

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Airway Diseases

Prevalence, severity, and risk factors for acute exacerbations of nasal and sinus symptoms by chronic rhinosinusitis status

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National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Grant/Award Number: U19AI106683; National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Grant/Award Number: T42 OH0008428

Abstract**Background:** Nasal and sinus symptoms (NSS) are common to many health conditions, including chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS). Few studies have investigated the occurrence and severity of, and risk factors for, acute exacerbations of NSS (AENSS) by CRS status (current, past, or never met European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis [EPOS] criteria for CRS).**Methods:** Four seasonal questionnaires were mailed to a stratified random sample of Geisinger primary care patients. Logistic regression was used to identify individual characteristics associated with AENSS occurrence and severity by CRS status (current long-term, current recent, past, never) using EPOS subjective symptoms-only (EPOS_S) CRS criteria. We operationalized 3 AENSS definitions based on prescribed antibiotics or oral corticosteroids, symptoms, and symptoms with purulence.**Results:** Baseline and at least 1 follow-up questionnaires were available from 4736 subjects. Self-reported NSS severity with exacerbation was worst in the current long-term CRS group. AENSS was common in all subgroups examined and generally more common among those with current EPOS_S CRS. Seasonal prevalence of AENSS differed by AENSS definition and CRS status. Associations of risk factors with AENSS differed by definition, but CRS status, body mass index, asthma, hay fever, sinus surgery history, and winter season consistently predicted AENSS.**Conclusions:** In this first longitudinal, population-based study of 3 AENSS definitions, NSS and AENSS were both common, sometimes severe, and differed by EPOS_S CRS status. Contrasting associations of risk factors for AENSS by the different definitions suggest a need for a standardized approach to definition of AENSS.**KEYWORDS**

chronic rhinosinusitis, epidemiology, exacerbation, longitudinal

1 | INTRODUCTION

There are few prior longitudinal studies of nasal and sinus symptoms (NSS) and their acute exacerbation (AENSS) in general population samples and no standardized approaches to measurement of AENSS in epidemiologic studies. NSS are common to multiple health

conditions, can be relapsing and remitting, can become chronic as in the case of chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS), and have a significant individual and population impact.¹⁻⁸ The European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis and Nasal Polyps (EPOS) has operationalized a clinical definition of CRS, requiring both subjective symptoms which must be present for 12 continuous weeks and objective confirmation of

sinonasal mucosal inflammation (eg, via sinus computed tomography [CT]). For epidemiologic studies, EPOS only requires the presence of subjective symptoms (we designate as EPOS_s).^{1,2}

Difficulties in obtaining objective evidence of inflammation have been an impediment to large-scale, population-based epidemiologic studies. Depending on individual characteristics, onset, duration, and season, the sudden onset or worsening of NSS could be an indication for allergic rhinitis (AR), acute rhinosinusitis (ARS), an acute exacerbation of chronic rhinosinusitis (AECRS), or other related diagnoses. Published studies of exacerbation among CRS patients have primarily focused on bacteriology,⁹⁻¹¹ immunology,^{12,13} and medical treatments,¹⁴⁻¹⁷ as opposed to population-based occurrence, severity, risk factors, and natural history. The International Consensus Statement on Allergy and Rhinology (ICAR), therefore, has declared a need for prevalence estimates of AECRS and more prospective studies, especially those which compare several definitions of AECRS.²

As such, the objectives of this study were to evaluate and compare seasonal prevalence of AENSS by EPOS_s CRS status (hereafter CRS status) across 3 definitions of AENSS; describe NSS severity by CRS and AENSS status; and identify self-reported individual characteristics associated with AENSS by CRS status. We addressed these objectives in a population-based longitudinal study using a sample of primary care patients from Geisinger who are representative of the general population in the area of central and northeastern Pennsylvania.

2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 | Study overview

Details of the study design have been published elsewhere.^{5,18} Briefly, in 2014, adult (at least 18 years of age) primary care patients were selected from the electronic health record (EHR) of Geisinger to participate in a study of the epidemiology of CRS. Individuals who responded to the baseline questionnaire were additionally mailed 4 seasonal follow-up questionnaires over the course of 16 months, to evaluate seasonal exacerbations (Table 1; eg, questionnaire see Data S1). This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Geisinger, which has an IRB Authorization Agreement with the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act authorization and written informed consent waivers were approved by the IRB.

2.2 | Study population

Geisinger provides primary care services to over 450 000 patients, with the majority residing in central and northeastern Pennsylvania. The source population for this study consisted of 200 769 adult primary care patients who had available EHR data, including race/ethnicity. Stratified sampling was utilized to over represent individuals more likely to have CRS, as well as racial/ethnic minorities (8% of Geisinger patients identify as non-white race/ethnicity). From the source population, 23 700 individuals were selected to participate in

the baseline survey and baseline responders (n = 7847) were mailed 4 follow-up questionnaires with 4-month intervals in-between (Table 1).

