

Proposed Hypotheses from the IIV WG

1. Exposure to respiratory viral agents and/or gastrointestinal agents (Paramixoviruses, Pneumoviruses, Rotaviruses, Caliciviruses, EAD, etc.) as well as environmental factors, including chemicals such as heavy metals, during the first year of life predisposes to reactive airway diseases such as asthma and other respiratory diseases subsequently which may be accompanied by a decrease in pulmonary function. In contrast, exposure to some infectious agents of bacterial enteritis, depending on the period in life may yield some protection or sensitize subsequently to Reactive Airway Diseases.
2. Perinatal immunotoxicant exposure in humans is associated with increased risk of immune-mediated disease.
3. Congenital Immunity Deficiency- (e.g. IgA deficiency) in early life is associated with an increased rate of infections and immune-mediated disease in later life.
4. Infections in the pre-natal or post-natal period can lead to psychiatric diseases during childhood, adolescence and early adulthood.
5. Exposure to infectious diseases in early life can lead to hearing loss in the first 5 years of life.
6. Perinatal toxic exposure is associated with an increased risk of immune associated disease.
7. Altered timing of immunization will lead to an increased rate of disease in later life.
8. Exposure to MMR is associated with autism spectrum disorders