



Daily allergic multimorbidity in rhinitis using mobile technology: A novel concept of the MASK study

J. Bousquet^{1,2,3,4,5} | P. Devillier⁶ | J. M. Anto^{7,8,9,10} | M. Bewick¹¹ | T. Haahtela¹² | S. Arnavielhe¹³ | A. Bedbrook¹ | R. Murray¹⁴ | M. van Eerd¹⁵ | J. A. Fonseca¹⁶ | M. Morais Almeida¹⁷ | A. Todo Bom¹⁸ | E. Menditto¹⁹ | G. Passalacqua²⁰ | C. Stellato²¹ | M. Triggiani²¹ | M. T. Ventura²² | G. Vezzani²³ | I. Annesi-Maesano²⁴ | R. Bourret²⁵ | I. Bosse²⁶ | D. Caimmi²⁷ | C. Cartier²⁸ | P. Demoly²⁷ | J. Just^{29,30} | F. Portejoie¹ | V. Siroux³¹ | F. Viart²⁸ | K. C. Bergmann^{32,33} | T. Keil^{34,35} | L. Klimek^{36,37} | R. Mösges³⁸ | O. Pfaar^{36,37} | S. Shamai^{38,39} | T. Zuberbier^{32,33} | J. Mullol^{40,41} | A. Valero^{40,41} | O. Spranger⁴² | P. V. Tomazic⁴³ | M. L. Kowalski⁴⁴ | P. Kuna⁴⁵ | M. Kupczyk⁴⁵ | F. Raciborski⁴⁶ | B. Samolinski⁴⁶ | S. K. Toppila-Salmi¹² | E. Valovirta^{47,48} | A. A. Cruz^{49,50} | F. Sarquis-Serpa⁵¹ | J. da Silva⁵² | R. Stelmach⁵³ | D. Larenas-Linnemann⁵⁴ | M. Rodriguez Gonzalez⁵⁵ | M. T. Burguete Cabañas⁵⁶ | V. Kvedariene^{57,58} | A. Valiulis^{59,60} | N. H. Chavannes⁶¹ | W. J. Fokkens⁶² | D. Ryan⁶³ | A. Sheikh⁶⁴ | C. Bachert⁶⁵ | P. W. Hellings^{66,67,4} | O. VandenPlas⁶⁸ | N. Ballardini⁶⁹ | I. Kull^{63,70} | E. Melén^{71,72} | M. Westman^{73,74} | M. Wickman⁶⁹ | C. Bindslev-Jensen⁷⁵ | E. Eller⁷⁵ | S. Bosnic-Anticevich⁷⁶ | R. E. O'Hehir^{77,78} | I. Agache⁷⁹ | T. Bieber⁸⁰ | T. Casale⁸¹ | B. Gemicioğlu⁸² | J. C. Ivancevich⁸³ | G. De Vries¹⁵ | M. Sorensen^{84,85} | A. Yorgancioglu^{86,87} | D. Laune¹³ | MACVIA working group

¹MACVIA-France, Contre les MALadies Chroniques pour un Vieillissement Actif en France European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing Reference Site, Montpellier, France

²INSERM U 1168, VIMA: Ageing and Chronic Diseases Epidemiological and Public Health Approaches, Villejuif, France

³UMR-S 1168, Université Versailles St-Quentin-en-Yvelines, Montigny le Bretonneux, France

⁴Euforea, Brussels, Belgium

⁵Charité, Berlin, Germany

⁶Laboratoire de Pharmacologie Respiratoire UPRES EA220, Pôle des Maladies Respiratoires, Hôpital Foch, Suresnes Université Versailles Saint-Quentin, Suresnes, France

⁷ISGloBAL, Centre for Research in Environmental Epidemiology (CREAL), Barcelona, Spain

⁸IMIM (Hospital del Mar Research Institute), Barcelona, Spain

⁹CIBER Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Barcelona, Spain

¹⁰Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Barcelona, Spain

Abbreviations: AR, allergic rhinitis; ARIA, allergic rhinitis and its impact on asthma; ICT, information and communications technology; MACVIA, Contre les MALadies Chroniques pour un Vieillissement Actif; MASK, MACVIA-ARIA Sentinel Network; MeDALL, Mechanisms of the Development of Allergy (FP7); VAS, visual analogue scale.

