COHORT PROFILE

Cohort Profile: The Bern Infant Lung Development Cohort

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How did the study come about?

Childhood asthma resembles a complex syndrome rather than a single disease. Clinical manifestations include cough, shortness of breath and wheeze.[1] Because of its high prevalence, it is of major public health relevance.[2,3] Presentation and disease course of childhood wheezing disorders vary,[4] and its phenotypes are difficult to distinguish in early childhood despite the demand for diverse therapeutic strategies.[5] Current treatments have no sustained effect on development of lung function and cannot prevent tracking of reduced lung function.[6]

Risk factors for childhood wheeze and subsequent asthma include genes, environmental factors and their interaction:[1,7,8] all these affect lung development directly or indirectly (Figure 1). Data on the association between lung development and respiratory symptoms[9] in early childhood are mostly derived from small hospital-based studies. Larger epidemiological studies have been based on questionnaires and most studies have been conducted in older children,[2] in high-risk populations[10] or retrospectively.[11] There is a lack of prospectively assessed lung function studies in unselected healthy infants that take into account genetic and environmental factors. However, in order to disentangle the complex interaction of these predisposing factors on lung development and childhood wheeze, relatively large groups of infants need to be studied, with repeated lung function measurements, assessment of environmental and hereditary factors and clinical outcomes. The 'Bern Infant Lung Development' (BILD) cohort aims to contribute towards closing this gap. It was set up in 1999 to study physiological properties of the respiratory system and environmental and genetic risk factors affecting lung development in healthy individuals from infancy through childhood in relation to wheeze.[9]

How is it funded?

Direct costs of the cohort are being paid by project grants from the Swiss National Science Foundation, the European Respiratory Society (ERS), the Austrian, German and Swiss Paediatric Respiratory Society and Swiss Governmental Anti-Tobacco Fund. The University Children's Hospital in Bern, Switzerland, where the study centre is located, provides the infrastructure. All studies were approved by the local Ethics Research Committee.

What does it cover?

In a comprehensive approach, we search for early markers of common respiratory morbidity, including respiratory infections and asthma, by trying to disentangle predisposing and modifying factors of respiratory morbidity within the context of lung development. This includes the assessment of immune development and markers of airway inflammation in response to environmental triggers.

The strengths of the BILD cohort are its hallmarks: the prospective approach with standardized data collection starting before birth in unselected children; the accurate and standardized measurements of lung function and markers of airway inflammation; and the detailed assessment of incidence and determinants of respiratory symptoms especially during the first year of life.[12]

To explain developing properties of lung and airways during the vulnerable phases, lung function is measured at the age of 1 month and at the age of 6 years, with further lung function measurements planned for the age of 12 years.

We study the complex reaction of lung and airways to environmental triggers, which is possibly

influenced both by inflammation and immune response. Here, we measure the association between exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), air pollution and lung function, markers of airway inflammation and components of the immune system. In addition, we prospectively assess viral pathogens of lower respiratory tract infections during the first year of life, as well as related respiratory symptoms and their severity.

Data covering genetic risk factors for childhood asthma are rapidly increasing.[13,14] However, little is known about their effect on lung development and childhood wheeze.[14–16] This is particularly true for genes known, from animal models, to be involved in lung development. Therefore, we measure the effect of single-nucleotide polymorphisms in these genes in comparison with genes associated with clinical manifestation of childhood allergy, asthma or wheeze.
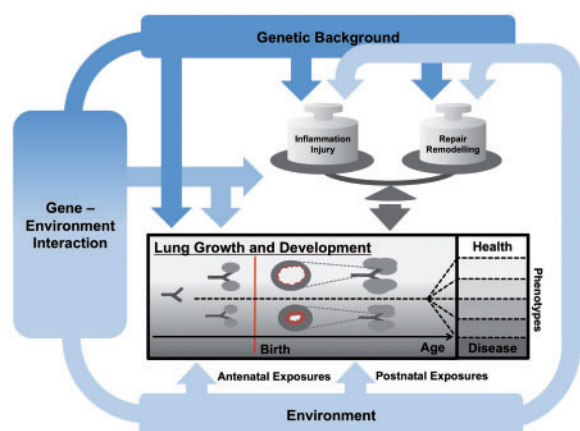

Figure 1 Proposed effect of environmental and genetic risk factors and their interaction on lung development and evolution of wheeze phenotypes. The Figure illustrates how genetic background, environmental exposures (ETS, air pollution, infections, allergens, active smoking) and their interaction might influence lung growth and development from branching of the airways to alveolarization. We propose a direct effect of these exposures on lung development, and an indirect effect via changes in the balance between inflammation, injury and repair mechanisms, leading to remodelling. Differences in these pathways might lead to different phenotypes of wheezing disorders

Who is in the sample?

