

Prevalence of Asthma and Allergic Conditions in Suzhou, China: Trends by Domestic Migrant Status

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ABSTRACT

During rapid urbanization in developing countries, significant migration from rural to urban areas and between urban areas has been observed, which presents a natural epidemiological model to better understand prevalence of asthma and allergy without being confounded by genetic factors. The aim of this study is to investigate domestic migration and its effect on asthma and allergic symptoms. This work was conducted from November 2014 to January 2015 in Suzhou, China as a cross-sectional study to contrast the health conditions between domestically migrating population and long-term residents and their children with a focus on asthma and allergic symptoms. The odds ratios for children in migrant families compared to long-term resident citizens of Suzhou, China for the doctor-diagnosed asthma, pneumonia, rhinitis and eczema are 0.56 (95% CI: 0.42, 0.73) , 0.60 (95% CI: 0.49, 0.72), 0.63 (95% CI: 0.52, 0.77) and 0.73 (95% CI: 0.60, 0.89) from multivariate logistic regression model.

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