- ¹¹Q4U Consultants Ltd, London, UK
- ¹²Skin and Allergy Hospital, Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland
- ¹³Kyomed, Montpellier, France
- ¹⁴MedScript Ltd, Dundalk, Ireland
- ¹⁵Peercode DV, Gerdermalsen, The Netherlands
- ¹⁶Faculdade de Medicina, Center for Health Technology and Services Research- CINTESIS, MEDIDA, Lda, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal
- ¹⁷Allergy and Clinical Immunology Department, Hospital CUF-Descobertas, Lisboa, Portugal
- ¹⁸Imunoalergologia, Faculty of Medicine, Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Coimbra, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
- ¹⁹CIRFF, Center of Pharmacoeconomics, University of Naples Federico II, Naples, Italy
- ²⁰Allergy and Respiratory Diseases, Ospedale Policlinico San Martino, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy
- ²¹Department of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry "Scuola Medica Salernitana", University of Salerno, Salerno, Italy
- ²²Unit of Geriatric Immunoallergology, University of Bari Medical School, Bari, Italy
- ²³Pulmonary Unit, Department of Medical Specialties, Arcispedale SMaria Nuova/IRCCS, AUSL di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia, Italy
- ²⁴Epidemiology of Allergic and Respiratory Diseases, Department Institute Pierre Louis of Epidemiology and Public Health, INSERM, Medical School Saint Antoine, UPMC Sorbonne Universités, Paris, France
- ²⁵Centre Hospitalier, Valenciennes, France
- ²⁶Allergist, La Rochelle, France
- ²⁷CHRU de Montpellier, UMR-S 1136, IPLESP, Equipe EPAR, UPMC Paris 06, Sorbonne Universités, Paris, France
- ²⁸ASA - Advanced Solutions Accelerator, Clapiers, France
- ²⁹Allergology Department, Centre de l'Asthme et des Allergies Hôpital d'Enfants Armand-Trousseau (APHP), Paris, France
- ³⁰UMR_S 1136, Institut Pierre Louis d'Epidémiologie et de Santé Publique, Equipe EPAR, UPMC Univ Paris 06, Sorbonne Universités, Paris, France
- ³¹INSERM, IAB, U 1209, Team of Environmental Epidemiology applied to Reproduction and Respiratory Health, Université Grenoble Alpes, Université Joseph Fourier, Grenoble, France
- ³²Department of Dermatology and Allergy, Comprehensive Allergy-Centre-Charité, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany
- ³³Global Allergy and Asthma European Network (GA²LEN), Berlin, Germany
- ³⁴Institute of Social Medicine, Epidemiology and Health Economics, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany
- ³⁵Institute for Clinical Epidemiology and Biometry, University of Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany
- ³⁵Center for Rhinology and Allergology, Wiesbaden, Germany
- ³⁷Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Universitätsmedizin Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany
- ³⁸CRI-Clinical Research International-Ltd, Hamburg, Germany
- ³⁹Medical Faculty, Institute of Medical Statistics, and Computational Biology, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany
- ⁴⁰Rhinology Unit & Smell Clinic, ENT Department, Hospital Clinic, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
- ⁴¹Clinical & Experimental Respiratory Immunoallergy, IDIBAPS, CIBERES, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
- ⁴²Global Allergy and Asthma Platform GAAPP, Vienna, Austria
- ⁴³Department of ENT, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria
- ⁴⁴Department of Immunology, Rheumatology and Allergy, HARC, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland
- ⁴⁵Division of Internal Medicine, Asthma and Allergy, Barlicki University Hospital, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland
- ⁴⁶Department of Prevention of Environmental Hazards and Allergology, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
- ⁴⁷Department of Lung Diseases and Clinical Immunology, University of Turku, Turku, Finland
- ⁴⁸Terveystalo Allergy Clinic, Turku, Finland
- ⁴⁹ProAR – Nucleo de Excelencia em Asma, Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil
- ⁵⁰GARD Executive Committee, Salvador, Brazil
- ⁵¹Asthma Reference Center, Escola Superior de Ciências da Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Vitória, Espírito Santo, Brazil
- ⁵²Nucleo de Alergia, Hospital Universitario Polydoro Ernani de Sao Thiago, Federal University of Santa Catarina (HU-UFSC), Florianópolis, Brazil
- ⁵³Pulmonary Division, Heart Institute (InCor), Hospital da Clinicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ⁵⁴Center of Excellence in Asthma and Allergy, Hospital Médica Sur, México City, Mexico
- ⁵⁵Pediatric Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Hospital Angeles Pedregal, Mexico City, Mexico
- ⁵⁶Centro Médico Zambrano Hellion, Monterrey, Mexico
- ⁵⁷Departement of Pathology, Forensic Medicine and Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Clinic of Infectious, Chest Diseases, Dermatology and Allergology, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania
- ⁵⁸Clinic of Infectious, Chest Diseases, Dermatology and Allergology, Institute of Clinical Medicine, Vilnius, Lithuania
- ⁵⁹Department of Public Health, Clinic of Children's Diseases, Institute of Health Sciences, Vilnius University Institute of Clinical Medicine, Vilnius, Lithuania

- ⁶⁰European Academy of Paediatrics (EAP/UEMS-SP), Brussels, Belgium
- ⁶¹Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands
- ⁶²Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Academic Medical Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- ⁶³Allergy and Respiratory Research Group, Usher Institute of Population Health Sciences and Informatics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK
- ⁶⁴Asthma UK Centre for Applied Research, Centre of Medical Informatics, Usher Institute of Population Health Sciences and Informatics, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK
- ⁶⁵ENT Department, Upper Airways Research Laboratory, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium
- ⁶⁶Department of Otorhinolaryngology, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
- ⁶⁷Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- ⁶⁸Department of Chest Medicine, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire UCL Namur, Université Catholique de Louvain, Yvoir, Belgium
- ⁶⁹Centre for Clinical Research Sörmland, Uppsala University, Eskilstuna, Sweden
- ⁷⁰Department of Clinical Science and Education, Södersjukhuset, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
- ⁷¹Sachs' Children and Youth Hospital, Södersjukhuset, Stockholm, Sweden
- ⁷²Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
- ⁷³Department of Medicine Solna, Immunology and Allergy Unit, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
- ⁷⁴Department of ENT Diseases, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
- ⁷⁵Department of Dermatology and Allergy Centre, Odense Research Center for Anaphylaxis (ORCA), Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark
- ⁷⁶Woolcock Institute of Medical Research, Sydney Local Health District, University of Sydney, Glebe, NSW, Australia
- ⁷⁷Department of Allergy, Immunology and Respiratory Medicine, Alfred Hospital and Central Clinical School, Monash University, Melbourne, Vic., Australia
- ⁷⁸Department of Immunology, Monash University, Melbourne, Vic., Australia
- ⁷⁹Transylvania University, Brasov, Romania
- ⁸⁰Department of Dermatology and Allergy, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University Bonn, Bonn, Germany
- ⁸¹Division of Allergy/Immunology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, USA
- ⁸²Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Cerrahpasa Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
- ⁸³Servicio de Alergia e Inmunología, Clínica Santa Isabel, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- ⁸⁴Department of Paediatric and Adolescent Medicine, University Hospital of North Norway, Tromsø, Norway
- ⁸⁵Department of Clinical Medicine, Paediatric Research Group, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway
- ⁸⁶Department of Pulmonology, Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Turkey
- ⁸⁷GARD Executive Committee, Manisa, Turkey