2.3 | Description of sampling method

The sampling method has been reported previously.^{5,18} Briefly, individuals with a greater likelihood of having CRS were over-sampled using EHR data to categorize individuals into 3 groups, based on international classification of disease (ICD)-9 codes as well as current procedural terminology codes from patient medical records for CRS, asthma, AR, sinus procedures, and related information.¹⁸ Oversampling of racial and ethnic minorities was also performed. Sampling proportions are reported elsewhere.⁵

2.4 | CRS classification

Individuals were classified as having EPOS_s CRS as previously reported.^{5,18} In brief, CRS status was determined using subject responses concerning the frequency of the cardinal symptoms of CRS (nasal congestion/blockage, green/yellow nasal discharge [purulence], postnasal drip, smell loss, facial pain, and facial pressure), as defined by EPOS.¹ Based on responses to these questions at the baseline and first follow-up questionnaires, subjects were classified as "current long-term" (current CRS at both questionnaires), "current recent" (past or never CRS at baseline, current CRS at follow-up), "past" (past CRS at baseline, not current at follow-up), or "never" (no CRS at either questionnaire). Only these questionnaires were used for determining CRS status in this study because 2 of the follow-up questionnaires (winter and spring exacerbation) did not include questions about EPOS symptoms over the past 3 months, and we did not want to induce reverse causality in the association of CRS status and exacerbation. We did not differentiate between CRS with and without nasal polyps as objective evidence of CRS was unavailable for all study participants and therefore no way to reliably phenotype these subjects.

2.5 | Operationalization of NSS severity and AENSS

NSS severity was assessed in 2 different ways. The first used self-reported rating of NSS on a 10-point visual analog scale while the second used self-report of having "worse" or "much worse" NSS on a 5-point Likert scale.¹

Using consensus recommendations^{1,2} and prior evidence on CRS exacerbations,^{9-11,13,15,19} we operationalized 3 definitions for the classification of AENSS (see Table S1). All definitions required participants to self-report worsened NSS in the past 4 weeks. "AENSS-Med" defined exacerbation was based on self-reported medication use for worsened NSS. We only used antibiotics and oral corticosteroids as qualifying medications as these are unlikely to be prescribed for viral infections, thereby minimizing potential misclassification of AENSS as common colds. This definition is also parallel to the medical management recommended for asthma

TABLE 1 Description of longitudinal questionnaires and number of responders

Description	April 2014	October 2014	February 2015	May 2015	August 2015
Questionnaire	Baseline	Fall exacerbation	Winter exacerbation	Spring exacerbation	Summer exacerbation
Mailings	3 (to August 2014)	2 (to January 2015)	1	1	2 (to December 2015)
Items	94	87	15	15	79
Sections		AENSS exacerbation	AENSS exacerbation	AENSS exacerbation	AENSS exacerbation
		CRS treatment (4 wks)	CRS treatment (4 wks)	CRS treatment (4 wks)	CRS treatment (4 wks)
	Current CRS	Current CRS			Current CRS
	Secondary CRS	Secondary CRS ^a			Secondary CRS
	Minor symptoms	Minor symptoms			Minor symptoms
	Doctor diagnoses	Anxiety			Work exposures and impacts
	Socioeconomic status	Depression symptoms			SHS and farm contacts
Responders	7847	4966	5094	4089	4600

CRS, chronic rhinosinusitis; SES, socioeconomic status; SHS, second-hand smoke.

^aSecondary CRS indicates more specific questions about NSS frequency and severity not included as part of the diagnostic criteria for CRS.

control,¹ as no evidence-based treatment recommendations exist for AECRS.² We did not include inhaled corticosteroids because this would certainly misclassify AENSS as asthma exacerbations. "AENSS-Sx" was based on duration (≥ 1 week) of worsened aggregate NSS, again to minimize ascertainment of colds as AENSS, as these usually resolve within 1 week. Lastly, "AENSS-Sx-Pur" required the same criteria as "AENSS-Sx," but additionally required self-reported worsened purulence in the past 4 weeks, yielding a definition with greater relative specificity. Although NSS could be worse for longer than 4 weeks, only a 4-week period was measured on questionnaires.

2.6 | Evaluation of risk factors for AENSS and confounding variables

Based on previous studies,^{5,18} potential risk factors and confounding variables from the EHR included: current age (years); sex; race/ethnicity (white non-Hispanic vs all other groups); smoking status (current, former, and never); body mass index (BMI, kg/m²); Charlson comorbidity index²⁰; and history of receiving medical assistance, a surrogate for family socioeconomic status (SES).²¹ Individual self-reported information was ascertained from baseline and follow-up questionnaires (Table 1).

Previous studies have shown asthma to be associated with CRS^{5,22,23} and were therefore hypothesized to be a risk factor for AENSS. As such, individuals who experienced ≥ 1 asthma symptom (awakening at night due to wheezing; wheezing, chest tightness, or whistling in the chest when not having cold or flu; chest wheezing during or after exercise; dry cough at night apart from a cold or chest infection) at least some of the time were classified as having asthma symptoms at baseline. Migraine headaches have similarly been associated with CRS^{5,18}; therefore, a binary indicator for whether a subject had migraine headaches at baseline was determined as previously reported.^{18,24} The continuous "Anxiety Sensitivity Index (ASI)"²⁵ measures how much a person fears the symptoms of anxiety, believing them to be harmful, and was

created from the fall exacerbation questionnaire and included in the analysis as quintiles to help control for confounding due to an individual's propensity to be aware of and/or over-report symptoms. Questionnaire return dates were used to define the season in which exacerbations occurred as follows: autumn, September 22 through December 21; winter, December 22 through March 21; spring, March 22 through June 21; and summer, June 22 through September 21.

