

Prenatal PPI, H2 blocker use linked to asthma risk in child

January 12 2018



(HealthDay)—Prenatal, maternal, acid-suppressive drug use is associated

with an increased risk of childhood asthma, according to a review published online Jan. 11 in *Pediatrics*.

Tianwen Lai, M.D., Ph.D., from Zhejiang University in China, and colleagues conducted a systematic literature review to identify eight population-based studies that assessed acid-suppressive drug use during pregnancy and the risk of childhood asthma in offspring.

In pooled analysis, the researchers found that acid-suppressive drug use in pregnancy was associated with an increased risk of asthma in childhood (relative risk, 1.45). Among [proton pump inhibitor](#) users, the overall risk of asthma in childhood increased (relative risk, 1.34). Similarly, the risk increased in histamine-2 receptor antagonist users (relative risk, 1.57).

"The evidence suggests that prenatal, maternal, acid-suppressive drug use is associated with an increased risk of [childhood asthma](#)," the authors write. "This information may help clinicians and parents to use caution when deciding whether to take acid-suppressing drugs during [pregnancy](#) because of the risk of asthma in offspring."

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Citation: Prenatal PPI, H2 blocker use linked to asthma risk in child (2018, January 12) retrieved 23 March 2023 from

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