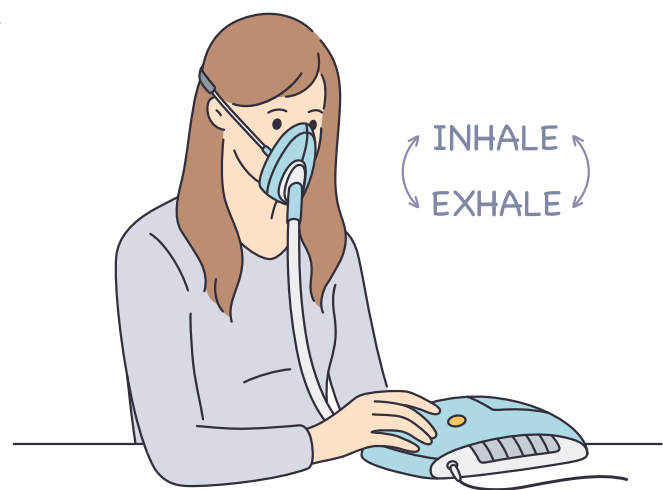


A cross-sectional analysis of medical conditions and environmental factors associated with exhaled fraction of nitric oxide (FeNO) in women and children from the ISA birth cohort, Costa Rica.

Exhaled fraction of nitric oxide (FeNO) is a marker of airway inflammation. Using data from the 'Infants and Environmental Health' cohort study, we evaluated whether medical conditions and environmental exposures were associated with elevated FeNO.



- Both women and children frequently had elevated FeNO levels (20 out of 100 women, and 13 out of 100 children).
- Children and women with rhinitis and women with wheezing symptoms were found to have elevated FeNO levels.



In addition, children and women with contact with smoke from household waste burning and with para-occupational contact to pesticides had slightly elevated FeNO levels.



These results suggest environmental factors may contribute to airway inflammation in rural communities.



For more information: www.isa.una.ac.cr



Reference: Werthmann,D. Van Wendel de Joode,B. Cuffney,M. Reich,B. Soto-Martinez,M. Corrales-Vargas,A. Palomo-Cordero,L. Penaloza-Casta, J. Hoppin, J.(2023). A cross-sectional analysis of medical conditions and environmental factors associated with fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) in women and children from the ISA birth cohort, Costa Rica.

The research reported in this publication was supported by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences of the National Institutes of Health under Grant Number R24ES028526.