2.7 | Statistical analyses

Given the paucity of information regarding NSS and AENSS by EPOS_s CRS status, the goals of the analysis were to (i) assess differences in NSS severity by CRS status and AENSS definition, (ii) estimate the seasonal prevalence of different subgroups of AENSS (eg, by CRS status and AENSS definition) in the source population, and (iii) evaluate associations of individual self-reported risk factors and season with AENSS by CRS status.

Survey-corrected methods were used for all analyses to account for the sampling design. Design weights were the inverse product of the probability of being selected into the study and probability of responding to the baseline questionnaire. Additionally, survey weights were corrected for attrition by estimating inverse probability of censoring weights (see Data S2). As CRS status was not ascertained at all time points, CRS status at the first follow-up questionnaire was used for all follow-up questionnaires. Subjects who skipped a questionnaire (23.9%) were excluded from all subsequent questionnaires to avoid intermittent missingness.

Risk factor analysis consisted of inverse probability-weighted generalized estimating equations logistic regression models assuming an independence working correlation matrix and incorporated stabilized truncated survey weights (see Data S2). Final survey weights had a median of 2.81 and range 2.45-43.03. Taylor linearization was used to estimate robust variances and standard errors. Lastly, item nonresponse for covariates was addressed using multiple imputation by chained equations (25 imputed data sets).

Covariates were identified as being a risk factor if they retained statistical significance in adjusted models and were not a priori determined to be a confounder. Methods for assessing model fit are limited in multiply imputed survey-based regression models. However, model fit was assessed by visual inspection of deviance residuals vs predicted probabilities (from weighted candidate final models) and using Archer-Lemeshow tests for goodness of fit. To assess the utility of the multiple imputations, Monte Carlo error estimates were generated for all effect estimates and associated test statistics. All analyses were conducted in STATA 14.1 (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Description of participants

Baseline characteristics of the study population have been described elsewhere.^{5,18} A total of 558 current long-term, 273 current recent, 1644 past, and 2261 never EPOS₅ CRS individuals contributed at least 1 observation to the analysis (Table 2). The general trends in Table 2 suggest individuals with AENSS appeared to be younger, white, female, on medical assistance, and have greater Charlson comorbidity index values, compared to those without AENSS (Table 2). The prevalence of AENSS increased from the lowest in the never group, to intermediate in the past and current recent CRS groups, to the highest in the current long-term CRS status group (Table 2). AENSS recurrence, as identified through the 4 follow-up questionnaires, was the least common in the never group and the most common in the current long-term CRS group (see Table S2).

3.2 | Severity of nasal and sinus symptoms

Mean NSS severity scores varied by CRS group and exacerbation status (Figure 1; Table S3). There were statistically significant associations between CRS status and NSS severity (Table S3). Mean NSS scores increased ordinally from the lowest score in the never CRS group to the highest score in the current long-term CRS group, where those who were having AENSS had higher NSS severity than those who were not ($P < .001$ for all CRS status groups). Mean NSS severity scores by AENSS-Med and AENSS-Sx-Pur defined exacerbations were greater than in AENSS-Sx (Figure 1; Table S3).

3.3 | Seasonal prevalence of AENSS

Prevalence estimates of AENSS by CRS status and AENSS definition were estimated for each season (Figure 2; Table S4). The seasonal peak prevalence for exacerbation consistently occurred in the winter for past CRS status and in spring for never CRS status. Seasonal trends were comparable between AENSS-Sx and -Sx-Pur for the current long-term and current recent CRS groups, with peak prevalence occurring in the winter for the current recent CRS group, and a modest peak in the summer for the current long-term CRS group (Figure 2; Table S4).

3.4 | Individual characteristic and seasonal risk factors for AENSS

Risk factor analysis proceeded with 2 of the 3 AENSS definitions (AENSS-Med and -Sx-Pur). We did not include AENSS-Sx as prevalence estimates were much greater from this definition compared to AENSS-Med and -Sx-Pur, which were both comparable, indicating a low relative specificity of AENSS-Sx compared to the other definitions. Tables 3 and 4 show the adjusted odds ratios (aORs) and 95% CIs for several covariates estimated from logistic regression models.

Several significant and elevated odds ratios were identified in relation to AENSS-Med (Table 3) for higher BMI, being a current smoker, having asthma or migraine symptoms at baseline, doctor diagnosed hay fever, having had 2 or more sinus surgeries, and winter season. As CRS status was found to modify associations of season with AENSS-Med, associations are displayed within strata of CRS status (Table 3).

Elevated odds ratios of risk factors with AENSS-Sx-Pur (Table 4) were found for white race/ethnicity, BMI, having asthma symptoms at baseline, doctor diagnosed hay fever, history of having 2 or more sinus surgeries, and season (winter and spring). Age modified associations of CRS status with AENSS; therefore, CRS status associations are displayed at the grand mean age (55.1 years). Subjects with either past or current long-term CRS had increased odds of AENSS-Sx-Pur. The interaction between age and CRS status was observed as a linear reduction in odds of AENSS-Sx-Pur with higher ages for all CRS status groups, except current long-term CRS (Table 4).