Correspondence

Jean Bousquet, MACVIA-France, Fondation FMC VIA-LR, Montpellier, France.
Email: jean.bousquet@orange.fr

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Abstract

Background: Multimorbidity in allergic airway diseases is well known, but no data exist about the daily dynamics of symptoms and their impact on work. To better understand this, we aimed to assess the presence and control of daily allergic multimorbidity (asthma, conjunctivitis, rhinitis) and its impact on work productivity using a mobile technology, the *Allergy Diary*.

Methods: We undertook a 1-year prospective observational study in which 4 210 users and 32 585 days were monitored in 19 countries. Five visual analogue scales (VAS) assessed the daily burden of the disease (i.e., global evaluation, nose, eyes, asthma and work). Visual analogue scale levels <20/100 were categorized as “Low” burden and VAS levels \geq 50/100 as “High” burden.

Results: Visual analogue scales global measured levels assessing the global control of the allergic disease were significantly associated with allergic multimorbidity. Eight hypothesis-driven patterns were defined based on “Low” and “High” VAS levels. There were <0.2% days of Rhinitis Low and Asthma High or Conjunctivitis High patterns. There were 5.9% days with a Rhinitis High—Asthma Low pattern. There were 1.7% days with a Rhinitis High—Asthma High—Conjunctivitis Low pattern. A novel Rhinitis High—Asthma High—Conjunctivitis High pattern was identified in 2.9% days and had the greatest impact on uncontrolled VAS global measured

and impaired work productivity. Work productivity was significantly correlated with VAS global measured levels.

Conclusions: In a novel approach examining daily symptoms with mobile technology, we found considerable intra-individual variability of allergic multimorbidity including a previously unrecognized extreme pattern of uncontrolled multimorbidity.

KEYWORDS

asthma, conjunctivitis, multimorbidity, rhinitis, work productivity

1 | INTRODUCTION

Allergic diseases are complex and often cluster, resulting in multimorbidity.¹ It is estimated that the vast majority of patients with asthma have rhinitis. Conversely, around 20%-40% of patients with allergic rhinitis (AR) experience bronchial symptoms¹⁻³ irrespective of the allergic sensitization.⁴ There are several unmet needs in the understanding of the relationship between upper and lower airways pathophysiology.^{2,5,6} In particular, the stated prevalence of nasal, bronchial and ocular symptoms in AR varies widely between studies. In some clinical trials with patients suffering from moderate to severe asthma, the vast majority of patients also have rhinitis multimorbidity. Eye symptoms have been largely studied in rhinitis and asthma^{1-3,7,8} and often represent the most severe AR symptoms.⁹⁻¹¹ However, there is little information concerning the impact of eye symptoms on global disease severity or control, or their association with the asthma-rhinitis multimorbidity. No study has assessed multimorbidity on a daily basis, whereas environmental exposure varies widely between days.

Two approaches can be proposed to assess multimorbidity. In Mechanisms of the Development of ALLergy, FP7 (MeDALL),^{12,13} both hypothesis-driven¹⁴ and data-driven approaches with machine learning tools^{15,16} were used. However, so far, previous studies have not considered the daily joint co-occurrence of multimorbidity symptoms.

Mobile Airways Sentinel Network for allergic rhinitis (MASK-rhinitis) is a patient-centred information and communication technologies (ICT) system.^{17,18} A mobile phone app (*Allergy Diary*) central to MASK is available in 22 countries. It has been validated¹⁹ and was found to be an easy and effective method of assessing symptoms of AR using visual analogue scales (VAS) and work productivity.¹⁹⁻²³

To better understand daily allergic multimorbid patterns, the *Allergy Diary* was used over a 1-year period assessing days instead of patients.

2 | METHODS

2.1 | Design of the study

An observational study was carried out on all users who filled in the *Allergy Diary* from 25 May 2016 to 24 May 2017. Five VAS assessed

the daily control of the disease (i.e. global evaluation of allergic symptoms, nose, eye, asthma and work productivity).²⁰ The primary objective of the study was to assess prevalence and control of the daily allergic multimorbidity (asthma, conjunctivitis, rhinitis) according to recorded daily overall control (global evaluation). Secondary objectives included the impact of multimorbidity on work and the characterization of multimorbid patterns. In this study, a hypothesis-driven approach was used to select groups depending on VAS levels (high level: VAS \geq 50/100, low level: VAS $<$ 20/100).¹²

The paper was written according to the STROBE checklist.

