ARTICLE

Allergic Disease and Atopic Sensitization in Children in Relation to Measles Vaccination and Measles Infection

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OBJECTIVE. Our aim was to investigate the role of measles vaccination and measles infection in the development of allergic disease and atopic sensitization.

METHODS. A total of 14 893 children were included from the cross-sectional, multicenter Prevention of Allergy—Risk Factors for Sensitization in Children Related to Farming and Anthroposophic Lifestyle study, conducted in 5 European countries (Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland). The children were between 5 and 13 years of age and represented farm children, Steiner-school children, and 2 reference groups. Children attending Steiner schools often have an anthroposophic (holistic) lifestyle in which some immunizations are avoided or postponed. Parental questionnaires provided information on exposure and lifestyle factors as well as symptoms and diagnoses in the children. A sample of the children was invited for additional tests, and 4049 children provided a blood sample for immunoglobulin E analyses. Only children with complete information on measles vaccination and infection were included in the analyses (84%).

RESULTS. In the whole group of children, atopic sensitization was inversely associated with measles infection, and a similar tendency was seen for measles vaccination. To reduce risks of disease-related modification of exposure, children who reported symptoms of wheezing and/or eczema during the first year of life were excluded from some analyses. After this exclusion, inverse associations were observed between measles infection and “any allergic symptom” and “any diagnosis of allergy by a physician.” However, no associations were found between measles vaccination and allergic disease.

CONCLUSION. Our data suggest that measles infection may protect against allergic disease in children. Pediatrics 2009;123:771–778

The prevalence of immunoglobulin E (IgE)-mediated allergic disease in children has increased during the past decades,1,2 although recent reports suggest that the occurrence has stabilized.3,4 Because allergic diseases mostly debut in childhood, it is of great interest to study exposures that occur early in life and could have an effect on the maturation of the immune system.

The occurrence of many types of childhood infections has decreased markedly during past decades because of
better hygiene and vaccinations, which has coincided with the increase of allergic disorders. This suggests that certain infections might have a role in the development of allergy. Infection with the measles virus may have an immune-suppressive effect and might affect the development of allergy. However, studies on the impact of measles infection on allergic disease have shown conflicting results. The timing of infection, differences in outcome definitions, as well as methodologic limitations might be of importance for the apparently discrepant findings. When measles vaccination was introduced in the 1970s, the incidence of measles infection decreased dramatically. Measles vaccine has been associated with the development of allergic disease, but the evidence seems inconsistent.

In a previous study on Steiner-school children, who have a lower prevalence of allergic disease, we found that measles infection was associated with a lower risk of atopic eczema in sensitized children. Furthermore, measles vaccination was associated with an increased risk of rhinoconjunctivitis. Steiner-school children often have an anthroposophic lifestyle that is characterized by restricted use of antibiotics, antipyretics, and vaccinations, and by high consumption of biodynamic foods. Biodynamic farming differs from conventional farming by less use of chemical-synthetic pesticides and fertilizers.

The aim of this study was to investigate the role of measles vaccination and measles infection for allergic disease and atopic sensitization in children of the Prevention of Allergy–Risk Factors for Sensitization in Children Related to Farming and Anthroposophic Lifestyle (PARSIFAL) study, which included farm children, Steiner-school children, and reference children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
This work was based on the PARSIFAL study, a cross-sectional, multi-center study performed in 5 European countries (Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland). The children were 5 to 13 years of age, and born between 1987 and 1996. The study has been described in detail elsewhere. In brief, 4 groups of children were selected for the study: children living on a farm, children attending Steiner schools, as well as 2 reference groups (children from nonfarming households [farm reference children] and children from non–Steiner schools [Steiner reference children]). In total, 14,893 children (69% response rate) participated in the study. Information about environmental exposures, history of vaccinations and infections, lifestyle factors, as well as symptoms and diagnoses of allergic diseases were collected through a parental questionnaire. Most questions were based on the internationally standardized and validated International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood phase II protocol, or derived from previous studies. Blood samples were provided by 4049 (83% response rate) children invited for blood sampling and required parental consent. Because of a large number of children included in the questionnaire surveys in Germany and Switzerland, a random sample of eligible children was selected in these countries. A total of 3979 samples yielded a sufficient volume for allergen-specific IgE measurements. The study was approved by local ethics committees in the participating countries.