4 | DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, this is the first study of the epidemiology of AENSS by EPOS₅ CRS status, while evaluating 3 definitions of AENSS. There were several potentially important findings by season and CRS status, offering possible etiologic and diagnostic insights relevant to clinical management of AENSS. NSS and AENSS were common among all subjects; NSS and AENSS severity were worst in subjects with current, long-term CRS; prevalence of AENSS as measured by AENSS-Sx was almost twofold higher than by -Sx-Pur and -Med; there were clear seasonal prevalence differences observed using the different definitions of AENSS; and risk factor analysis showed differing associations depending on the definition of AENSS, particularly that odds of AENSS-Sx-Pur did not decline with increasing age in current long-term EPOS₅ subjects but did in all other EPOS₅ groups.

In the absence of consensus on how to measure AENSS, we operationalized 3 definitions that first identified worsening of symptoms (eg, NSS in past 4 weeks reported as worse or much worse than "usual") and then applied criteria that would differentially maximize sensitivity (the proportion of people with an exacerbation who met the AENSS definition), positive predictive value (PPV; the proportion of people who met the AENSS definition who had an exacerbation), and clinical similarity to how asthma exacerbation is often

TABLE 2 Percentage (95% CI) of respondents and mean value (ie, age, BMI) who ever met criteria for AENSS by operational criteria and by covariates^a

Characteristic	AENSS-Med ^b		AENSS-Sx ^c		AENSS-Sx-Pur ^d	
	Never exacerbation	Ever exacerbation	Never exacerbation	Ever exacerbation	Never exacerbation	Ever exacerbation
EPOS _S CRS status ^e						
Current long-term, n = 558	74.1 (65.2-83.0) ^f	25.9 (17.0-34.8)	41.7 (31.0-52.5)	58.3 (47.5-69.0)	74.6 (67.0-82.5)	25.2 (17.5-33.0)
Current recent, n = 273	80.8 (71.9-89.8)	19.2 (10.2-28.1)	48.9 (35.4-62.4)	51.1 (37.6-64.6)	84.2 (77.5-91.0)	15.8 (9.04-22.5)
Past, n = 1644	84.4 (80.9-87.9)	15.6 (12.1-19.1)	50.9 (45.2-56.4)	49.2 (43.6-54.8)	79.4 (74.9-83.8)	20.6 (16.2-25.1)
Never, n = 2261	92.4 (90.5-94.3)	7.62 (5.73-9.51)	71.1 (67.8-74.3)	28.9 (25.7-32.2)	89.4 (87.1-91.6)	10.6 (8.38-12.9)
P-value ^g	<.001		<.001		<.001	
Age (y), mean	55.9 (54.8-56.9)	53.3 (50.7-55.9)	57.1 (55.8-58.4)	52.9 (51.4-54.5)	56.5 (55.4-57.5)	50.2 (47.8-52.6)
P-value	.08		<.001		<.001	
Sex						
Male, n = 1741	91.2 (88.7-93.7)	8.79 (6.29-11.3)	68.6 (64.2-73.0)	31.4 (27.0-35.8)	86.6 (83.4-89.9)	13.4 (10.1-16.6)
Female, n = 2995	88.4 (86.3-90.5)	11.6 (9.51-13.7)	62.3 (27.0-65.8)	37.7 (34.2-41.1)	86.2 (83.8-88.5)	13.8 (11.5-16.2)
P-value	.10		.03		.82	
Race/ethnicity						
White, n = 4399	89.3 (87.6-91.0)	10.7 (9.01-12.4)	64.2 (61.4-67.0)	35.8 (33.0-38.6)	86.1 (84.1-88.1)	13.9 (11.9-15.9)
Non-white, n = 337	91.6 (88.8-94.4)	8.38 (5.56-11.2)	73.9 (68.6-79.1)	26.1 (20.9-31.4)	91.5 (88.4-94.5)	8.54 (5.50-11.6)
P-value	.19		<.01		.011	
Medical assistance ^h						
Never received, n = 4328	89.9 (88.2-91.6)	10.1 (8.44-11.8)	64.6 (61.8-67.4)	35.4 (32.6-38.2)	86.6 (84.6-88.6)	13.4 (11.4-15.4)
Ever received, n = 408	84.0 (77.4-90.5)	16.0 (9.52-22.6)	64.6 (54.7-74.5)	35.4 (25.5-45.3)	83.7 (76.5-90.8)	16.3 (9.19-23.5)
P-value	.04		1.00		.41	
Body mass index (BMI; kg/m ²), mean	29.3 (28.9-29.7)	30.6 (29.4-31.8)	29.6 (29.0-30.1)	29.2 (28.6-29.8)	29.4 (29.0-29.9)	29.5 (28.5-30.5)
P-value	.05		.45		.79	
Charlson comorbidity index, mean	1.10 (1.04-1.16)	1.39 (1.20-1.58)	1.10 (1.02-1.18)	1.19 (1.09-1.29)	1.13 (1.06-1.19)	1.15 (1.00-1.30)
P-value	<.01		.20		.83	
Smoking status						
Current, n = 581	87.1 (82.0-92.1)	12.9 (7.86-18.0)	64.5 (56.3-72.7)	35.5 (27.3-43.7)	88.2 (83.2-93.3)	11.8 (6.69-16.8)
Former, n = 1460	91.4 (88.9-93.9)	8.62 (6.14-11.1)	65.9 (61.0-70.7)	34.1 (29.3-39.0)	87.1 (83.6-90.6)	12.9 (9.43-16.4)
Never, n = 2695	88.9 (86.6-91.1)	11.1 (8.87-13.4)	65.0 (60.4-67.5)	36.0 (32.5-39.6)	85.6 (83.0-88.1)	14.4 (11.9-17.0)
P-value	.22		.84		.61	

