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Paving the way of systems biology and precision medicine in allergic diseases : the MeDALL success story Mechanisms of the Development of ALLergy; EUFP7-CP-IP; Project No: 261357; 2010-2015

Bousquet, J.

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REVIEW ARTICLE

# Paving the way of systems biology and precision medicine in allergic diseases: the MeDALL success story

## Mechanisms of the Development of ALLergy; EU FP7-CP-IP; Project No: 261357; 2010–2015

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### Keywords

asthma; IgE; multimorbidity; polysensitization; rhinitis.

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### Abstract

MeDALL (Mechanisms of the Development of ALLergy; EU FP7-CP-IP; Project No: 261357; 2010–2015) has proposed an innovative approach to develop early indicators for the prediction, diagnosis, prevention and targets for therapy. MeDALL has linked epidemiological, clinical and basic research using a stepwise, large-scale and integrative approach: MeDALL data of precisely phenotyped children followed in 14 birth cohorts spread across Europe were combined with systems biology (omics, IgE measurement using microarrays) and environmental data. Multimorbidity in the same child is more common than expected by chance alone, suggesting that these diseases share causal mechanisms irrespective of IgE sensitization. IgE sensitization should be considered differently in monosensitized and polysensitized individuals. Allergic multimorbidities and IgE polysensitization are often associated with the persistence or severity of allergic diseases. Environmental exposures are relevant for the development of allergy-related diseases. To complement the population-based studies in children, MeDALL included mechanistic experimental animal studies and *in vitro* studies in humans. The integration of multimorbidities and polysensitization has resulted in a new classification framework of allergic diseases that could help to improve the understanding of genetic and epigenetic mechanisms of allergy as well as to better manage allergic diseases. Ethics and gender were considered. MeDALL has deployed translational activities within the EU agenda.

### Abbreviations

AD, atopic dermatitis; AIRWAYS ICPs, Integrated care pathways for airway diseases (EIP on AHA); AMIC, Asthma Multicentre Infant Cohort Study; BAMSE, Barn Allergi Milj, Stockholm Epidemiologi Projektet; BIB, Born in Bradford; CC16, club cell secretory protein; CQ, Core Questionnaire; DARC, Danish Allergy Research Centre; ECA, Environment and Childhood Asthma; ECRHS, European Community Respiratory Health Survey; EDEN, Etude des Déterminants pré et post natus du développement et de la santé de l'Enfant; EFA, European Federation of Allergy and Airways Diseases Patients' Associations; EGEA, Epidemiological study on the Genetics and Environment of Asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness and atopy; EIP on AHA, European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing; ENRIECO, Environmental Health Risks in European Birth Cohorts; ESCAPE, European Study of Cohorts for Air Pollution Effects; EU, European Union; GA<sup>2</sup>LEN, Global Allergy and Asthma European Network; GARD, WHO Global Alliance against Chronic Respiratory Diseases; GINIplus, German Infant study on the influence of Nutrition Intervention PLUS environmental and genetic influences on allergy development; HDM, House dust mite; IgE, Immunoglobulin E; INMA, Infancia y medio ambiente; LISApplus, Lifestyle factors on the development of the Immune System and Allergies in East and West Germany PLUS the influence of traffic emissions and genetics; MAAS, Manchester Asthma and Allergy Study; mAb, monoclonal antibody; MAS, German Multicenter Allergy Study; MeDALL, Mechanisms of the Development of ALLergy; MHC, major histocompatibility complex; NCD, Noncommunicable disease; PARIS, Pollution and Asthma Risk: an Infant Study; PIAMA, The Prevention and Incidence of Asthma and Mite Allergy; RHEA, Mother–Child cohort in Crete; Robbic, Rome and Bologna birth cohorts; SPT, skin prick test; TCR, T-cell receptor; Treg, T regulatory cell; WAO, World Allergy Organization.

Allergic diseases such as asthma, rhinitis and eczema are complex and are associated with allergen-specific IgE and nonallergic mechanisms (1). They often coexist in the same subject (multimorbidity) (2) and are multifactorial, with genetic, lifestyle and environmental components. These interactions start early in life, develop during infancy and childhood (3) and may persist throughout life.

Allergic diseases are not separate diseases, but are linked by complex and insufficiently defined interrelationships across the life cycle. There is a growing interest to apply the systems approach proposed in systems biology to complex chronic diseases (4). The 7th Framework Programme of the EU promoted research to develop systems medicine in order to better understand chronic diseases. MeDALL (Mechanisms of the Development of ALLergy; EU FP7-CP-IP; Project No: 261357; 2010–2015) has attempted to better understand the complex links of allergic diseases at the clinical and mechanistic levels (1, 5).

MeDALL completed its project in May 2015, and the present paper reports the results and achievements published by the consortium to date.