2.2 | Setting

Users from 19 countries filled in the *Allergy Diary* (Table 1). The 3 countries with under 25 users were excluded from the analysis (ie, Canada, Czech Republic and Turkey). The *Allergy Diary* is available in 16 languages (translated and back-translated, culturally adapted and legally compliant).

2.3 | Users

All consecutive users who registered to the *Allergy Diary* were included if they had filled in the VAS global measured. The first question of the *Allergy Diary* is "Do you have allergic rhinitis (Yes, No)?" There were no exclusion criteria. Some demographic characteristics (age, sex, country and language) were recorded. The *Allergy Diary* was used by people who found it on the Internet, Apple store, Google Play or in any other way. Some users were clinic patients who were asked by their physicians to use the app. However, due to anonymization of data, no specific information could be gathered as previously described in detail.^{21,22}

2.4 | Allergy Diary and outcomes

The app collects information on AR symptoms experienced on a specific day. Geolocalized users assess their daily symptom control via the touchscreen functionality on their smart phone: they click on 5 consecutive VAS measures (VAS global measured, VAS nasal, VAS ocular, VAS asthma and VAS work). Levels range from zero (not at all bothersome) to 100 (very bothersome). Independency of VAS questions was previously assessed using the Bland and Altman regression analysis.^{22,24}

TABLE 1 Repartition of users

Country	Number of users	Country	Number of users
Austria	256	Lithuania	137
Australia	32	Mexico	197
Belgium	57	Netherlands	135
Brazil	205	Poland	230
Denmark	36	Portugal	866
Finland	225	Spain	258
France	420	Sweden	58
Germany	305	Switzerland	80
Greece	82	UK	117
Italy	500	Others (not included)	14

Some of the VAS data used in this study have been analysed in other studies with a different aim including work productivity²¹ and assessment of treatment (paper in press). Moreover, the time frame of the two other studies was different.

2.5 | Ethics

The Allergy Diary is CE1 registered. However, it is not considered by the Ethical Committee of the Cologne Hospital or the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA—GOV.UK) as a medical device as it does not provide any recommendations concerning treatment or diagnosis. The terms of use and privacy policy have been translated into all languages and customized according to the legislation of each country. This thereby allows the use of the results for research purposes. The data are anonymized except for the geolocalized data that are never totally anonymous.^{21,22} An Independent Review Board approval was not needed for this observational study.

2.6 | Biases

As for all studies using big data, there are biases which should be considered. These include sampling bias likely present, difficult to assess generalizability of the study and outcome misclassification which cannot be assessed due to ethical problems. Finally, there is very little information on patient (or day) characteristics.

In the database, 1 860 users have filled in the VAS for over a week. Thus, the analysis of days that correspond to repeated observations for the same individuals is likely to have inflated the correlation between the different types of VAS. In a previous study, it was found that the correlation between VAS global measured and VAS nose increased from $\rho = .76$ for day 1 to $\rho = .83$ for all days.²¹ Moreover, this was also confirmed in the validation study.¹⁹

For this study, other biases should be considered. The diagnosis of AR was not supported by a physician but was a response to the question: "Do you have allergic rhinitis? Yes/No." There may

therefore be some users with nonallergic rhinitis who responded "Yes" to the question. The treatments are not considered since there is a need for a combined symptom-medication score (currently being developed). However, it was found that the level of control of allergic symptoms (asthma or rhinitis) was independent of treatment,^{25,26} making it possible to analyse the data.

2.7 | Size of the study

In this exploratory pilot study, all registered users over the 1-year study period were included to obtain the best possible estimates for the specified time window.

2.8 | Statistical analysis

Some of the data did not follow a Gaussian distribution. Medians and percentiles as well as nonparametric tests were used for data following a non-Gaussian distribution. The statistically significant correlations were ascribed to "very strong" (Rho ranging from .80 to 1.00), "strong" (Rho ranging from .60 to .79) or "moderate" (Rho ranging from .40 to .59).²¹ We then assessed allergic multimorbidity using cut-off values proposed by consensus (0-19, 20-49 and 50/100).²⁷

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Users

From 24 May 2016 to 25 May 2017, a total of 4 210 users from 19 countries filled in the VAS (Table 1). They ranged in age from 12 to 92 years (mean \pm SD: 39 \pm 16.5 years). There were 2 169 females (51.5%) and 2 041 males (48.5%). A total of 1 860 users filled in the VAS once only, 1 517 from 2 to 7 days, 349 from 8 to 15 days and 484 filled it in for over 16 days (up to 365 days). Less than 10% of users were over 60 years and we did not stratify the study by age.

3.2 | Overall results

A total of 32 585 days were recorded for VAS global measured, nose and eyes, but only 32 095 (98.5%) days for VAS asthma (due to a delay in translations in some of the countries) and 17 505 (53.1%) days for VAS work as only a proportion of users were working.

Median VAS levels all increased similarly with the increasing level of VAS global measured although VAS nose levels are higher than the others (Table 2).