CI, confidence interval; CRS, chronic rhinosinusitis; EHR, electronic health record; EPOS, European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis; SES, socioeconomic status.

^aUnless otherwise noted, estimates are row percentages (within characteristic) of ever/never having an AENSS during follow-up; estimates may sum to >100% due to rounding.

^bAENSS-Med = worse/much worse NSS in past 4 wks + use of systemic corticosteroids or antibiotic prescription for worsened NSS.

^cAENSS-Sx = worse/much worse NSS in past 4 wks + worse over any time period up to 4 wks + remained worse for ≥ 1 wk.

^dAENSS-Sx-Pur = worse/much worse NSS in past 4 wks + worse over any time period up to 4 wks + remained worse for ≥ 1 wk + worse/much worse purulence.

^eEPOS_S CRS status determined using baseline and fall exacerbation questionnaires: current long-term CRS = EPOS epidemiologic criteria fulfilled at both questionnaires; current recent CRS = current CRS at fall questionnaire, but not at baseline; past CRS = EPOS epidemiologic criteria fulfilled in lifetime, but not during study; never CRS = EPOS epidemiologic criteria never met.

^fPopulation-estimates were derived using survey-corrected methods with robust standard error estimation.

^gP-values represent differences in means (continuous variables) or Pearson's chi-square (categorical variables). Bold values indicates statistical significance at $p < 0.05$.

^hMedical assistance is a binary indicator of SES.

defined in epidemiologic studies. AENSS-Sx was the most sensitive (and by definition, least specific) definition and is useful for researchers wanting to estimate the prevalence of AENSS while avoiding underestimation. Of the 3 definitions, AENSS-Sx-Pur should have the highest PPV and, therefore, may be the best for risk factor analysis as its lower misclassification will minimize bias in effect estimates toward the null. Lastly, a medication-based AENSS definition (AENSS-Med) for CRS requires care-seeking behavior for symptoms that are generally not life-threatening, thus making a medication-based definition much more reliant on healthcare access and delivery.

Although overall prevalence estimates for AENSS-Med and -Sx-Pur were comparable, there was little overlap in individuals ascer-

tained by the 2 definitions, with only 31% of AENSS-Sx-Pur events additionally meeting criteria for AENSS-Med (see Table S5). Discordance could be due to AENSS-Med being influenced by an individual's propensity to seek and be provided with medical care.

AENSS occurred in all CRS status groups, but prevalence was higher and severity worse among subjects with past or current (long-term and recent) CRS. The absolute change in severity during an AENSS was largest among subjects who never met EPOS₅ CRS criteria, possibly due to a ceiling effect in NSS severity among individuals with current or past CRS.

AENSS prevalence was greatest in the winter and spring for the past and never CRS groups, respectively, across all 3 AENSS definitions. This suggests exacerbations might be driven by viral infections

FIGURE 1 Mean nasal and sinus symptom severity score on a 10-point visual analogue scale, by EPOS₅ defined CRS status (current long-term, current recent, past, and never) and exacerbation definition. Nasal and sinus symptoms (NSS) severity in the past 4 wks was ascertained by self-report at each follow-up questionnaire and estimated using survey-corrected methods. Three definitions of AENSS were operationalized as follows: AENSS-Med, AENSS-Sx, and AENSS-Sx-Pur. Nonoverlapping confidence intervals indicate statistical significance ($P < .05$). Exact P -values of pairwise statistical associations are displayed in Table S3 [Colour figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