Definition of Exposures and Health Outcomes
Measles vaccination was defined as a positive answer to the question “Has the child been vaccinated against measles?” and in the same way, measles infection was considered if the question “Has the child had measles infection?” was answered positively. All health outcomes were reported by the parents, except atopic sensitization, which was assessed from blood sampling. Current rhinoconjunctivitis symptoms were defined as sneezing, runny nose, nasal block-up, and itchy eyes in the child during the last 12 months without having a cold at the same time. Children diagnosed with hay fever and who ever had symptoms of hay fever were considered to have a physician’s diagnosis of rhinoconjunctivitis. Current wheezing was defined as having wheezing at least once during the last 12 months. Children ever diagnosed with asthma, or obstructive bronchitis more than once, were considered to have a physician’s diagnosis of asthma. Current atopic eczema symptoms were present if the child ever had had an itchy rash intermittently for at least 6 months, and if the child had had an itchy rash during the last 12 months. Children diagnosed with atopic eczema and who ever had an itchy rash lasting at least 6 months were considered to have a physician’s diagnosis of atopic eczema. If the child had symptoms of at least 1 allergic disease (ie, current rhinoconjunctivitis symptoms, current wheezing, and/or current atopic eczema symptoms), he or she was considered to have “any allergic symptom,” and “any diagnosis of allergy by a physician” was defined correspondingly.

Atopic sensitization was indicated if the child had at least 1 allergen-specific serum IgE result of ≥0.35 kU/L against common inhalant allergens (Phadiatop; Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden: birch, tumble, mugwort, Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus and farinae, cat-, dog-, and horse epithelium, and Cladosporium herbarum) and/or food allergens (Fx5: egg white, milk, fish, wheat, peanut, and soy) (ImmunoCAP System; Phadis AB, Uppsala, Sweden). In addition, a cutoff value of ≥3.5 kU/L was used in some analyses. All IgE analyses were performed at the Department of Clinical Immunology, Karolinska University Hospital Solna, Stockholm, Sweden.

Statistical Methods
The relation between measles vaccination and/or measles infection and allergic disease or atopic sensitization was calculated by using odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) computed from logistic regression. Data were analyzed in models adjusted for age (5–6, 7–8, 9, 10–11, or 12–13 years), gender (boy or girl), center (Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, or Switzerland), study group (farmer, Steiner, farmer reference, Steiner reference), smoking during pregnancy (yes, no), current environmental smoking (yes, no), mother with asthma and/or rhinoconjunctivi-
tis (yes or no), father with asthma and/or rhinoconjunctivitis (yes or no), number of older siblings (0, 1, 2, or ≥3), parental education (elementary school, high school, university), and household pets during first year of life (yes, no). First, we analyzed the effect of measles vaccination and infection by using a combined variable with 4 categories (no vaccination or infection, vaccination but no infection, infection but no vaccination, or both vaccination and infection). Second, we performed separate analyses of measles vaccination and infection, adjusted for the other, and vice versa. To reduce bias from disease-related modification of exposure, the data were analyzed in 2 steps. Initially, the effects of measles vaccination and measles infection were analyzed in the whole population, and then after exclusion of children with onset of wheezing and/or eczema during the first year of life (n = 753). Finally, analyses were also performed in groups defined by both symptoms/diagnoses and results of the IgE analyses to increase the specificity of the outcome definition in relation to allergy. Stata 8.0 software (Stata Corp, College Station, TX) was used for all statistical analyses. Statistical significance was defined as P < .05.