### Innovative approach

MeDALL was one of the first EU projects to adopt a systems medicine approach for the understanding of complex NCDs (1, 5). It has generated novel knowledge on the mechanisms of initiation of allergy from early childhood to young adulthood. MeDALL has linked epidemiological, clinical and basic research (6). It was based on a novel, stepwise, large-scale and integrative approach led by a network of all necessary experts. The following steps were proposed and developed during the project:

1. Identification of ‘classical’ and ‘novel’ phenotypes in existing birth cohorts (Table 1).
2. Discovery of the relevant mechanisms in IgE-associated allergic diseases in existing longitudinal birth cohorts.
3. Validation and redefinition of the classical and novel phenotypes of IgE-associated allergic diseases.
4. Translational integration of systems biology outcomes into health care, including societal aspects.

The strategy of MeDALL was based on information and samples (already existing in the repository and acquired during the project) obtained from a large network of 14 ongoing birth cohorts.

### Major methodological achievements

#### Development of a knowledge management platform

Systems medicine involves the large-scale integration of existing knowledge with newly acquired multidimensional data. The MeDALL knowledge management platform was developed to empower all partners with open sharing and access to all the data and information collected, as well as to all the experimental and computational procedures. The MeDALL knowledge base integrates historical and newly

**Table 1** MeDALL dual approach

Hypothesis-driven approach: The identification of classical phenotypes was based on experts' criteria following a review of the literature aiming at the definition of IgE-associated allergic diseases.
Data-driven approach: To identify the novel phenotypes, the children from the birth cohorts were analysed using hypothesis-free methods by cluster analysis.

collected data from around 44 000 participants on 398 clinical and phenotypic attributes (harmonized from 7495 individual cohort variables) and 160 different follow-ups at 25 different time points between pregnancy and age 20. It also contains information about available blood samples that are stored in the individual biobanks of the different MeDALL partners.

Information on 863 genes involved in allergy (283 from a systematic literature review and 580 from automatic text mining) is integrated with data on protein–protein interactions, transcriptional regulation, miRNA regulation and signalling pathways from public databases. It is directly connected to the omics data generated within MeDALL.

Omics data produced or made available within MeDALL include 23 000 historical GWAS, 9500 epigenetics, 2000 proteomics, 750 transcriptomics, IgE microarrays (4000 subjects) and individual estimates of ambient air pollution exposure (10 000 children) using the land use model (ESCAPE) (7–10).

The newly performed epigenetics, proteomics, transcriptomics and IgE microarray data are integrated into the MeDALL knowledge base which currently includes 3292 IgE chips, 2173 DNA methylations, 1427 biomarkers and 723 transcription experiments. The availability of longitudinal samples of the same individual is a unique resource.

#### Development of the harmonized MeDALL-Core Questionnaire (in eight languages) (11)

Numerous birth cohorts have been initiated throughout the world using heterogeneous methods to assess the incidence, course and risk factors for asthma and allergies (12). One of the major achievements of MeDALL was the development of the harmonized MeDALL-Core Questionnaire (MeDALL-CQ), used historically in 14 cohorts and prospectively in 11 (11). The harmonization of standardized core questions was accomplished in four steps: (i) collection of previous questions from 14 European birth cohorts, (ii) consensus on core questionnaire items, (iii) translation and back-translation of the harmonized English MeDALL-CQ into eight languages and (iv) implementation of the three core questionnaires MeDALL-CQ (two for parents of children aged 4–9 and 14–18 and one for adolescents aged 14–18). The harmonized MeDALL follow-up leads to more comparable data across different cohorts and offers the possibility to validate the results of former single cohort analyses.

Worldwide interest has been expressed in the MeDALL-CQs: future follow-up assessments of the Cincinnati Child-

hood Allergy and Air Pollution Study (CCAAPS) birth cohort (13) and of the large Japanese national birth cohort Japan Environment and Children's Study (JECS), which recently recruited 100 000 parent-child pairs ([www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/hs/jecs/](http://www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/hs/jecs/)).

#### Development of a database of pooled cohorts using a harmonized questionnaire (12)

MeDALL birth cohorts include AMICS-Menorca\*\* (14), BAMSE\*\* (15), BIB\* (16, 17), DARC\*\* (18), ECA\*\* (19), EDEN\* (20), GINI plus\*\* (21, 22), INMA\* Gipuzkoa, Sabadell, Valencia (23), LISA plus\*\* (24), MAS (25–28), PARIS\* (29), PIAMA (30), RHEA\*(31) and ROBBIC\* (32).

MeDALL included the birth cohorts with historical databases and harmonized follow-up (11). They were integrated in a knowledge management system (33) (Table 2).

A joint NIH-MeDALL workshop on birth cohorts in allergy and asthma was organized in September 2012 to address a wide research agenda, including potential new study designs and the harmonization of existing birth cohort data (6).