Recruitment for the BILD cohort is ongoing; about 35 unselected healthy neonates enter the cohort every year. Study participants are born after April 1999 in the agglomeration of Bern, the capital of Switzerland. One-third of the study population comes from the rural surroundings, and two-thirds from the urban area of Bern, which still offers relatively rural living conditions compared with other European cities.

Pregnant mothers are recruited at the four major maternity hospitals and practices of obstetricians in the agglomeration of Bern through advertisements and interviews. Interested families receive informative letters describing involved measurements and are contacted by the study centre. The following inclusion criteria apply: White ethnicity, term delivery (at least 37 weeks), ability of parents to speak one of the major Swiss languages (German, French), no severe maternal health problems, no maternal drug abuse other than nicotine, no known major birth defects or perinatal disease of the newborn, such as respiratory distress, airway malformation or other major respiratory diseases diagnosed after birth.

From 1999 until the end of 2009, a total of 42 110 mothers gave birth at the four major maternity hospitals in the agglomeration of Bern. By the end of 2009, we recruited 364 study participants (see Table 1 for anthropometric data of infants with lung function data), and 107 have been followed-up so far at the age of 6 years (Table 2). The others have not yet reached this age.

Table 1 Anthropometric data of study participants in the BILD cohort with information on lung function ($N = 344$) at the age of 1 month

Anthropometric data	Median	Interquartile range	Range
Gestational age at birth (weeks)	39.9	38.9–40.6	37.0–42.3
Birth weight (g)	3410	3060–3660	2170–4915
Age at study date (weeks)	5.0	4.6–5.4	3.6–8.3
Weight at study date (g)	4325	4010–4750	2890–6400
Length at study date (cm)	54.6	53.1–56.5	48.0–61.5

Table 2 Number of participants initially recruited, number completing study Phases 1 and 2 and number of drop-outs during study Phases 1 and 2 from 1999–2009 in the BILD cohort

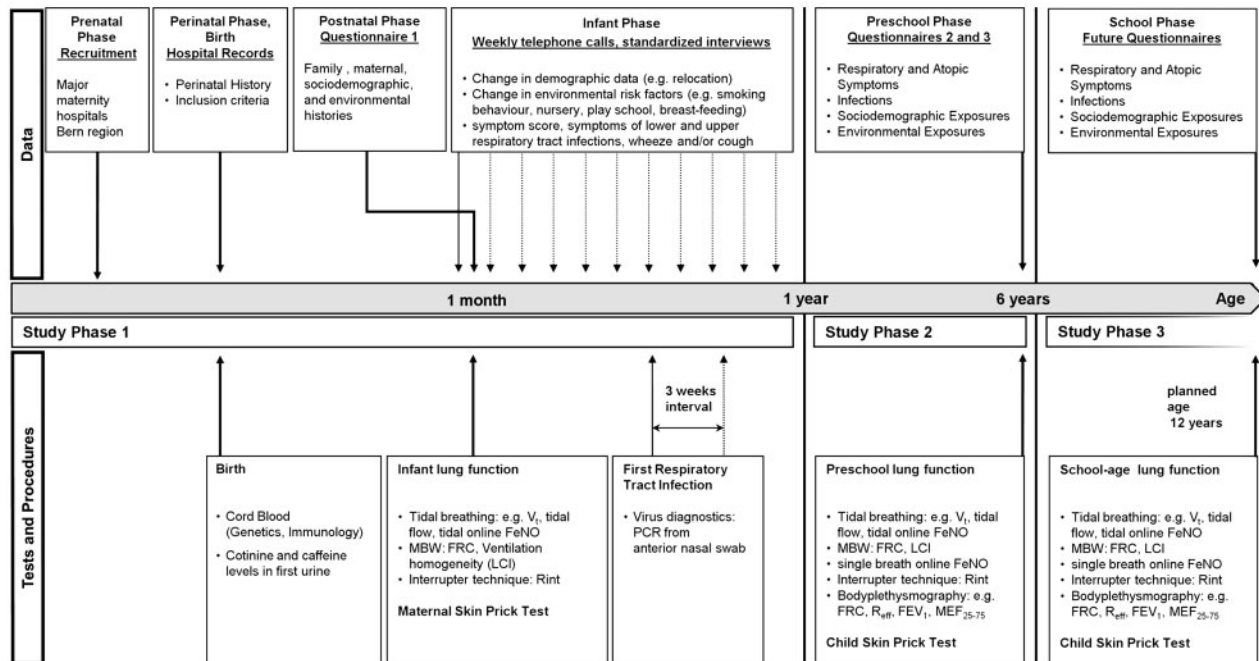| Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total until 31/12/2009
Prenatally recruited	26	40	20	21	46	44	37	29	30	45	25	364
Completed study phase 1	23	37	19	20	45	44	36	28	29	44	25	350
Completed study phase 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	14	11	18	36	107
Drop-outs during study phase 1	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	14
Drop-outs after study phase 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	7	1	8	32