There were 7 052 (21.6%) days with a measurement of zero for VAS global measured and 18 488 for asthma (Tables 1 online). The prevalence of days with VAS ≥ 1 decreased from VAS nose to VAS work, VAS eye and VAS asthma (Figure 1). Over 80% days with VAS global measurement ≥ 50 had a detectable VAS eye. On the other hand, up to 62% of days with VAS global measurement ≥ 50 had a

TABLE 2 Overall results

VAS global	N (d)	Nose	Eye	Asthma	Work
0	7052	0 (0-0)	0 (0-0)	0 (0-1)	N = 3260 0 (0-1)
1-9	6676	6 (3-10)	1 (0-6)	0 (0-4)	N = 3820 2 (0-6)
10-19	5635	15 (10-20)	6 (0-15)	0 (2-20)	N = 2623 10 (5-15)
20-29	3481	24 (18-31)	14 (0-25)	0 (2-20)	N = 2001 18 (9-25)
30-39	2290	36 (26-42)	19 (1-35)	4 (0-28)	N = 1219 24 (14-34)
40-49	1888	46 (36-53)	28 (6-47)	6 (0-33)	N = 995 34 (20-45)
50-59	1682	53 (47-61)	39 (12-54)	10 (0-50)	N = 966 44 (27-53)
60-69	1235	64 (54-71)	45 (16-65)	13 (0-54)	N = 690 51 (36-61)
70-79	933	74 (62-80)	52 (21-74)	22 (0-26)	N = 547 56 (39-68)
80-89	570	81 (71-87)	61 (23-83)	28 (0-78)	N = 294 65 (47-77)
90-99	409	91 (79-96)	78 (45-94)	54 (5-92)	N = 213 69 (52-85)
100	259	100 (86-100)	71 (28-100)	14 (0-68)	N = 136 74 (59-99)

VAS, visual analogue scales.

detectable VAS asthma. For days with VAS level ≥ 1 , median levels of VAS increased with the global severity of the day and were similar for asthma, eye and work (Figure 1).

Using the Spearman rank correlation for the entire database, we found significant correlations between all VAS levels (Table 1 online, Figure 1 online):

- A very strong correlation was found between VAS global measurement and nose ($\rho > .88$) or work ($\rho > .82$),
- A strong correlation was found between VAS global measurement and eye ($\rho > .71$), VAS nose and eye ($\rho > .63$) or work ($\rho > .77$), VAS eye and work ($\rho > .69$) and VAS asthma and work ($\rho > .60$).
- A moderate correlation was found between VAS asthma and global measurement ($\rho > .55$), nose ($\rho > .50$) and eye ($\rho > .52$).

3.3 | Patterns of daily multimorbidity of allergic rhinitis

We studied four asthma-nose or eye-nose distinct patterns according to the consensus on VAS control: 0-19 (Low: well controlled), 20-49 (partly controlled) and ≥ 50 (High: uncontrolled) (Figure 2).

There were very few days (<0.5%) with High Asthma or High Conjunctivitis and Low Rhinitis. There were also few days (<0.5%) with low asthma or low conjunctivitis and high rhinitis.

The correlation between VAS eye and asthma is moderate ($\rho = .53$) (Figure 2 online).

Daily Asthma-Rhinitis patterns were dependent on VAS global measured (Figure 3). The same trends were found for the Conjunctivitis-Rhinitis patterns.

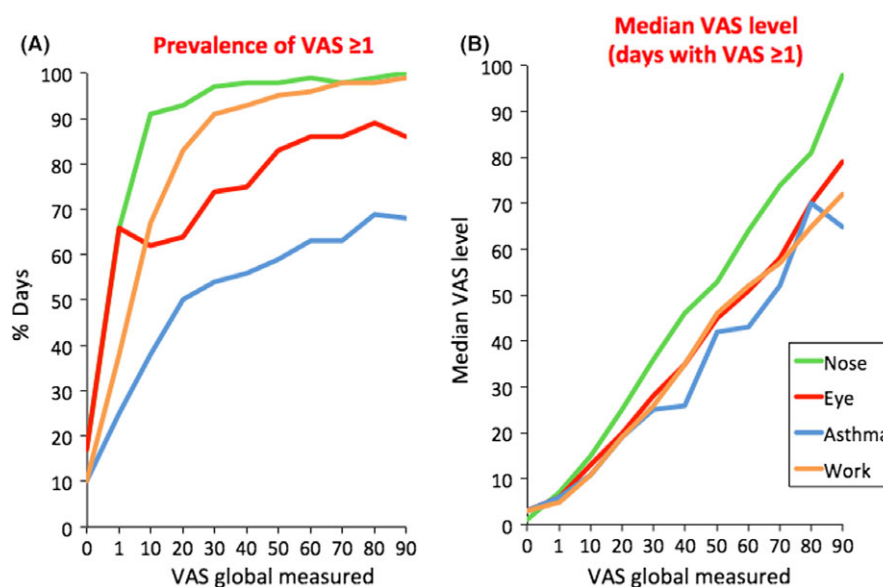


FIGURE 1 Relationship between VAS Global and the other VAS scales (A) Percentage of days with VAS ≥ 1 and (B) median VAS levels in days with VAS ≥ 1 . VAS, visual analogue scales