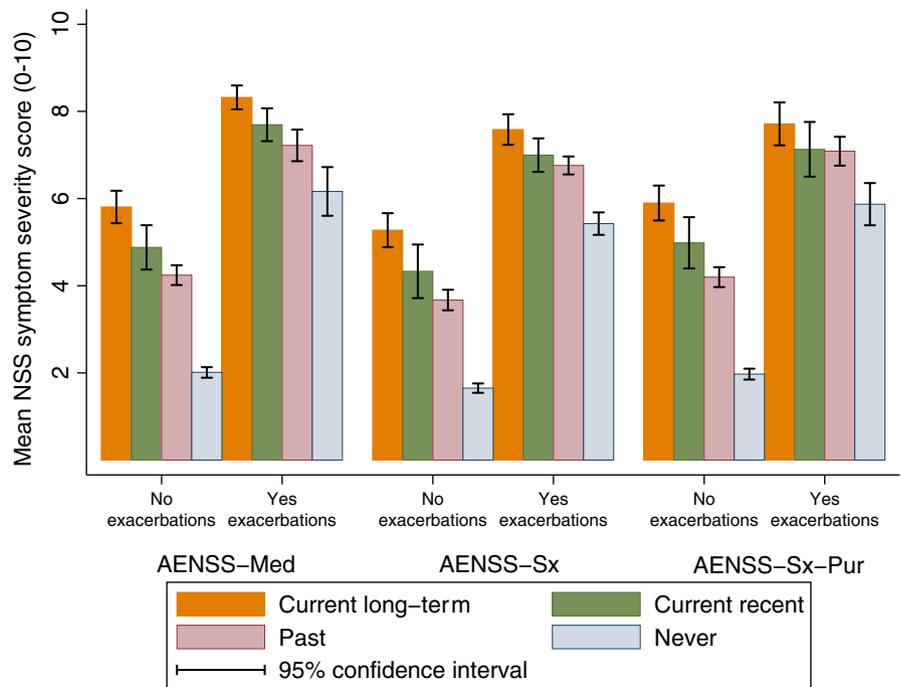


FIGURE 2 Population estimated prevalence of AENSS, by EPOS₅ defined CRS status (current long-term, current recent, past, and never), exacerbation definition, and season. Prevalence was estimated using survey-corrected methods. Three definitions of AENSS were operationalized as follows: A, AENSS-Med, B, AENSS-Sx, and C, AENSS-Sx-Pur [Colour figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

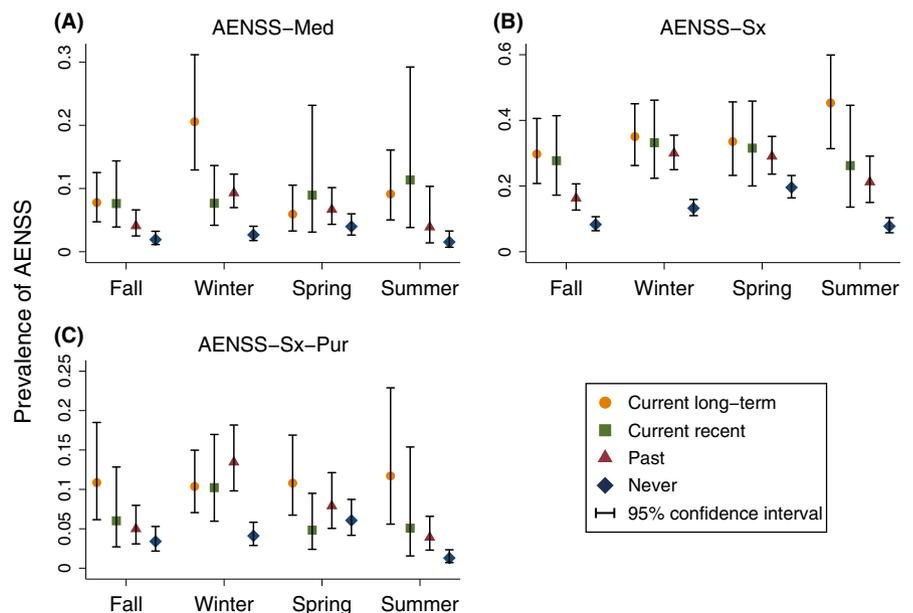


TABLE 3 Associations with exacerbation of nasal and sinus symptoms defined by AENSS-Med

Risk factor ^a	Adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval) ^b
EPOS _S CRS status ^c	
Never	
Fall ^d	Ref
Winter	1.48 (0.91-2.41)
Spring	2.01 (1.22-3.32)**
Summer	0.80 (0.42-1.55)
Past	
Fall	1.28 (0.73-2.23)
Winter	3.73 (2.30-6.06)***
Spring	2.18 (1.27-3.75)**
Summer	0.94 (0.46-1.90)
Current recent	
Fall	2.97 (1.30-6.77)*
Winter	3.22 (1.59-6.51)**
Spring	2.64 (1.11-6.26)*
Summer	3.84 (1.33-11.07)*
Current long-term	
Fall	2.55 (1.41-4.62)**
Winter	5.96 (3.33-10.66)***
Spring	1.82 (0.89-3.74)
Summer	2.89 (1.43-5.84)**
Age (per 5-y increase; y)	0.97 (0.93-1.02)
Sex	
Male	Ref
Female	1.35 (1.05-1.74)*
Race/ethnicity	
White	Ref
Non-white	0.66 (0.43-1.00)
Medical assistance ^e	
Never received	Ref
Ever received	1.37 (0.91-2.06)
BMI (per 1 kg/m ² increase; BMI; kg/m ²)	1.03 (1.02-1.05)***
Charlson comorbidity index (per 1 unit increase in index value)	1.09 (1.01-1.18)*
Smoking status (baseline)	
Never	Ref
Former	1.01 (0.77-1.32)
Current	1.53 (1.08-2.18)*
Asthma symptoms (baseline)	
None	Ref
At least 1	1.47 (1.14-1.88)**
History of migraine symptoms (baseline)	
No	Ref
Yes	1.55 (1.17-2.06)**

(Continues)

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Risk factor ^a	Adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval) ^b
Dr. diagnosed hay fever (baseline)	
No	Ref
Yes	1.36 (1.07-1.74)*
History of sinus surgeries (baseline)	
None	Ref
1	1.46 (1.04-2.05)*
2 or more	1.75 (1.11-2.76)*
Anxiety Sensitivity Index (quintiles)	
1	Ref
2	0.96 (0.65-1.42)
3	0.78 (0.52-1.17)
4	1.18 (0.80-1.75)
5	1.29 (0.89-1.87)

AENSS, acute exacerbation of nasal and sinus symptoms; BMI, body mass index; CRS, chronic rhinosinusitis; EHR, electronic health record; EPOS, European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis; NSS, nasal and sinus symptoms; SES, socioeconomic status.