**Table 2** Pooled MeDALL database

• AMICS-M: data from 482 integrated participants with up to 12 follow-ups.
• BAMSE: data from 4089 integrated participants with up to five follow-ups.
• BiB: data from 13 565 (2594 in MeDALL) integrated participants with up to seven follow-ups.
• DARC: data from 562 integrated participants with up to nine follow-ups.
• ECA: data from 3754 integrated participants with up to six follow-ups.
• EDEN: data from 1140 integrated participants with up to six follow-ups.
• GINI: data from 5991 integrated participants with up to eight follow-ups.
• LISA: data from 3095 integrated participants with up to nine follow-ups.
• INMA-Gipuzkoa: data from 406 integrated participants with up to four follow-ups.
• INMA-Sabadell: data from 772 integrated participants with up to seven follow-ups.
• INMA-Valencia: data from 855 integrated participants with up to six follow-ups.
• MAS: data from 1314 integrated participants with up to 19 follow-ups.
• PARIS: data from 1549 integrated participants with up to 10 follow-ups.
• PIAMA: data from 3963 integrated participants with up to 12 follow-ups.
• RHEA: data from 1336 integrated participants with up to six follow-ups.
• ROBBIC-Bologna: data from 434 integrated participants with up to five follow-ups.
• ROBBIC-Roma: data from 694 integrated participants with up to six follow-ups.

The MeDALL database with its new central database is the starting point for future common and sustainable research initiatives in asthma and allergy. It can be extended with other epidemiologic studies such as birth and patient cohorts.

#### Development of a new allergen microarray technology

The 'MeDALL allergen-chip' is a collection of 170 allergen molecules for the reliable detection of allergen-specific antibody signatures. When compared to the traditional ImmunoCAP, this system shows a higher sensitivity. The new tool has been integrated in clinical work within MeDALL and beyond, allowing a hitherto not available precision regarding the mapping of sensitization profiles down to the level of disease-causing allergens and the monitoring of the early evolution of the allergic immune response (34–37). The MeDALL allergen-chip is a customized chip by ThermoFisher, which includes a large collection of allergens produced by the MeDALL consortium.

#### Applying bioinformatics to develop the systems medicine approach

The working hypothesis underlying systems medicine approaches is that biological function and dysfunction in disease develop from the interplay between spatial and temporal processes involving multiple components interacting in complex networks. The ultimate goal of systems medicine is therefore to understand, as fully as possible, this integrative process and to identify directions to investigate the development of more efficient clinical diagnostics and therapies. In MeDALL, we have integrated bioinformatics with more traditional methods (classical and novel phenotypes). We have used machine-learning methods as an unsupervised strategy to identify novel phenotypes and have developed an *in silico* model of multimorbidity.

##### *Applying machine-learning methods to identify novel phenotypes*

In MeDALL, we used an unsupervised approach to identify novel phenotypes. At variance with previous studies that applied this method to one single disease, we assessed asthma, rhinitis and eczema together in the same models (5). We included 17 209 children at 4 years and 14 585 at 8 years from seven birth cohorts. At each age period, we performed partitioning cluster analysis, according to the distribution of 23 variables covering: symptoms 'ever' and 'in the last 12 months'; doctor diagnosis; age of onset and treatments for asthma, rhinitis and eczema; IgE sensitization; weight; and height. The analysis used repeated latent class analysis and self-organizing maps.

##### *Development of a bioinformatic model of multimorbidity of allergic diseases*

An *in silico* study based on the analysis of the topology of the protein interaction network was performed to characterize the molecular mechanisms of multimorbidity of asthma,

eczema and rhinitis. As a first step, proteins associated with either disease were identified using data mining approaches, and their overlap was calculated. Secondly, the functional interaction network was built, allowing the identification of cellular pathways involved in allergic multimorbidity. Finally, a network-based algorithm generated a ranked list of newly predicted multimorbidity-associated proteins (Aguilar, submitted).

## Novel findings

### Literature review on phenotypes and course of allergic diseases in children

A large heterogeneity of allergic phenotypes exists and no systematic review had been carried out on phenotype classification or multimorbidity. MEDLINE was searched up to December 2012 to identify relevant original studies in children. From a total of 13 767 citations, 197 met the criteria for inclusion, of which 54% were cohorts. The review showed that studies reporting the phenotypes of IgE-associated diseases in children are heterogeneous and often lack objective measures. The knowledge on multimorbidity was mostly restricted to links between asthma and rhinitis (38).

### Classical and novel phenotypes reveal the importance of multimorbidity

The term 'multimorbidity' is more appropriate than comorbidity because the primary allergic disease is poorly known and the allergy march accounts for few patients (39). Although the concept of multimorbidity of allergic diseases has been known for years (40), MeDALL is the first population study to have assessed allergic multimorbidity of allergic diseases using the dual approach: hypothesis driven (41) and data driven (unsupervised cluster analyses) (42). It is also the first to have quantified the net excess of multimorbidity (41).