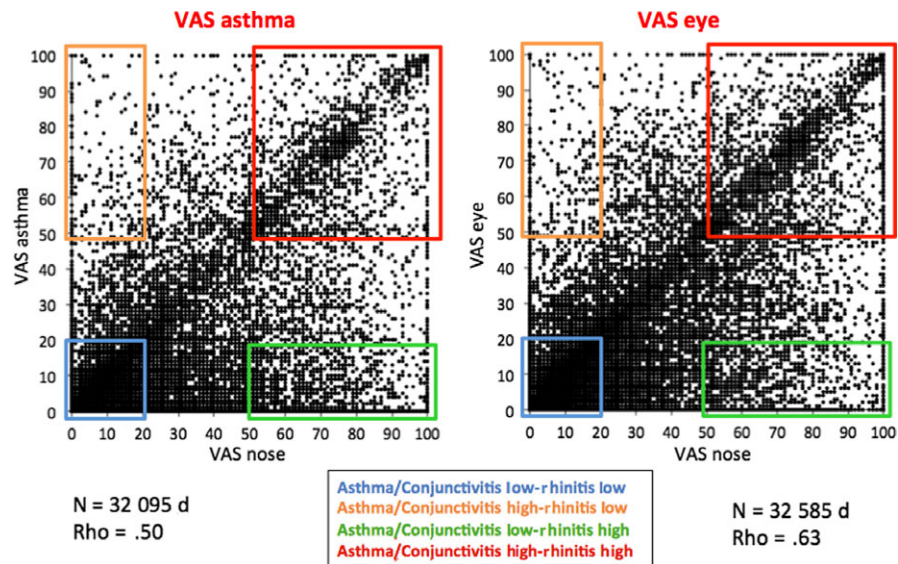


FIGURE 2 Correlation between VAS nose and VAS eye or asthma. VAS, visual analogue scales

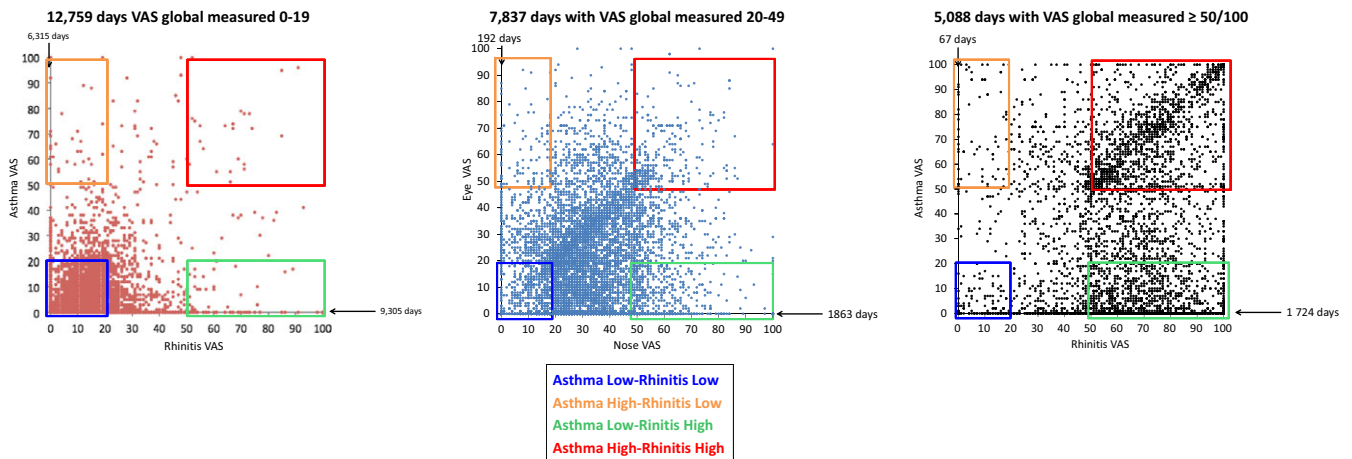


FIGURE 3 Daily asthma and rhinitis patterns

- Asthma Low (<20)—Rhinitis Low (<20): This pattern was mainly found for VAS global measured levels <20 and, to a lesser extent, for VAS <50.
- Asthma High (≥50)—Rhinitis Low (<20): This pattern was extremely rare (<0.5%) for all VAS global measured levels.
- Asthma Low (<20)—Rhinitis High (≥50): This pattern was extremely rare in VAS global measured levels <20 (<0.5%), was rare for 20-49 and was frequent for levels ≥50.
- Asthma High (≥50)—Rhinitis High (≥50): This pattern was almost exclusively found in VAS global measured levels ≥50.

There was a very large number of zero values (N = 13 915 for VAS eye and N = 18 488 for VAS asthma). There were 1.8% days with an Asthma High-Conjunctivitis Low pattern and 5.2% days with Asthma Low-Conjunctivitis High pattern.

The same trends were found for the Conjunctivitis-Rhinitis patterns. Slightly over 14% days had a VAS nose ≥50 (Rhinitis High)

(Table 3). Among them, four groups were identified as follows: (i) Asthma Low and Conjunctivitis Low, (ii) Asthma Low and Conjunctivitis High, (iii) Asthma High and Conjunctivitis Low and (iv) the extreme pattern: Asthma High and Conjunctivitis High. The levels of VAS global and work increased significantly between the four patterns. In the extreme pattern (Nose, eye and asthma High), there was an increased VAS level of all five criteria. The yearly repartition of uncontrolled rhinitis, conjunctivitis and asthma indicates that there is an over-representation of days in March, April, May and June (Figure 3 online). However, these patterns were observed for all other months.

To assess whether reporting VAS levels on day 1 may affect the results, we studied 1 060 users who reported at least 1 day of rhinitis VAS ≥ 50 and over 2 days of VAS: 145 (13.7%) had a VAS ≥ 50 on day 1 only, 498 (47%) had a VAS ≥ 50 on day 1 and another day, and 417 (39.3%) had a VAS < 50 on day 1 and ≥50 another day.