To be included in the analyses the questions on measles vaccination and measles infection had to be answered with “yes” or “no.” A total of 2353 children were excluded because of incomplete answers (“do not know” or missing) to any of these questions. Thus, the analyses were based on 12 540 children, including 3378 children with blood samples.

RESULTS
The prevalence of measles vaccination and measles infection varied in the different groups and countries (Fig 1 A–D). In total, 9136 children (73%) were vaccinated against measles, 2561 children (20%) had had measles infection, and 1815 children (14%) were neither vaccinated nor infected with measles. Overall, 11% (n = 972) of the children vaccinated against measles reported measles infection, with some variation between the countries (Austria, 13%; Germany, 6%; the Netherlands, 11%; Sweden, 1%; and Switzerland, 9%). Measles vaccination was least common among the Steiner-school children, and there were no significant differences between the other groups. The highest vaccination rate was found in the Netherlands, regardless of group belonging. Steiner-school children reported the highest prevalence of measles infection (33%). The lowest prevalence of measles infection was observed in Sweden, whereas in Austria and Switzerland the prevalence was relatively high. Measles vaccination is generally given in combination with mumps and rubella vaccines. In our data, 8206 (90%) of the children reporting measles vaccination also reported vaccination against mumps and rubella.

Table 1 shows the association between measles vaccination and/or infection and risk of allergic symptoms, physician’s diagnoses, and atopic sensitization. We observed a statistically significant positive association between measles vaccination and rhinoconjunctivitis (symptoms and physician’s diagnosed) among children who never had measles infection. In the subset of children with blood samples, we observed a trend toward inverse associations between measles vaccination, infection, or both, and atopic sensitization (at allergen-specific IgE level of ≥0.35 and ≥3.5 kU/L). Similar results were observed when inhalant allergens (Phadiatop) and food allergens (Fx5) were analyzed separately. When the analysis was based on measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination, instead of measles vaccination, the...
and/or rhinoconjunctivitis, older siblings, parental education, and household pets during first year of life.

Klaus ROSENLUND et al

Measles infection, were Steiner-school children (70% and 79%, respectively).

FeNO (0.35 kU/L) 66/467 1.0 241/2042 0.84 (0.59–1.20) 37/409 0.62 (0.40–0.96) 23/219 0.63 (0.36–1.09)

N and/or rhinoconjunctivitis, maternal asthma and/or rhinoconjunctivitis, older siblings, parental education, and household pets during first year of life.

Table 1 shows the association between measles vaccination, measles infection, or both and allergic disease and atopic sensitization among children in the PARSIFAL Study. Adjusted models indicated number of children with actual disease; reference.

**DISCUSSION**

In our study, including children of farming and anthroposophic families in 5 European countries, inverse associations were indicated between measles infection or vaccination and atopic sensitization in the whole group of children. This association tended to be stronger for an IgE cutoff level of 3.5 kU/L compared with 0.35 kU/L. After exclusion of children with early debuting symptoms of wheezing and/or eczema, this association was attenuated. However, in these analyses, measles infection was inversely associated with any allergic symptom or physician’s diagnosis of allergy, whereas there were no associations with measles vaccination. The change in result after exclusion of children with early symptoms may be a result of disease-related modification of exposure (eg, that parents of children with early symptoms of allergy avoided or postponed measles vaccination, and perhaps also measles infection, which might be the case among certain anthroposophic parents).

Disease-related modification of exposure is a potential problem in epidemiologic studies of measles vaccination and measles infection in relation to allergic diseases in children. However, most previous studies do not take...
this into account. We found 6 articles that assessed exposures before outcomes. One study observed an increased risk of asthma after MMR vaccination, whereas another reported an increased risk of atopic dermatitis after either measles vaccination or infection. Some studies found no relation between measles infection and allergic disease, or between measles vaccination and allergic disease. Thus, our result of an inverse association between measles infection and allergic disease or atopic sensitization. The results were more constant for studies on the association between measles infection and allergic disease, or between measles vaccination and allergic disease.

