increased risk for allergies due to antibiotic exposures remains unclear. One potential mechanism might be the influence of antibiotic treatment on microbiota, as several studies have found an association between gut microbiota composition and allergic disease.[27,28] Furthermore, Yassour et al[30] found that antibiotic treatment in early life reduces microbial diversity at 3 years.

In summary, our results show positive associations between exposure to antibiotics and allergic diseases, mainly with atopic dermatitis and food allergy in the first year of life after prenatal exposure, and atopic dermatitis and asthma after post-natal exposure to antibiotics in children born in rural settings. Keeping this and the increasing microbial resistance in mind, appropriate prescription of antibiotics is all the more important.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

RF, ESH, EVM, AK, JP, JCD, JR, RL and CR designed the study and were responsible for the acquisition of data. SM, RL and CR designed this subproject. SM and CR were involved in the analysis and interpretation of data. SM drafted the article. All authors revised the manuscript critically for important intellectual content and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

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APPENDIX 1

THE PASTURE STUDY GROUP

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