TABLE 3 VAS levels in days with severe rhinitis (VAS \geq 50/100)

	High (\geq 50) Low (<20)	High (\geq 50) Low (<20)	High (\geq 50) High (\geq 50) Low (<20)	High (\geq 50) High (\geq 50) High (\geq 50)	Significant data (Kruskal-Wallis, Bonferroni-Dunn)
Nose Asthma Eye	A	B	C	D	
N	1372 (4.2%)	1724 (5.3%)	520 (1.5%)	1039 (3.2%)	
VAS global	53 (44-67)	62 (51-75)	68 (55-82)	74 (59-88)	A/B, A/C, A/D, B/C, B/D, C/D
VAS nose	63 (54-77)	67 (57-79)	66 (58-78)	74 (61-88)	C/D
VAS eye	1 (0-9)	51 (35-68)	23 (6-37)	73 (59-85)	B/D (other comparisons not appropriate)
VAS asthma	0 (0-2)	0 (0-5)	65 (56-77)	73 (60-86)	C/D (other comparisons not appropriate)
VAS work (N)	667	714	266	475	
VAS work	37 (16-53)	49 (30-61)	54 (36-51)	64 (53-77)	A/B, A/C, A/D, B/C, B/D, C/D

VAS, visual analogue scales.

Results in medians and percentiles.

4 | DISCUSSION

This observational study is, to our knowledge, the first to examine daily patterns of allergic multimorbidity and work productivity in patients with AR. The mobile technology facilitates an innovative investigatory approach to better and more precisely characterize allergic multimorbidity. It provides novel insights in allergic multimorbidity. Visual analogue scales global measured levels determine allergic multimorbidity. Four hypothesis-driven patterns were defined. In the population filling in the App (AR sufferers), there were hardly no Asthma High-Rhinitis Low or Conjunctivitis High-Rhinitis Low patterns. On the other hand, there were many days with Rhinitis High without asthma. The Asthma High-Rhinitis High and Conjunctivitis High-Rhinitis High (VAS global measured \geq 50/100) was found in 2.9% days. It can be considered as the extreme uncontrolled pattern. Work productivity was strongly correlated with VAS global measured levels, and also with the multimorbid patterns.

4.1 | Strengths and limitations

There are potential measurement biases when using apps as the information collected is usually restricted and less complete than when using more detailed paper or web-based questionnaires. A bias might be introduced given that app users may be a selected subset and therefore not fully representative of all patients with rhinitis. Higher education or specific age ranges might apply. The study was not meant to be representative of the general population. The strengths and limitations of this study are those of mobile technology, as previously discussed.^{21,22} Precise patient characterization is impossible using an App, but every observational study using the *Allergy Diary* was able to identify days with poor control or criteria of severity.^{19,21-23} Mobile technology is likely to become an important tool to better understand and manage AR and asthma.

Smart devices and Internet-based applications are already used in rhinitis but none have assessed allergic multimorbidity using days. This can be easily approached using the *Allergy Diary*. The strengths of the mobile technology include its wide acceptance and easy use,

but there is a need to use appropriate questions, and results should be assessed by studies. This study was based on 4 210 users who filled in 32 585 days of VAS to answer some of the questions not yet studied.^{19,21-23}

Asthma was assessed using a single VAS, largely validated in rhinitis.²⁰ In asthma, VAS was shown to be an effective measure of control.²⁸ In the present study, we did not investigate specific symptoms or perform any pulmonary function test. Thus, it is possible that some users may have misunderstood the question or overestimated the disease. However, the results are extremely consistent.

Stratification by age or sex has not been performed because in this study we considered days and not patients. This will be done at a later stage with a greater population.

We only considered days and not patients' trajectories because these are highly variable, with patients using auto-medication depending on AR control (paper in preparation). We also need to develop a symptom-medication score (in preparation).

4.2 | Generalizability

The results found a very low number of days of uncontrolled asthma or conjunctivitis without rhinitis. However, there may be a selection bias (users with AR using the App) and these results should be reproduced in a population in which asthma is the major claim.

The VAS nose has a major impact on the VAS global assessment of multimorbidities as it is more closely associated with it than VAS eyes or VAS asthma.

Asthma-rhinitis multimorbidity is well known²⁹ but the present study has added three novel findings: (i) three uncontrolled patterns were found depending on VAS nose, eye and asthma. Rhinitis appears to be driving the overall loss of control of the disease but asthma and conjunctivitis are each adding some impact demonstrated by VAS global measured and VAS work; (ii) This study enabled a better appreciation of conjunctivitis multimorbidity; (iii) A novel extreme pattern of uncontrolled disease is associated with nose, eye and asthma multimorbidity. Interestingly, this extreme pattern was identified in Mechanisms of the Development of ALLergy,

FP7 (MeDALL)^{13,14} but not considered. In the hypothesis-driven analysis, we combined rhinoconjunctivitis in the same multimorbidity analysis.¹⁴ However, the data-driven cluster analysis showed that ocular symptoms were observed¹⁵ confirming the results of the present study. New analyses will be performed thanks to the results of the current study that stresses the importance of combining big data using undefined users and more classical epidemiological approaches. This phenotype was also identified in the EGEA study in which the prevalence of conjunctivitis is the highest in the asthma-rhinitis phenotype, but, again, not sufficiently considered.²⁸ These data strongly support the holistic and multidisciplinary approach of “one airway one disease” for the management of allergic airway diseases.^{29,30} Although there is an increased number of days during the pollen season (March, April, May and June), there is a need to individually assess allergen exposure and pollution data to better understand the links between the nose, the eyes and the lower airways. This is the Horizon 2020 proposal “POLLAR” (Impact of air POLLution on Asthma and Rhinitis), recently funded.