Figure 2 The BILD cohort: time-flow of recorded data, as well as of tests and procedures performed during the follow-up. Vt: tidal volume; FeNO: fraction of exhaled nitric oxide; MBW: multiple breath washout; FRC: functional residual capacity; LCI: lung clearance index; PCR: polymerase chain reaction; Rint: airway resistance by interrupter; Reff: effective airway resistance (measured by bodyplethysmography); FEV1: forced expiratory volume during the first second of expiration; MEF25-75: midexpiratory flow

How often have they been followed-up? What is attrition like?

The study design of the BILD cohort is shown in Figure 2. It includes three study phases with three questionnaires, weekly telephone interviews during the first year of life, two visits to the study centre and two visits to the families' homes at the time of the first lower respiratory infection.

Study Phase 1 starts with recruitment. After birth, mid wives extract perinatal history from medical records, and take cord blood and first urine samples if eligibility is confirmed. At the age of 1 month, the infants visit the study centre. On this occasion, lung function measurements and maternal skin-prick tests are performed, and Questionnaire 1 is used to assess pre- and perinatal history. During the first year of life, study nurses perform regular weekly telephone calls with standardized interviews.

After the first year of life, Study Phase 2 starts. The first follow-up is performed at the age of 6 years, when participants visit the study centre again to undergo lung function measurements and skin-prick tests. Questionnaires 2 and 3 assess the history during Study Phase 2. A further follow-up as part of Study Phase 3, also including lung function measurements and skin-prick tests, is planned for the age of 12 years.

Attrition was low during Phase 1 and relatively low during Phase 2. We lost only 13 of 364 recruited infants (3.7%) during Phase 1 and only 31 of 138 children (22.5%) during Phase 2 (Table 2). Drop-outs were almost exclusively due to personal reasons (8 during Phase 1, 25 during Phase 2), and to families moving away (1 during Phase 1, 5 during Phase 2). Five children were excluded because of heart disease diagnosed after the neonatal period (four in Phase 1 and one in Phase 2).

What has been measured?

The data are derived from four sources: (i) hospital records; (ii) questionnaires; (iii) telephone interviews; and (iv) objective measurements. A detailed description of data collected in the BILD cohort during Phases 1 and 2 is given in Table 3.

Hospital records (i): these are used to extract information about maternal warning signs during the delivery and perinatal data.