Classical epidemiological methods enabled a precise analysis of the multimorbidity of asthma, rhinitis and eczema (41). The absolute excess of any multimorbidity was 1.6% for children aged 4 and 2.2% for children aged 8. 44% of the observed multimorbidity at the age of 4 and 50.0% at the age of 8 were not a result of chance. Children with multimorbidities at 4 years had an increased risk of having multimorbidity at 8 years. The coexistence of eczema, rhinitis and asthma in the same child is more common than expected by chance alone, suggesting that these diseases share causal mechanisms. For children without multimorbidity at 4 years, 38% of the multimorbidity at the age of 8 was attributable to the presence of IgE sensitization at the age of 4. On the other hand, the use of machine-learning methods (42) showed that 30 to 40% of children at the age of 4 to 8 belong to a multimorbidity cluster. This cluster included 99% of children exhibiting multimorbidity with classical models. Although IgE sensitization is independently associated with excess multimorbidity, its presence at 4 years accounted for only 38% of the new multimorbidity at the age of 8, suggesting that IgE sensitization can no longer be considered the common

causal mechanism of multimorbidity for these diseases (Fig. 1).

### Monosensitization and polysensitization of distinct allergy phenotypes

The concept of monosensitization and polysensitization has been previously proposed (43–45), but never formally evaluated due to the lack of samples in a population-based study and inadequate methods, making it impossible to study a wide array of allergens. This became possible in MeDALL. In the BAMSE cohort (Sweden), the same 2607 children were tested at least twice at 4, 8 and 16 years (46). Results confirm that monosensitization and polysensitization represent two different phenotypes of IgE-associated diseases. These results were also confirmed in the MeDALL cohorts (2) and in patient cohorts in children (47). In the EGEA study, the monosensitized and polysensitized MeDALL phenotypes (2) were confirmed in adults (48).

### Effect of pollutants in the development of allergic diseases

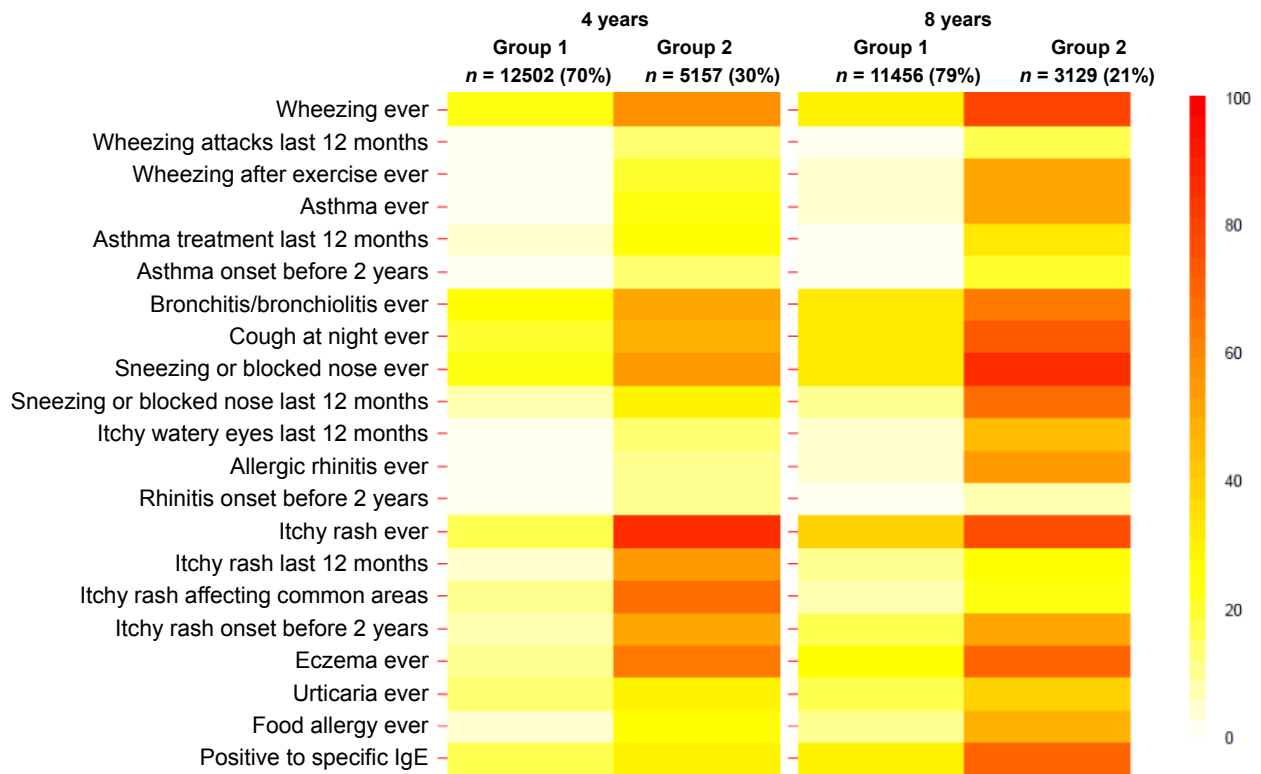
Traffic-related air pollution (nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter < 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), < 10 µm (PM<sub>10</sub>) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> absorbance ('soot')) was studied. In four cohorts, residential exposure to traffic-related air pollution at the birth address and follow-up addresses was examined (10, 49, 50). Exposure to nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> absorbance early in life is a risk factor for the development of asthma through childhood and adolescence, particularly after the age of 4 (49). Analyses of other environmental risk factors for allergy-related disease (e.g. second-hand tobacco smoke, moulds, dampness) are ongoing.