Work impairment is confirmed in the present study. It extends the findings from our previous study with 5 600 days²¹ as (i) the same levels of correlation between VAS work and VAS global measured, nose, eye or asthma were found in a larger population (17 505 days); (ii) According to correlations, the multimorbid pattern (VAS global measured) is the most closely associated with VAS work, followed by nose, eye and asthma; (iii) However, when comparing Rhinitis High phenotypic days, the levels of VAS work increased from a median of 37 (Asthma Low, Conjunctivitis Low) to 64 (Asthma High, Conjunctivitis High), showing the major impact of multimorbidity in work productivity; (iv) Finally, the study shows that, even in days with mild global symptoms, there is an impairment of work productivity, confirming a recent study of the baseline characteristics of the *Allergy Diary* using the Work-Productivity and Activity Questionnaire (WPAI-AS).³¹

The existence of different patterns of daily multimorbidity in rhinitis sufferers should be confirmed in a study combining individuals and days in the same analysis with a cluster analysis as well as in general population and patient's cohorts with well-defined phenotypes. If confirmed, the results of the present study combined with other data generated by the *Allergy Diary*^{19,21-23,31} will suggest to propose “change management”³² for rhinitis, asthma and conjunctivitis multimorbidity. For novel care pathways, we should consider both days and patients and not only patients. This approach would be helpful to both patients and payers. Resources would focus on the most symptomatic days and on situations where improvement would be most effect on a personal and society level. The concept observed in this study may be expanded to other chronic diseases.³¹

5 | CONCLUSION

The present paper is a novel and intuitive way of presenting daily patterns of multimorbidity and of stratifying the risk of AR.

This analysis also suggests that the big data that are soon coming to allergic diseases should be considered differently than the classical

approach. They will complement our current knowledge, with the possibility of optimizing our practice of allergy.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

JB reports personal fees and other from Chiesi, Cipla, Hikma, Menarini, Mundipharma, Mylan, Novartis, Sanofi-Aventis, Takeda, Teva, Uriach, other from Kyomed, outside the submitted work. SBA reports grants from TEVA Pharmaceuticals, other from TEVA Pharmaceuticals, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, outside the submitted work. AC reports grants and personal fees from Glaxosmithkline, personal fees and non-financial support from Boehringer Ingelheim, personal fees from Novartis, Astrazeneca, Chiesi, Eurofarma, Boston Scientific, Merck, Sharp and Dohme, outside the submitted work. PD reports personal fees from Astra Zeneca, Stallergenes, ALK-abello, GlaxoSmithKline, Chiesi, Meda Pharma, from Menarini, outside the submitted work. JCI reports personal fees from Faes Farma and Sanofi, outside the submitted work; JJ reports grants from Novartis, personal fees from ALK, Astra, Thermofisher, outside the submitted work. LK reports grants and personal fees from ALK Abelló Denmark, Novartis Switzerland, Allergopharma Germany, GSK Great Britain, Lofarma Italy; personal fees from, Bionorica Germany, Boehringer Ingelheim Germany, Meda Pharma Sweden; grants from Biomay Austria, HAL Netherlands, LETI Spain, Roxall Germany, Bencard Great Britain, outside the submitted work. PK reports personal fees from Berlin Chemie Menarini, FAES, personal fees Hal, ALK, Allergopharma, Adamed, Polpharma, outside the submitted work. VK has received payment for consultancy from GSK and for lectures from Stallergenes, Berlin-CHemie outside the submitted work. DLL reports personal fees from MSD, Grunenthal, Boehringer-Ingelheim, DBV; grants and personal fees from Astrazeneca, MEDA, GSK, Pfizer, Novartis, Sanofi; grants from Chiesi, TEVA, UCB; other from Stallergenes, ALK-Abelló, outside the submitted work; and Chair immunotherapy committee CMICA. Member immunotherapy committee or interest group EAACI, WAO, SLAAI. 2018-2019: Board of Directors CMICA, and Program Chair. SP reports personal fees from Astrazeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, ALK, outside the submitted work. OP reports grants and personal fees from ALK-Abelló, Allergopharma, Stallergenes Greer, HAL Allergy Holding B.V./HAL Allergie GmbH, Bencard Allergie GmbH/Allergy Therapeutics, Lofarma, Biotech Tools S.A., Laboratorios LETI/LETI Pharma, Anergis S.A.; grants from Biomay, Nuvo, Circassia; personal fees from Novartis Pharma, MEDA Pharma, Sanofi US Services, Mobile Chamber Experts (a GA2LEN Partner), Pohl-Boskamp, Indoor Biotechnologies outside the submitted work. RS reports grants from São Paulo Research Foundation, MSD; grants and personal fees from Novartis; grants, personal fees and non-financial support from AstraZeneca, Chiesi; personal fees and non-financial support from Boehringer Ingelheim, outside the submitted work. AMTB reports grants and personal fees from Novartis, Boehringer Ingelheim, Mundipharma, GSK (GlaxoSmithKline); personal fees from Teva Pharma, AstraZeneca, outside the submitted work. SKTS reports grants from Tampere Tuberculosis Foundation, Väinö and Laina Kivi Foundation,

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ORCID

P. Devillier  <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4107-8317>

C. Stellato  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1294-8355>

F. Portejoie  <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9226-7762>

V. Siroux  <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7329-7237>

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