Questionnaires (ii): these assess information about health conditions, with an emphasis on respiratory and atopic symptoms, infections and sociodemographic and environmental exposures. Questionnaire 1 also collects information on pre- and perinatal risk factors including family and maternal past medical history. Questionnaires 2 and 3 assess the study participant's history during Phase 2. While

Table 3 Detailed description of collected data and measurements in the BILD cohort during Phases 1 and 2

Data collection from hospital records, questionnaires and telephone interviews	Study Phase 1 (pregnancy until age 1 year)	Study Phase 2 (age 1 year until age 6 years)
General health condition	Source: hospital records	Source: Questionnaires 2 and 3
	Maternal warning signs during delivery	Common colds, infections (especially upper and lower respiratory tract, ear, nose, throat), number and duration
	Amount, quality of amniotic fluid, aspiration of amniotic fluid, colour of amniotic fluid (meconium)	Atopic rhinitis or conjunctivitis, seasonality of symptoms, months of occurrence, effect of symptoms on indoor and outdoor activities, hay fever
	Weight and quality of placenta	
	Premature rupture of membranes	
	Infection, antibiotics, chorioamnionitis	Asthma, severity; triggers, number and severity of attacks; nocturnal/diurnal, doctor-diagnosed asthma,
	Perinatal warning signs	
	Apgar score	Atopic dermatitis
	Apnoea, tachypnea, bradycardia, cyanosis, expiratory groaning, signs of dyspnea, bradycardia, abnormality cardiotocogram	Behavioural problems, enuresis (primary, secondary, diurnal, nocturnal)
	pH measured in blood from umbilical vein and artery, acidosis or alkalosis	Medication, paracetamol 12 months prior to follow-up
		Level and impairment of indoor and outdoor activity, type of activity, indoor swimming
		Medications 12 months prior to follow-up, alternative medications and remedies used
Respiratory symptoms	Source: weekly telephone interviews during first year of life[52,53]	Source: Questionnaires 2 and 3
	Respiratory symptoms (including cough and wheeze during day and night, difficulty breathing, feeding difficulties, reduced activity)	Cough, type of cough, cough without infection, triggers of cough, cough severity, subjective assessment of first time of cough, last time of cough, duration free of cough during 12 months prior to follow-up, seasonality of cough, months of occurrence
	Using standardized score to group symptoms into four levels according to severity and with high sensitivity for lower respiratory-tract infections	Audible wheeze, triggers of wheeze, nocturnal, diurnal, subjective assessment of first time of wheeze, last time of wheeze, seasonality of wheeze, months of occurrence
	Main outcome parameter: weeks with severe respiratory symptoms (defined as total number of weeks with day or night score of $\geqslant 3$[53]	Rales or rhonchi, triggers of rales, rhonchi, nocturnal, diurnal
		Snoring, sleep disturbance, tonsillectomy
Environmental exposures	Source: Questionnaire 1, weekly telephone interviews during first year of life[52,53]	Source: Questionnaires 2 and 3
	Pets and exact type of pet at home, during/after pregnancy	Pets and exact type of pet at home
	Pets given away due to allergy/atopy in family	Pets given away due to allergy/atopy in family
	Farming exposure, animal type	Farming exposure, animal type
	Traffic exposure at home (trucks)	Traffic exposure at home (trucks)
	Type of heating, type of stove, chimney, open fire place	Type of heating, type of stove, chimney, open fire place
	Sleeping environment child (mattress, encasement, sheepskin rug use)	Living conditions (type of dwelling, rural/urban, number of rooms, number of people in household)
	Damage due to damp at home, assessment of exposure to mould	Diet (fruit, vegetables, sweets, chocolate, fast food, snacks, unpasteurized milk)
	Maternal active or passive smoking, ETS exposure, number of cigarettes, smoking cessation, coffee/tee and number of cups, caffeine containing soft drinks, vitamin supplement intake, fruit intake, antibiotics, steroid treatment, respiratory infections, gastrointestinal infections, urinary tract	Maternal active or passive smoking, ETS exposure, number of cigarettes, smoking cessation until first major follow-up at the age of 6 years
		Maternal and paternal active or passive smoking, number of cigarettes, smoking

(continued)

Table 3 Continued

Data collection from hospital records, questionnaires and telephone interviews	Study Phase 1 (pregnancy until age 1 year)	Study Phase 2 (age 1 year until age 6 years)
	infections, vaginitis, colpitis, worm infections, other infections during pregnancy and during first year of life Paternal active smoking, number of cigarettes, smoking cessation during pregnancy and first year of life	cessation until first major follow-up at the age of 6 years