### Gender switch during puberty

Longitudinal gender-specific analyses of 18 852 children participating in PIAMA, BAMSE, LISApplus, GINIplus, DARC and MAS showed considerable changes in the sex-specific occurrence of asthma and allergic rhinitis at around puberty. The strong male predominance of asthma or rhinitis prevalence in prepubertal childhood declined as the teenagers grew older (manuscripts in preparation). Our hypothesis that by adulthood the gender imbalance in the prevalence is switching to a clear female predominance of asthma and rhinitis will be examined with the next follow-up data of MeDALL cohorts in adulthood.

### Omic data for allergy molecular fingerprints and phenotype handprints

In the discovery phase of targeted proteomics, levels of a large panel of proteins via multiplexing and ELISAs were measured in four cohorts. In the replication phase, top biomarkers of interest were measured in seven cohorts. The analyses identified a potential novel biomarker of asthma and the role of systemic inflammation in multimorbidities in early childhood. Results were consistent using the classical



**Figure 1** Prevalence\* of symptoms of asthma, rhinitis and eczema according to the two groups identified in cluster analysis, at 4 and 8 years (Garcia-Aymerich et al. (42)).

and novel phenotypes (manuscript in preparation). Following a hypothesis-driven approach, MeDALL data for CC16 (club cell secretory protein) were included in a large international collaborative study. Low CC16 levels at the age of 4 predicted subsequent FEV<sub>1</sub> deficits up to the age of 16 in the BAMSE cohort, and these data were in line with independent results from the CRS (USA) and MAAS (UK) cohorts (50).

An epigenome-wide association study on asthma was completed and followed up by a large replication study across all MeDALL cohorts (Xu et al., 2016, in preparation). Based on an *a priori* hypothesis, strong and consistent effects of maternal smoking on the child's whole-blood DNA methylome at the of age 0, 4/5 and 8 were observed and the results published as part of the PACE consortium (Joubert et al., submitted). Moreover, the effects of traffic-related air pollution on DNA methylation have been investigated (Gruzicva et al., 2016, in preparation).

Expression profiling of the identified genes is currently ongoing in these projects, based on the transcriptomic profiling elaborated at single- and multicohort levels, for single disease phenotypes and multimorbidities. An exhaustive portfolio of significant and statistically validated genes, molecular interactions and pathways is available. A set of overlapping genes defines molecular fingerprints related to asthma, rhinitis and eczema, blood cell activity, immune and antigen response and receptor activity (Lemonnier et al., in prepara-

tion). Integrative analyses of large-scale transcriptomics and epigenomics datasets with protein expression levels enabled the discovery of an initial allergy phenotype handprint (Balleureau et al., in preparation).

In comprehensive integrative analyses, protein levels were analysed in relation to both genetic variation and methylation profiles in their encoding genes. Multiple CpG sites from 25 genes were found for possible mediation of effects of genetic variation on protein levels. By identifying a set of putatively functional SNPs and CpG methylation sites, these results may provide specific loci to be investigated in association studies. A focused integrated analysis in childhood asthma was completed with genetic-epigenetic-protein data for the asthma biomarker chitinase-3-like protein 1 (CHI3L1/YKL-40. It showed that CHI3L1 genetic variation affects circulating YKL-40 by regulating its gene methylation profiles (Guerra S et al., in preparation).

#### Mechanistic experimental studies in animal studies and *in vitro* to complement MeDALL data

A major achievement has been the construction of transgenic mice in which the TCR reacts to the relevant Der p 1 allergen of house dust mite (HDM). A fine mapping of the T-cell response to HDM *in vivo* was possible. This was achieved by performing the microarray analysis of CD4 T cells obtained from these TCR transgenic mice, essentially unravelling a

novel IL-21-producing T-cell subset involved in asthma development (51). We also validated the effect of farm exposure on the development of allergy and asthma. Mice exposed to farm dust fail to mount allergy and asthma to HDM due to a downregulation of epithelial cell activation and a subsequent lack of dendritic cell activation. The pathway involved the ubiquitin-modifying enzyme A20. Genetic polymorphisms of A20 were associated with the risk of developing asthma in a cohort study of children in rural Germany (52). The latter study also involved innovative air-liquid interface cultures of epithelial cells obtained by bronchoscopy. In air-liquid interface cultures of asthmatics, A20 levels were reduced compared with healthy controls.

In allergic patients, the immune profile of the tonsils represents the atopic status of patients, with low expression of Th1. Cellular and molecular mechanisms of tolerance induction to food and aeroallergens occur in human tonsils, suggesting that they represent a suitable lymphatic organ for direct immune interventions (53–55). In addition to Treg cells, IL-10-producing regulatory B cells have been demonstrated with a potent anti-inflammatory activity.