Table 2 presents World Health Organization statistics of MMR vaccination during the study period in 4 countries and data from the Robert-Koch Institute for Germany. The data correspond well with the prevalence of measles infection in the different countries. For example, MMR vaccination was introduced early in Sweden and vaccination coverage has been high, which is in line with the low prevalence of measles infection observed in the Swedish part of the PARSIFAL study. It should be noted that an article on MMR vaccination and autism was published 2 years before the data collection in our study.

A major difficulty in studies on measles vaccination and measles infection in relation to allergic disease in children is to assess the time sequence of events, that is, if the exposure precedes the disease or not. This is especially difficult in cross-sectional studies. There are different ways to deal with this problem, and it can be done at different stages of the study, for example, to collect data on vaccination/infection prospectively (design stage), or to group subjects according to age of exposure/outcome if that information is available (analysis stage), or to exclude subjects for whom the information on timing of the exposure/outcome is incomplete (analysis stage). However, even in prospective studies there may be a risk that certain characteristics related to the outcome, eg, allergy among family members, may confound the association between exposure and outcome.

In the PARSIFAL study, 11% of all children vaccinated against measles also reported measles infection, and the prevalence of children who were both vaccinated and infected with measles differed substantially between the countries. This may be explained by differences in vaccination coverage, year of introduction of the vaccine, and recurrent measles epidemics. Some children in our study presumably received only 1 dose, which makes it easier for vaccinated children to get infected. Table 4 presents World Health Organization statistics of MMR vaccination during the study period in 4 countries and data from the Robert-Koch Institute for Germany. The data correspond well with the prevalence of measles infection in the different countries. For example, MMR vaccination was introduced early in Sweden and vaccination coverage has been high, which is in line with the low prevalence of measles infection observed in the Swedish part of the PARSIFAL study. It should be noted that an article on MMR vaccination and autism was published 2 years before the data collection in our study.
The strength of the PARSIFAL study is its large size with multinational design, although the cross-sectional design is not optimal for elucidation of the temporal relation between measles vaccination/infection and allergic disease. Another strength of our study is the comparatively high prevalence of children who contracted measles infection (20%), especially because measles usually is now a rare disease in industrialized countries. A limitation of the study is the low prevalence of allergic disease and atopic sensitization in the reference category (unvaccinated children without measles infection), which consisted mostly of Steiner-school children. The positive association between measles vaccination and current rhinoconjunctivitis could be the result of this difference in disease prevalence. Misclassification of exposure might affect the results. In our material, the child’s vaccination status was based on parental recall, which has been associated with both underestimation and overestimation in validity studies. The typical symptoms of measles infection, high fever and characteristic skin rash, are often distinct and appear in epidemics, which helps to make parental reports of measles infection reliable. To the extent that the misclassification was nondifferential, it would not change the direction of our observed associations. Un-
fortunately, we did not have information on the child’s age at measles infection and, therefore, could not investigate if the allergic symptoms/atopic sensitization or the measles infection came first. Moreover, among Steiner reference children, the prevalence of allergic disease tended to be higher among children who provided a blood sample compared with those who did not. This might bias our results on atopic sensitization or allergic symptoms/diagnoses in combination with atopic sensitization. To assess the magnitude of this potential bias, we adjusted the analyses for symptoms/disease prevalence, which resulted in small effects on the observed ORs, speaking against a major role of selection bias. Furthermore, we cannot exclude that our results are influenced by the other vaccines included in the MMR vaccination, or the different vaccination routines of Steiner-school children, with fewer vaccinations and that are often given later than recommended by the health authorities. Moreover, we can not exclude the possibility that other factors in the anthroposophic lifestyle may influence the observed associations.

CONCLUSIONS
We observed an inverse association between measles infection and any allergic symptoms and any diagnosis of allergy by a physician in children, after excluding children with early symptoms of wheezing and eczema. Most studies on measles vaccination and measles infection in relation to allergic disease have not considered the time sequence of events, and therefore causal associations should be further investigated in prospective cohort studies.

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