Objective measurements	Study Phase 1 (pregnancy until age 1 year)	Study Phase 2 (age 1 year until age 6 years)
Measurements of lung function and inflammation of airways	Tidal breathing measurements[12,50] Unsedated infants, during quiet natural sleep Ultrasonic flowmeter (Spiroson®, EcoMedics AG, Duernten, Switzerland) with infant face mask Main outcome parameters: minute ventilation (tidal volume multiplied by respiratory rate) and expiratory flow Measurement of fraction of exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO)[53] Rapid-response chemoluminescence analyzer (CLD 88, EcoMedics AG, Duernten, Switzerland), with a range of 0–100 parts per billion (ppb), infant face mask Breath-by-breath measurement Main outcome parameter: mean FeNO Multiple Breath Washouts (Sulfurhexafluoride)[32] Ultrasonic flowmeter (see above), infant face mask Main outcome parameters: lung volume (FRC) and ventilation inhomogeneity (LCI) Interrupter resistance measurement Ultrasonic flowmeter (see above), shutter box, infant face mask Main outcome parameter: Rint Anthropometric data at study date: body weight and length, head circumference	Tidal breathing measurements Quiet tidal breathing Ultrasonic flowmeter (see left) with mouth-piece, filter and nasal clamp Main outcome parameters: minute ventilation (tidal volume multiplied by respiratory rate) and expiratory flow Measurement of FeNO[53] Rapid-response chemoluminescence analyzer (CLD 88, EcoMedics AG, Duernten, Switzerland), with a range of 0–100 ppb Breath-by-breath measurement and single-breath manoeuvre, no nasal clamp Main outcome parameter: mean FeNO Multiple Breath Washouts (Helium) Ultrasonic flowmeter (see above), nasal clamp Main outcome parameters: lung volume (FRC) and ventilation inhomogeneity (LCI) Interrupter resistance measurement Ultrasonic flowmeter (see above), nasal clamp Main outcome parameter: Rint Spirometry (bodyplethysmography) MasterScreen Body, Jaeger, Germany; mouthpiece, filter, nasal clamp Main outcome parameters: lung volume (FRC, intrathoracic gas volume), forced expiratory flows and volumes Anthropometric data at study date: body weight and length
Skin-prick test	Maternal skin-prick test Dog dander, cat dander, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, mixed tree pollens, mixed grass pollens, *Alternaria tenuis*, positive control (histamine), negative control (NaCl), Allergomed, Switzerland	Child skin-prick test Dog dander, Cat dander, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, mixed tree pollens, mixed grass pollens, *Alternaria tenuis*, positive control (histamine), negative control (NaCl), Allergomed, Switzerland
Immunology	Specimen: cord blood Haematocrite, haemoglobin count, white blood cell count, leucocyte subtypes Total IgE, eosinophil cationic protein, eosinophil protein X, interleukin subtypes, interferon subtypes	

(continued)

Table 3 Continued

Objective measurements	Study Phase 1 (pregnancy until age 1 year)	Study Phase 2 (age 1 year until age 6 years)
	Mannose-binding lectin (MBL) measured as described previously with commercially available ELISA kits (Antibodyshop, Gentofte, Denmark)[60]	
Microbiology	Specimen: anterior nasal swabs	
	Taken at any first acute respiratory infection, which is defined as >2 days with cough or wheeze, together with fever >38°C, acute rhinitis, otitis media or pharyngitis; specimens are analysed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assays, e.g. Taqman real-time PCR, targeting 16 different respiratory viruses commonly infecting humans[54,60]	
Genetics	deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) extraction from white blood cells from cord blood	DNA extraction from mucosa cells retrieved per buccal swabs or from saliva collection
	Analysis of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) Analysis of copy number variants in genes involved in lung growth per DNA chip analysis	Analysis of SNPs and Analysis of copy number variants in genes involved in lung growth per DNA chip analysis
ETS and caffeine	Specimen: first urine after birth and urine during first lower respiratory-tract infection	
	Nicotine and cotinine Caffeine	
Air pollution at community level	Swiss National Air Pollution Monitoring Network (Nationales Beobachtungsnetz für Luftfremdstoffe, NABEL) measurement sites[12] Daily mean levels of particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter of <10 μm (PM_{10}) Daily mean levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) Daily maximum of mean hourly levels of ozone (O_3) Stationary passive samplers (Palmes Tubes) at measurement sites: daily mean levels of NO_2	Swiss NABEL measurement sites[12] Daily mean levels of PM_{10} Daily mean levels of NO_2 Daily maximum of mean hourly levels of O_3 Stationary passive samplers (Palmes Tubes) at measurement sites: daily mean levels of NO_2
Air pollution at individual level	Mobile passive samplers: daily mean levels of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} Stationary passive samplers (Palmes Tubes) at study participants' homes: daily mean levels of NO_2	Mobile passive samplers: daily mean levels of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} Stationary passive samplers (Palmes Tubes) at study participants' homes: daily mean levels of NO_2