Cytokine-producing memory B-cell subsets exist in humans and may show different pro-inflammatory, anti-inflammatory as well as immune effector and immune regulatory functions. We identified novel molecules that play a role in B-cell regulation and demonstrate that functional human B-cell subsets show *in vivo* clonal expansion during allergen tolerance, such as allergen immunotherapy and high-dose allergen exposure (56, 57). Moreover, Treg cells are reduced during asthma exacerbations as markers of virus-induced asthma exacerbations, which are of great interest for the development of future biomarkers (58). To better analyse cytokine-producing immune cell subsets, we developed an assay that allows the purification of any single and several cytokine-secreting cell subsets as well as their characterization (59).

The bronchial epithelial layer serves as the first site of exposure to inhaled allergens, dust particles, pollutants or microorganisms. Consequently, bronchial epithelial cells are at the forefront of tissue defense and the innate immune response, preventing the invasion of tissues as a physical barrier. Tight junctions (TJs), located at the most apical region of the lateral cell membrane, seal the epithelium and form an essential part of the barrier between inner tissues and the external environment. They can be regulated by cytokines of the allergy pathways (60, 61). Many efforts have been made to improve the barrier integrity, and it was recently demonstrated *in vitro* that the administration of CpG-DNA could be useful for restoring impaired epithelial barriers (62).

### Novel classification of allergic diseases: the MeDALL hypothesis (2)

IgE sensitization should be considered as a qualitative (IgE response) and quantitative trait (monosensitization and polysensitization), as important clinical and immunological differences exist between monosensitized and polysensitized subjects (Table 3). The integration of multimorbidities and polysensitization has resulted in a new classification frame-

**Table 3** Differences between monosensitized and polysensitized subjects

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Polysensitization, as compared to nonsensitization and monosensitization, is associated with (2):

- A higher frequency of family history of allergy (asthma and rhinitis) (92).
- A higher prevalence of asthma and rhinitis symptoms.
- A higher prevalence of multimorbidity.
- A higher level of specific IgE and a higher level of total IgE compared to monosensitized.
- A broader sensitization to different allergens.
- The persistence of allergic diseases with a lower probability of remission of IgE sensitization and clinical allergy.

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**Table 4** Novel classification of IgE-mediated diseases (2)

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1. Nonsensitized asymptomatic individuals.
2. IgE response restricted to one environmental allergen with no family history: low IgE responders (the number of components and level of IgE).
  - Nonsymptomatic subjects who are unlikely to develop symptoms over time.
  - Symptomatic subjects (symptoms similar to polysensitized subjects).
3. Polyclonal IgE response to environmental allergens with family history: high IgE responders: Most subjects are symptomatic, with an early life onset, a high rate of multimorbidities and persistence of the disease over time.
4. Nonallergic polyclonal IgE without family history: late-onset disease and local polyclonal IgE.
5. Intermediate phenotypes.
  - Polyclonal IgE response without family history. The role of cofactors (pollutants, viruses) needs to be better understood.
  - IgE response restricted to few allergens.

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work of allergic diseases (2, 47), which could help to improve the understanding of genetic and epigenetic mechanisms of allergy and better manage allergic diseases (Tables 4 and 5).

### Clinical impact

Many MeDALL data have been translated into clinical practice, and a meeting at the European Parliament was organized by EFA (European Federation of Allergy and Airways Diseases Patients' Association) to conclude the project (27 May 2015). In particular, MeDALL results have an impact on precision medicine as they improve the stratification of allergic preschool children for diagnosis, prognosis and allergen-specific immunotherapy. Multimorbidity and IgE polysensitization are markers of persistence of disease.

### Childhood asthma prediction models

Early identification of children at risk of developing asthma at school age is crucial, but the usefulness of childhood asthma prediction models in clinical practice is still unclear.

