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Cockroach Allergy and Urban Asthma

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## ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1 2	Editorial
3	Cockroach Allergy and Urban Asthma
4 5 6 7	Peyton A. Eggleston, MD Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
8 9	Key Words: Asthma, Allergy, Cockroach, Environmental Control
10	The article in this month's Journal by Rabito and colleagues (1) provides evidence that cockroach
11	extermination can be accomplished in urban homes and that cockroach numbers can be reduced for a
12	year. This finding is not new (2,3), but they also show that disease control in asthmatic children living in
13	these homes is improved – and this is new. They emphasize that placing insecticidal baits in the home is
14	statistically more effective than letting families pursue their own pest control; but the difference was
15	surprisingly small and I would emphasize that both strategies led to a striking and prolonged reduction in
16	cockroach infestation. Their most important finding is that this single intervention was associated with a
17	statistically significant improvement in asthma morbidity. A post hoc analysis suggested that children
18	who were sensitized to cockroach drove most of these changes.
19	These findings are both scientifically and practically important. Scientifically, the data strengthen the
20	argument that indoor allergen exposure is causally related to asthma morbidity. In 1964 Austin Bradford
21	Hill, an epidemiologist who had helped prove that cigarette smoking had serious health effects, proposed
22	a set of criteria to prove than an association of an environmental exposure to disease is a causal
23	relationship (4). Allergy to indoor environmental allergens has fulfilled many of these requirements.
24	What has been missing (or unconvincing) is what Bradford Hill called "Experiment" – reducing exposure
25	to an environmental stress reduces disease, or in our specific case, reducing exposure to indoor allergens
26	reduces asthma morbidity. This is a critical gap that has made environmental control a low priority in the
27	clinical setting: since medication provides an effective control of asthma morbidity - who needs to add
28	another complex questionably effective treatment?

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