Extraction of routine data	Study Phases 1–2 (until age 6 years)
Sources: Questionnaires 1–3, telephone interviews	Study participant: name, gender, date of birth, maternity hospital, gestational age, birth weight, birth length, multiple birth, birth order, vaccinations Feeding (breastfed, gastroesophageal reflux, hypoallergenic supplement), supplementary alimentation, later diet Maternal and paternal hay fever, atopic dermatitis, asthma, therapy due to asthma or difficulty breathing Demographic and socio-economic information: mother and father: names, birth dates, occupation throughout study, nationality, religion, country of birth and language, all home addresses from pregnancy throughout study Families' paediatrician name and address as well as of general practitioner, family history

Table 4 Symptom score used in weekly telephone interviews during the first year of life[20]

Symptom score	Day-time symptoms (cough, wheeze or breathing difficulties)	Night-time symptoms (cough, wheeze or breathing difficulties)
0	None	None
1	Slight; no treatment given	Slight; sleep not disturbed
2	Required treatment but no help from outside	Sleep disturbed once; no help required
3	Severe; required help from general practitioner (GP)	Sleep disturbed more than once or child needed help
4	Very severe; admitted to hospital	Sleep very disturbed or GP called

Questionnaire 1 contains validated questions from a preschool cohort study,[17,18] Questionnaires 2 and 3 include questions for school-age children from the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC).[19] All questionnaires have been validated and used, with little variation since 1999. Questionnaire 1 is programmed as an online database for data entry during interview, Questionnaires 2 and 3 are distributed to parents in paper form (see available as Supplementary Data at *IJE* online data A and B available as Supplementary Data at *IJE* online).

Weekly telephone interviews (iii): these interviews are carried out during the first year of life to collect information about respiratory symptoms. This includes a standardized score with a high sensitivity for lower respiratory-tract infections (Table 4).[20] Changes in socio-demographic and environmental exposures are also assessed (listed in Table 5 for the study population with data from Phase 1). In the event of a first lower respiratory-tract infection, the study nurses visit the families twice within 3 weeks and perform two anterior nasal swabs for virus diagnostics by polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Objective measurements (iv): these measurements during infancy include, besides the mentioned virus diagnostics, a lung function test at the age of 1 month in unsedated infants during quiet natural sleep (tidal breathing measurements, multiple breath washouts, interrupter resistance measurements). At the age of 6 years, the same lung function tests are performed, supplemented by spirometry and bodyplethysmography. The fraction of exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO), as a marker of airway inflammation, is measured at both time-points. All measurements are performed according to current standards by the ERS and the American Thoracic Society (ATS).[21–24] Skin-prick tests are performed in mothers during the first visit and in infants at the age of 6 years.

In addition to data from questionnaires, ETS exposure during pregnancy is objectively assessed by the analysis of the first urine after birth. Exposure to outdoor air pollution on the community level is measured by monitoring stations of the Swiss National Air Pollution Network (NABEL), including daily mean levels of particles with a 50% cut-off aerodynamic diameter of $10\,\mu m$ (PM_{10}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), as well as the daily maximum of mean hourly levels of ozone (O_3). Air pollution at the individual level is measured in selected time periods by mobile passive samplers (daily mean levels of particles with a 50% cut-off aerodynamic diameter of $2.5\,\mu m$ ($PM_{2.5}$) and PM_{10}) and stationary passive samplers at the measurement sites (daily mean levels of NO_2).