**Table 5** Implications of the novel definition of IgE-associated allergic diseases (2)

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Subphenotyping of allergic diseases for precision medicine: Phenotyping subtypes can be used to characterize allergic diseases, severity and progression and may help identify unique targets for prevention and treatment.
Clinical practice: An updated definition provides a framework to inform decisions relating to treatment priorities and to indicate need for improvement in health care and delivery through better organization for prediction, diagnosis and treatment. The prediction of allergic disease trajectories in preschool children is essential.
Clinical trials: Clarity on definitions is essential for clinical trials, evaluating efficacy and safety. The stratification of patients by sensitization and multimorbidity is essential in allergen immunotherapy (both for treatment and for prevention).
Research on mechanisms and genetics: The new definition is likely to change the concepts of the mechanisms of allergic disease and to propose novel mechanisms related to shared and unique genetic factors (93–95).
Population studies: In longitudinal epidemiological population studies, standardized definitions are required to be able to compare cohorts across time and place and to develop dynamic models capturing risk factors that predict transitions through different stages of health.
Public health planning: For public health purposes, a comprehensive definition is needed (i) to identify the prevalence, burden and costs incurred by all phenotypes, (ii) to improve quality of care and optimize healthcare planning and policies and (iii) to model the economic and social benefits of population-level preventive policies to improve respiratory health of the current generation of children and thus of future generations.
Social welfare planning: For social welfare purposes, a phenotypic definition is also needed to predict the burden and costs at an early age in order to model the individual and collective economic and social benefits of specific interventions.
Applicability to high- and low-income countries: A uniform allergy definition should be applicable to the local and geographical conditions of all countries, phenotypes, risk factors, availability and affordability to treatment differing widely around the world. This would help to better understand which preventive measures are most effective in specific environments and interactions with parasitic diseases in particular.
Development of novel preventive approaches and therapies: Detailed cellular and molecular phenotyping is needed to identify novel primary and secondary prevention strategies, as well as new targets for the development of novel therapies. Ultimately, novel therapies studied in clinical trials should help define IgE-mediated pathways and determine the importance of the intervention in large patient populations or in subpopulations of patients based on the concept of distinct phenotypes. The life course approach of allergic diseases is of great interest because it may lead to preventive strategies for health promotion and preventive policy measures.

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We systematically reviewed all existing prediction models to identify preschool children with asthma-like symptoms at risk of developing asthma at school age. Some models were able to better predict asthma development and others to better rule it out. However, the predictive performance in both aspects simultaneously stood out in neither of the models. This study suggests that the prediction of asthma development is difficult (63), possibly because of interactions with viral infections.

#### Prediction of the persistence of allergic diseases at 4 years

Polysensitization and/or multimorbidity at 4 years predicts the persistence of allergy later in life (36, 37, 41). This result is of importance for the parents of affected children. ‘Will my child grow out of his or her allergy?’ is the invariable question raised by the parents. Polysensitization to the major birch pollen allergen in combination with allergens of the same protein family predicted future birch pollen allergy much better than IgE to the birch pollen allergen extract itself. The same was true for polysensitization to different cat and dog allergens in relation to the development of cat and dog allergy, respectively. The MeDALL results are the first that may propose a simple answer to the practising physician if the results are confirmed elsewhere.

#### Stratification of patients for the initiation of allergen-specific immunotherapy

The results of the MeDALL (monosensitization–polysensitization, multimorbidity) study, the systematic review on pre-

diction models as well as recent studies in patients with allergic rhinitis (64) and in the EGEA cohort (48) may help to propose a stratification of patients for treatment and future randomized control trials (65). Moreover, the molecular sensitization profiles determined with the MeDALL chip may be the basis for the stratification for allergen-specific immunotherapy (65).

#### Patient empowerment

The goal and rationale of patient involvement in medical decisions is patient empowerment. Empowered patients know their disease. Since its inception, MeDALL has worked for and with patients for their empowerment in the project. EFA, one of the MeDALL partners, was present at the beginning and end of the project.

#### Ethics

A specific WP was dedicated to ethics in MeDALL to manage ethical issues throughout the project. In addition, the ethics WP prepared practical information on regulatory issues for exchanging biological samples and attached data for the relevant partners of MeDALL. This was made available as a practical web-based tool, as a complementary development of the site hSERN.eu developed by GA<sup>2</sup>LEN (66, 67). The conditions for exchanges of samples and data regarding a few countries ([www.hsern.eu](http://www.hsern.eu)) were integrated online on the hSERN website. The communication of results and disclosure of incidental findings in longitudinal paediatric research have been innovative MeDALL initiatives (68).

**MeDALL at the cross-roads of the EU and WHO political agenda**

**European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing (EIP on AHA) and WHO**

The NCD WHO research agenda indicated that birth cohorts were needed for the understanding of the early determinants of chronic respiratory diseases for innovative health promotion strategies (69). MeDALL is in line with this agenda.

The WHO Global Alliance against Chronic Respiratory Diseases (GARD) action plan (70–72) was the model of AIRWAYS ICPs (integrated care pathways for airway diseases) (73–75), a new initiative of the EIP on AHA. This was jointly organized by MeDALL, the Reference Site Network of the EIP on AHA (DG Santé and DG Connect) (76) and WHO GARD (Fig.2).

MeDALL has interacted with the EIP on AHA (76–78) via several actions. Synergies have been achieved between MeDALL and AIRWAYS ICPs – the model of chronic diseases of Area 5 of the B3 Action Plan of the EIP on AHA (73) – due to their burden, mortality and comorbidities (71) as well as their early development (79, 80). AIRWAYS ICPs has strategic relevance to the European Union Health Strategy, adding value to existing public health knowledge.

**Impact of MeDALL on the EU policies in the early diagnosis and management of allergic diseases in active and healthy ageing**

The leading priority for the Polish Presidency of the Council of the European Union (2011) was to reduce health inequalities across European societies and, within its framework, to concentrate on the prevention and control of respiratory diseases in children in order to promote AHA (79, 80). The clinical implications of MeDALL reinforce the priority of the EU and suggest solutions for implementation.

