



children



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Sleep-Disordered Breathing and Allergy in Children: Current Research Insights and Future Directions

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Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

Sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) is a significant health problem worldwide. Among children, the prevalence of habitual snoring is 10% to 12%, while the prevalence of OSA is 1% to 3%. SDB encompasses a range of abnormal conditions with manifestations that range from simple snoring to potentially serious diseases, including OSA.

Sneezing, itching, a runny nose, and nasal congestion characterize allergic rhinitis. Atopy is considered a risk factor for habitual snoring. Furthermore, children with allergies have a higher risk for SDB or OSAS than non-allergic children. However, the severity of allergic rhinitis is significantly associated with the severity of OSAS. Additionally, allergic rhinitis, habitual snoring, and poor asthma control are important risk factors for SDB. Therefore, atopic children should receive additional attention for snoring and other features of OSAS.

The medical literature supports a proactive role for allergists in diagnosing and managing SDB. Although several studies have investigated the coexistence of OSA and inhalant allergy in standard clinical practice, the correlation has not been sufficiently clarified and investigated.



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