What has been found? Key findings and publications

Development and standardization of non-invasive lung function tests
To assess lung development in a large infant cohort, one needs non-invasive tests that can be performed in uncooperative study participants. In addition to the standardized data collection, we have significantly added to current ERS/ATS standards of lung function measurements in infants[23,24] and to the development and standardization of additional non-invasive lung function techniques.[9,25–48]

Early programmers of lung development
Since the beginning of our prospective birth cohort, we have investigated physical properties of the airways in infants prone to wheeze.[9] We showed that not only bronchoconstriction, but also impaired airway growth, plays a role for the development of wheeze.[27,29] Even without current wheeze, infants with a past history of wheeze display altered airway wall mechanics. This might be due to remodelling or independent developmental differences already present at birth. This emphasizes the importance of early programmers of lung development.[30,49,50]

Outdoor air pollution might be such an early programmer. By modelling outdoor air pollution exposure during pregnancy, we found that exposure to PM_{10} was associated with altered lung function in newborns and that NO_2 levels were associated with elevated FeNO levels after birth, indicating the induction of inflammatory response in infants. This was enhanced if mothers smoked during pregnancy but independent of maternal atopy.[12] Although atopy is a risk factor for allergic asthma, this adds to the hypothesis that lung development and evolution of

Table 5 Risk factors for respiratory disease of infants during Phase 1 of the BILD cohort

	Number of infants	Proportion of infants (%)
History of maternal asthma		
Negative	320	88.6
Positive	39	10.8
Unknown	2	0.6
History of paternal asthma		
Negative	323	89.0
Positive	36	9.9
Unknown	4	1.1
History of maternal atopic disease[a]		
Negative	233	64.2
Positive	126	34.7
Unknown	4	1.1
Skin-pick test results in mothers[b]		
Negative	197	65.0
Positive	106	35.0
Maternal smoking during pregnancy		
Negative	316	87.5
Positive	42	11.6
Unknown	3	0.8
Paternal smoking during pregnancy		
Negative	280	77.1
Positive	76	20.9
Unknown	7	1.9
Older siblings		
None	181	50.1
One	114	31.6
More than one	58	16.1
Unknown	8	2.2

This Table shows the distribution of risk factors for respiratory disease of study participants during Phase 1 of the BILD cohort, i.e. during the first year of life ($n = 364$, information could not be retrieved for 3 out of 14 drop-outs during Phase 1).
[a]Either maternal history of allergic rhinitis, allergic asthma or atopic dermatitis.
[b]Skin-prick tests were performed in a subgroup of 303 mothers. Tests were positive in case of hives bigger than positive control (histamine) in any of the tested common allergens.

allergic asthma might be partly independent processes, which are both influenced by early programmers.[25,51]

Prevalence, risk factors and prognosis of respiratory symptoms in early life

We were among the first to present prospective data on respiratory symptoms in a cohort of unselected infants. The incidence of symptoms was increased in infants of asthmatic mothers, whereas maternal hay fever was inversely related to the number of symptoms.[52] High FeNO levels after birth were associated with severe symptoms during the first year of life in the offspring of atopic mothers, which was again pronounced if mothers smoked during pregnancy.[53] Thus, FeNO after birth might be an important predictor of later respiratory symptoms and morbidity.

The role of viral triggers for early respiratory-tract infections

We analysed the pattern of viral pathogens causing respiratory infections during the first year of life and found that rhinoviruses were most common, followed by corona, parainfluenza and respiratory syncytial viruses. Patterns differed also with regard to the amount of viral shedding 3 weeks after incidence of symptoms.[54–56] Additionally, we showed that Human Bocavirus (HBoV), a picornavirus isolated in children with lower respiratory-tract infections from several retrospective and hospital-based studies, is also associated with respiratory disease in healthy Swiss infants, and reported that HBoV circulates in an endemic fashion in the community, thus confirming the worldwide distribution.[54]

Early mechanisms and markers related to airway inflammation, the development of the immune system and childhood wheezing disorders

