

Maya Saadah
Professor Brown
ENGL 21003
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Annotated Bibliography

Shorter C, Crane J, Pierse N, Barnes P, Kang J, Wickens K, Douwes J, Stanley T, Täubel M, Hyvärinen A, et al. *Indoor Air*. 2017, "Indoor visible mold and mold odor are associated with new-onset childhood wheeze in a dose-dependent manner* 28(1):6 15. doi: 10.1111/ina. 12413 Accessed, 2024.

Shorter C, a senior researcher at the University of Otago Wellington, New Zealand, collaborates with the Wellington Asthma Research Group and works on the HRC-funded HOME Investigate, study, investigating housing factors associated with new-onset wheezing in children. This researcher's work provides valuable insights into childhood asthma, particularly highlighting the association between household mold exposure and increased risk of asthma in children. The study benefits from collaboration with co-researchers and employs diverse perspectives and methods, enhancing the credibility and applicability of its findings. In a literature review, Shorter's research could serve as a foundational piece, supporting the inclusion of indoor mold exposure as a significant factor in studies on childhood respiratory health. Furthermore, the dose-dependent relationship identified in this study could inform future research designs aimed at quantifying and mitigating the health risks associated with indoor mold. This aligns with the other studies as it provides the risks and also helps with future research However this Study was founded in a Place in New Zealand.

PhD Vesper, Stephen, MS Wymer Larry, MS Kroner, John, MD Pongracic, A. Jacqueline, MD

Zoratti, M. Edward, MD Little, E. Frédéric, MD Wood, A. Robert, MD Kerckmar, M. Carolyn, MD, PAD Gruchalla, S. Rebecca, MD, PhD Gill, A. Michelle, et Al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2022, Association of mold levels in urban children's homes with difficult-to-control asthma" doi: 149(4):1481-1485. Accessed, 2024.

Dr. Stephen Vesper, has a strong background in researching environmental factors related to asthma development and exacerbation. His expertise in mold quantification, particularly through the development of the Mold Specific Quantitative PCR (MSQPCR) method, has contributed significantly to the field. Dr. Vesper's previous work, including the creation of the Environmental Relative Moldiness Index (ERMI), has shown the association between mold exposure in homes and the development of asthma, as demonstrated in a 10-year prospective study. This study's focus on the association of mold levels in urban children's homes with difficult-to-control asthma aligns with Dr. Vesper's previous research interests and findings. By evaluating the combined roles of indoor and outdoor contaminants in asthma etiology, the study aims to provide practical methods to reduce the asthma burden in the US. Incorporating this study into a literature review on asthma and environmental factors would strengthen the understanding of mold's impact on asthma exacerbation and the potential implications for public health interventions. This aligns with the first study as it provides ways to reduce asthma. focused on Children in urban places in the U.S.

Xiao S., Ngo A.L., Mendola P, Bates MN, Barcellos AL, Ferrara A, Zhu Y. Int J Hyg Environ Health. 2021, "Household mold, pesticide use, and childhood asthma A nationwide study in the U.S." 233:113694. doi: 2021.113694. Accessed, 2024.

This study, led by Xiao from the School of Public Health at the University of California, Berkeley, investigates the relationship between household mold, pesticide use, and childhood asthma on a nationwide scale in the U.S. The multi-specialized team of authors brings expertise from various fields, including public health, environmental health, epidemiology, and biostatistics. Their collaboration enhances the study's credibility and ensures a comprehensive analysis of the complex interplay between environmental factors and asthma outcomes in children. In a literature review, this study could serve as a valuable addition, providing insights into the role of household mold and pesticide exposure in exacerbating childhood asthma. By synthesizing evidence from a nationwide sample, the findings contribute to our understanding of environmental risk factors for asthma, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to reduce mold and pesticide exposure in households. Additionally, the study's methodology and rigorous analysis strengthen its applicability to inform future research and public health interventions aimed at mitigating childhood asthma. This aligns with the two studies as it also can influence future research and interventions for kids with asthma, This is a nationwide scale study of the U.S.