^aRisk factors selected from the EHR include age, sex, race/ethnicity, receipt of Medical assistance, and BMI. Risk factors from self-report include asthma symptoms, Dr. diagnosed hay fever, history, and number of sinus surgeries, and anxiety sensitivity.

^bAdjusted estimates from survey-corrected logistic regression models with robust standard error estimation.

^cEPOS_S CRS status determined using baseline and fall exacerbation questionnaires: current long-term CRS = EPOS epidemiologic criteria fulfilled at both questionnaires; current recent CRS = current CRS at fall questionnaire, but not at baseline; past CRS = EPOS epidemiologic criteria fulfilled in lifetime, but not during study; never CRS = EPOS epidemiologic criteria never met.

^dSeason: autumn = September 22 through December 21; winter = December 22 through March 21; spring = March 22 through June 21; summer = June 22 through September 21. *P-value <.05; **P-value <.01; ***P-value <.001.

^eMedical assistance is a binary indicator of SES.

in the winter (eg, rhinoviruses²⁶⁻³⁰) or seasonal allergens and AR, for those with or without a history of CRS, respectively. No consistent seasonal patterns of AENSS were observed for the current CRS status groups across all 3 definitions of AENSS; however, a peak prevalence occurred in the winter or summer (AENSS-Med and AENSS-Sx/Sx-Pur, respectively) for the current recent CRS group. Prevalence of AENSS-Med was greatest in the current long-term CRS status group and occurred in the winter season, yet no major seasonal changes in AENSS-Sx/Sx-Pur were observed for this group, apart from modest associations with summer season. This could be due to residual selection bias due to loss to follow-up unaccounted for by the weighting procedure, or could reflect specific seasonal triggers relevant to this subgroup (eg, ragweed). It is possible that individuals with a long-term history of current CRS are more likely to be prescribed medications for NSS in the winter, although NSS may not necessarily be more severe (given the lack of observed associations between season and AENSS-Sx/Sx-Pur in this group). This may also

TABLE 4 Associations with exacerbation of nasal and sinus symptoms defined by AENSS-Sx-Pur

Risk factor ^a	Adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval) ^b
EPOS ₅ CRS status ^c	
Never	Ref
Past	1.56 (1.18-2.06)**
Current recent	1.56 (0.97-2.50)
Current long-term	2.33 (1.62-3.34)***
Age trend (per 5-y increase; y)	
Never	0.85 (0.81-0.90)***
Past	0.92 (0.87-0.97)**
Current recent	0.82 (0.71-0.94)**
Current long-term	1.01 (0.93-1.10)
Sex	
Male	Ref
Female	1.09 (0.86-1.38)
Race/ethnicity	
White	Ref
Non-white	0.52 (0.34-0.79)**
Medical assistance ^d	
Never received	Ref
Ever received	0.95 (0.67-1.35)
BMI (per 1 kg/m ² increase; BMI; kg/m ²)	1.02 (1.01-1.03)**
Charlson comorbidity index (per 1 unit increase in index value)	0.94 (0.88-1.02)
Asthma symptoms (baseline)	
None	Ref
At least 1	1.68 (1.32-2.15)***
History of migraine symptoms (baseline)	
No	Ref
Yes	1.34 (1.00-1.79)
Dr. diagnosed hay fever (baseline)	
No	Ref
Yes	1.36 (1.08-1.71)*
History of sinus surgeries (baseline)	
None	Ref
1	1.30 (0.95-1.78)
2 or more	1.58 (1.06-2.35)*
Anxiety Sensitivity Index (quintiles)	
1	Ref
2	1.00 (0.69-1.44)
3	0.92 (0.63-1.34)
4	1.19 (0.83-1.71)
5	1.36 (0.95-1.95)

(Continues)

reflect underlying pathobiology relevant to triggers of exacerbation in this group, as medical management would depend on the trigger (eg, infections vs grass pollen).

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Risk factor ^a	Adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval) ^b
Season ^e	
Fall	Ref
Winter	2.17 (1.67-2.82)***
Spring	1.71 (1.28-2.29)***
Summer	0.88 (0.62-1.25)

AENSS, acute exacerbation of nasal and sinus symptoms; BMI, body mass index; CRS, chronic rhinosinusitis; EHR, electronic health record; EPOS, European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis; NSS, nasal and sinus symptoms; SES, socioeconomic status.

^aRisk factors selected from the EHR include age, sex, race/ethnicity, receipt of Medical assistance, and BMI. Risk factors from self-report includes: asthma symptoms, Dr. diagnosed hay fever, history and number of sinus surgeries, and anxiety sensitivity.