We were able to add towards the knowledge about the effects of environmental triggers on airway inflammation. We found that smoking during pregnancy has an effect on components of the innate immune system of the offspring. Total leucocyte counts in cord blood were significantly lower if mothers smoked during pregnancy. The decrease was most prominent in neutrophils, monocytes, dendritic cells and lymphocytes.[57] Investigating the impact of outdoor air pollution on cytokine levels as of monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1), interleukin-6 (IL-6), IL-10, for which large changes are seen after exposure to high pollution levels such as after bushfires, we found only small effects in cord blood of healthy term infants.[58,59]

Assessing the quantitative effect of the acute-phase plasma collection mannose-binding lectin (MBL) on respiratory morbidity, we found that low levels were only weakly associated, and high levels more strongly associated, with the incidence and severity of respiratory symptoms during the first year of life, particularly in infants with asthmatic parents.[60]

What are the main strengths and weaknesses?

The BILD cohort, with its unique data set of comprehensive lung function data, particularly during

infancy, is an integrative and interdisciplinary framework to analyse how predisposing factors affect lung development from pregnancy through childhood and to predict later risk of respiratory disease. Especially with regard to the costly and time-consuming lung function measurements in infants, the BILD cohort has a number of methodological strengths, and normative data collected during these measurements in the BILD cohort have been published meanwhile.[61] To ensure comparability, we measure lung function at any age in a standardized way, using the same technique and equipment on every subsequent occasion in the same order. Measurements are performed according to the latest recommendations by the ERS and ATS; often we were even stricter. For instance, for the analysis of tidal breathing at the age of 1 month, we used 100 instead of 30 breaths as currently recommended, for better accuracy.[21] There is still enough flexibility to develop new lung function testing methods.[32,36] To validate exposure to air pollutants, we have started to assess individual exposure to air pollutants using passive samplers, which is expensive and has yet been rarely used in studies assessing the effect of long-term exposure to air pollution on lung function.

The BILD cohort has a prospective design. It includes data assessments before and after birth, close follow-up with weekly standardized telephonic interviews until the age of 1 year and a detailed reassessment at the age of 6 years. Lung function tests are performed at several time points covering the vulnerable phases of lung development (growth of airways and alveoli) during gestation and childhood. This facilitates disentangling effects of pre- and perinatal risk factors from those of post-natal risk factors, such as exposure to airway pollutants.

With all included infants being healthy and of a narrow age range and all measurements in infants performed during quiet natural sleep, comparability within the cohort is given. Confounders such as physical activity, obesity and hypoxia important for older children are negligible in the studied infants. Nevertheless, these influences are prospectively assessed and will be included in the analysis of measurements at school age.

We have only minimal attrition during the study, especially during Phase 1, comparing favourably with other studies.[62] This is probably due to the regular follow-up, particularly the weekly telephone interviews during the first year of life. The drawback of such a detailed time-consuming study is that it can only be done on a limited number of participants.

Selection bias is not a major issue, as all participants are recruited prenatally without knowledge of exposures and outcomes. These are assessed and analysed independently from each other. So far, we have been able to adjust for known biological, time-variant and further possible confounders.

All involved families were recruited in maternity hospitals and only a minority of children born during the study period in the region was recruited. Although the main reason for non-participation was lacking information about the study, participants are likely to be biased towards a well-educated middle-class population. This is the case with most studies involving detailed measurements. In our analyses, social class has so far neither been a risk factor nor a risk modifier for outcome measures. Therefore, although we believe that most results are fairly representative for the general population, it must be kept in mind that not all findings can be extrapolated to all Swiss or European children. Replication of the findings in independent cohorts is desirable.

Can I get hold of the data? Where can I find out more?

The Bern cohort studies are carried out at the Department of Paediatric Pulmonology at Children's University Hospital Bern, Switzerland. The department's homepage provides information regarding personal contact data, team members and publications (http://www.kinderkliniken.insel.ch/kiheil-pneumologie.html). The principal investigator is Prof. Dr Urs Frey, MD PhD, head of the University Children's Hospital (UKBB), Basel, Switzerland. Researchers interested in collaborative work or further information are invited to contact the principal investigator, Urs Frey, urs.frey@ukbb.ch.

Supplementary Data

Supplementary Data are available at *IJE* online.

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