Pre- and perinatal events play a fundamental role in health, the development of diseases and ageing (79, 80). The developmental determinants of NCDs in ageing were reinforced dur-

ing the Cyprus Presidency of the EU Council (2012) (81). A meeting was convened by the Reference Site of Languedoc Roussillon (76) on the early determinants of active and healthy ageing (NIH, EIP on AHA, MeDALL) (82). These concepts have been considered in the seniorial policy of Poland (83). Moreover, the project results were presented on the 28th of May 2015 at the European Parliament in Brussels to an audience composed of policy makers, healthcare professionals, researchers and patients’ representatives.

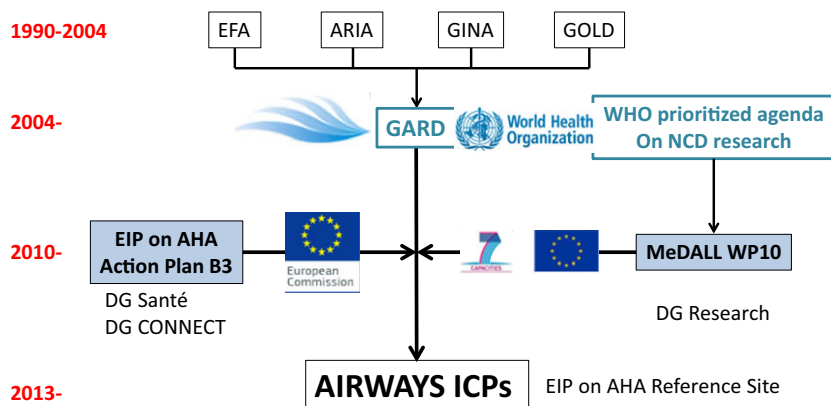
**Translation into policies**

The first results of ‘The Finnish Allergy Programme 2008–2018’ (84), supported by MeDALL data, indicate that allergy burden can be reduced with relatively simple means. This has been endorsed by the Norwegian Allergy Health Programme and, along with the Finnish programme, will serve as a platform for other countries (Oslo, November 2014) (85).

**Gaps and the future**

The European Commission considers MeDALL to be a success story. A summary can be found on the Horizon 2020 website. It will also be present in the future Health Success Stories Brochure, scheduled to be launched within the next few months.

As other similar projects, MeDALL has involved a huge multidisciplinary effort by a large international network of partners. MeDALL has been made possible thanks to previous consortiums (such as GA<sup>2</sup>LEN, ENRIECO and CHICOS) (12) that have paved the way of pooling and integrating national or local birth cohorts. Each of these consortiums has experienced the challenge of sustaining the network. MeDALL includes over 44 000 children recruited at birth for the study of the most common chronic disease (allergy). The power of the study is sufficient for the assessment of primary diseases (asthma, rhinitis and eczema), but it is at the limit for multimorbidity, in particular at the early stages of the disease (4 years) (41) and for the discovery of



**Figure 2** MeDALL interactions between EU and WHO (from Ref. (74)). GARD, Global Alliance against Chronic Respiratory Diseases;

NGO, nongovernmental organization; GO, governmental organization; MOH, Ministry of Health; NCD, noncommunicable disease.

biomarkers. In studies of multimorbid NCDs (e.g. COPD, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes), the power of population cohorts will be sufficient to assess established diseases. However, cohorts are likely to fail in the identification of early multimorbid diseases, their causality and discovery of biomarkers. Thus, the data of MeDALL are generalizable to multimorbid NCDs across the life cycle. Funding from the EU Structure and Cohesion Funds have been obtained by the Région Languedoc Roussillon in the frame of MACVIA-LR (76, 78) to maintain the database until new funding from the EU or other sources is available for other projects.

Despite the successful experience of MeDALL to integrate birth cohorts of asthma and allergy, we really do need to escalate the level of integration. A new methodology should be proposed to combine the strengths and weaknesses of the birth cohorts, possibly enriching them with patient cohorts (47, 86, 87), registered data in primary care (88), clinical trial databases (89) and/or internet based studies. In very young children, similar severe asthma phenotypes exist in patient cohorts of persistent recurrent wheezers (86) and in cohorts in the general population (90), suggesting the possibility of pooling both types of cohorts. However, ethical issues are of great importance in pooling such studies.

Developing a systems medicine approach to complex diseases is a phenomenal challenge. MeDALL was used as a model of systems medicine and has initiated a common lan-

guage for the assessment of all noncommunicable diseases (91). The novel trend for the management of NCDs is evolving towards integrative, holistic approaches. NCDs are intertwined with ageing. To tackle NCDs in their totality in order to reduce their burden and societal impact, it has been proposed that NCDs should be considered as a single expression of disease with different risk factors and entities. An innovative integrated health system built around systems medicine and strategic partnerships is proposed to combat NCDs (4, 91).

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### Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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