^bAdjusted estimates from survey-corrected logistic regression models with robust standard error estimation.

^cEPOS₅ CRS status determined using baseline and fall exacerbation questionnaires: current long-term CRS = EPOS epidemiologic criteria fulfilled at both questionnaires; current recent CRS = current CRS at fall questionnaire, but not at baseline; past CRS = EPOS epidemiologic criteria fulfilled in lifetime, but not during study; never CRS = EPOS epidemiologic criteria never met.

^dMedical assistance is a binary indicator of SES.

^eSeason: autumn = September 22 through December 21; winter = December 22 through March 21; spring = March 22 through June 21; summer = June 22 through September 21.

*P-value <.05; **P-value <.01; ***P-value <.001.

We identified clinical and seasonal factors associated with AENSS. CRS status, increased BMI, asthma symptoms, hay fever, migraine symptoms, history of sinus surgeries, and season were associated with AENSS by both Med and Sx-Pur defined exacerbation. Our findings with BMI are similar to those found previously with CRS^{31,32} and other otorhinolaryngological³² diseases, possibly due to chronic low-grade inflammation associated with obesity.^{33,34} Asthma^{1,2,22,23} and hay fever^{1,2,22,23} have been associated with CRS; however, symptom overlap between these conditions could indicate measurement error in EPOS₅ criteria. To address this issue, we evaluated whether hay fever or asthma modified associations of CRS status with AENSS. As we found no evidence for this, we included hay fever and asthma diagnoses as covariates in regression models without further stratification and statistical significance suggests indication of the unified airways disease concept. The relationship between migraines and NSS has been observed in previous studies,^{5,23} but could be due to misclassification of overlapping symptoms or biologic pathways,³⁵⁻³⁷ or both. Sinus surgery was also associated with AENSS and could be due to bacterial infections in some CRS patients,³⁸ or be a proxy for individuals with recalcitrant CRS or persistent ARS, who are more likely to be aware of the severity of sinus symptoms over time.

Females were more likely to have AENSS-Med than males, possibly due to residual confounding associated with medical-seeking and -prescribing behaviors,³⁹ as this association was only modestly observed in the AENSS-Sx-Pur model; however, female sex has been associated with CRS symptoms in other studies.^{5,40,41} Non-

white race/ethnicity was associated with reduced odds of both AENSS definitions, though only statistically significant in the AENSS-Sx-Pur model. Lastly, never smokers were less likely to have AENSS-Med, compared to current smokers, although no association with smoking status and AENSS-Sx-Pur was observed. The odds of AENSS-Sx-Pur declined with higher ages, excluding the current long-term CRS status group, possibly due to differential susceptibility to viral infections which precede bacterial infections and decrease with increasing age.⁴² Yet, individuals with long-term CRS may be at risk of developing viral respiratory infections even at older ages due to compromised epithelial barrier function,^{43,44} which can accompany CRS,^{1,2,45} suggestive of a disease progressive model in those with persistent CRS.

Our study had several strengths, including study of the general population in the region representing the full spectrum of diseases with NSS, longitudinal design (the first to our knowledge), large sample size, and evaluation of a relevant set of individual-reported potential risk factors for AENSS, as well as season. We also used several definitions of AENSS to comparatively assess their utility in epidemiologic research, as advised by ICAR.² Our study is not without limitations, however. We used a definition of CRS which did not include confirmation of inflammation by endoscopy or CT scan so we were unable to classify individuals with clinical CRS. Second, both CRS status and self-reported individual characteristics were selected from the same questionnaires; as such, there is the potential for spurious associations between them, as they are dependent on how an individual interprets and responds to the questions. However, a strength of this study is the inclusion of the ASI as a covariate, which adjusts for an individual's propensity to over-report symptoms and comorbidities. Therefore, the possibility of false associations from same source bias was mitigated. Furthermore, we used weighting methods and multiple imputation to adjust for non-response and potential selection bias.

In summary, our study found that NSS and AENSS were common in the general population. NSS and AENSS severity were worse across categories of EPOS₅ CRS, peaking among current long-term CRS. Seasonal exacerbation prevalence depended on the AENSS definition and differed by EPOS₅ CRS status. Results suggest that a high PPV definition (eg, AENSS-Sx-Pur) may provide the best balance between a sensitive definition and 1 which is clinically meaningful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was supported in part by grant U19AI106683 (Chronic Rhinosinusitis Integrative Studies Program) from the National Institutes of Health, and by a grant from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (T42 OH0008428) to the Johns Hopkins University Education and Research Center for Occupational Safety and Health.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors participated in drafting/revision of the manuscript, final approval of the manuscript, and interpretation of findings. All authors agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work. JRK, AGH, ASS, BKT, RPS, RCK, WFS, and BSS were involved in the conception and design of the study. JRK, AGH, KBR, and BSS acquired and analyzed the data.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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How to cite this article: Kuiper JR, Hirsch AG, Bandeen-Roche K, et al. Prevalence, severity, and risk factors for acute exacerbations of nasal and sinus symptoms by chronic rhinosinusitis status. *Allergy*. 2018;73:1244-1253.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/all.13409>