

Web Only References

- w1. Grove A, McFarlane LC, Lipworth BJ. Expression of the beta 2 adrenoceptor partial agonist/antagonist activity of salbutamol in states of low and high adrenergic tone. *Thorax* 1995;50:134-8.
- w2. Alario AJ, Lewander WJ, Dennehy P, et al. The efficacy of nebulized metaproterenol in wheezing infants and young children. *Am J Dis Child* 1992; 146:412-418.
- w3. Kraemer R, Frey U, Sommer CW, Russi E. Short-term effect of albuterol, delivered via a new auxiliary device, in wheezy infants. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1991;144:347-351.
- w4. Bentur L, Canny GJ, Shields MD, et al. Controlled trial of nebulized albuterol in children younger than 2 years of age with acute asthma. *Pediatrics* 1992;89:133-137.
- w5. Sly PD, Lanteri CJ, Raven JM. Do wheezy infants recovering from bronchiolitis respond to inhaled salbutamol? *Pediatr Pulmonol* 1991;10:36-39.
- w6. Clarke JR, Aston H, Silverman M. Delivery of salbutamol by metered dose inhaler and valved spacer to wheezy infants: effect on bronchial responsiveness. *Arch Dis Child* 1993;69:125-129.
- w7. Hayden MJ, Wildhaber JH, LeSouef PN. Bronchodilator responsiveness testing using raised volume forced expiration in recurrently wheezing infants. *Pediatr Pulmonol* 1998;26:35-41.
- w8. Chavasse RJ, Bastian-Lee Y, Richter H, et al. Inhaled salbutamol for wheezy infants: a randomised controlled trial. *Arch Dis Child* 2000;82:370-375.
- w9. O'Callaghan C, Milner AD, Swarbrick A. Paradoxical deterioration in lung function after nebulised salbutamol in wheezy infants. *Lancet* 1986;2:1424-1425.
- w10. Prendiville A, Green S, Silverman M. Paradoxical response to nebulised salbutamol in wheezy infants, assessed by partial expiratory flow-volume curves. *Thorax* 1987;42:86-91.
- w11. Prendiville A, Rose A, Maxwell DL, Silverman M. Hypozaemia in wheezy infants after bronchodilator treatment. *Arch Dis Child* 1987;62:997-1000.
- w12. Hofhuis W, van der Wiel EC, Tiddens HA, et al. Bronchodilation in infants with malacia or recurrent wheeze. *Arch Dis Child* 2003;88:246-249.
- w13. Chavasse RJP, Seddon P, Bara A, McKean MC. Short acting beta2-agonists for recurrent wheeze in children under two years of age. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2002, Issue 3. Art No CD002873.
- w14. Gadomski A, Brower M. Bronchodilators for bronchiolitis. *Cochrane database of Systematic Reviews* 2010, Issue 12. Art No:CD001266

w15. Henry RL, Hiller EJ, Milner AD, Hodges IG, Stokes GM. Nebulised ipratropium bromide and sodium cromoglycate in the first two years of life. *Arch Dis Child* 1984;59:54-57.

w16. Everard M, Bara A, Kurian M, N'Diaye T, Ducharme F, Mayowe V. Anticholinergic drugs for wheeze in children under the age of two years. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2005, Issue 3. Art No.:CD001279.

w17. Wohl MEB, Chernick V. State of the art: bronchiolitis. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1978;118:759–81.

w18. Hartling L, Bialy LM, Vandermeer B, Tjosvold L, Johnson DW, Plint AC, Patel H, Fernandes RM. Epinephrine for acute viral bronchiolitis in children less than 2 years of age. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2011, Issue 6. Art No.: CD003123.

w19. Plint AC, Johnson DW, Patel H, Wiebe N, Correll R, Brant R, Mitton C, Goin S, Bhatt M, Joubert G, Black K, Turner T, Whitehouse S, Klassen TP. Epinephrine and dexamethasone in children with bronchiolitis. *N Engl J Med* 2009;360:2079-89.

w20. Chaulice ES, Silverman M, Zwahlen M, Strippoli MP, Brooke AM, Kuehni AC. The therapy of pre-school wheeze: appropriate and fair? *Pediatr Pulmonol* 2006;41(9):829-38.

w21. Martinez FD, Wright AL, Taussig LM, et al. Asthma and wheezing in the first six years of life. *N Engl J Med* 1995;332:133-138.

w22. Kurukulaaratchy RJ, Fenn MH, Waterhouse LM, Matthews SM, Holgate ST, Arshad SH. Characteristics of wheezing phenotypes in the first 10 years of life. *Clin Exp Allergy* 2003;33:573-78.

w23. Hess J, de Jongste JC. Epidemiological aspects of paediatric asthma. *Clin Exp Allergy* 2004;34:680-685.

w24. Bont L, van Aalderen WMC, Kimpen JLL. Long-term consequences of RSV bronchiolitic. *Paediatr Resp Rev* 2000; 1:221-227.

w25. Stein RT, Sherill D, Morgan WJ et al. Respiratory syncytial virus in early life and risk of wheeze and allergy by age 13 years. *Lancet* 1999;354:541-45.

w26. Lemanske RF Jr, Jackson DJ, Gangnon RE, et al. Rhinovirus illnesses during infancy predict subsequent childhood wheezing. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2005;116:571-77.

w27. Goskor E, Amark M, Alm B, Gustafsson PM, Wennergren G. Asthma symptoms in early childhood- what happens then? *Acta Paediatr* 2006;95:471-478.

w28. Wennergren G, Hansson S, Engstrom I, et al. Characteristics and prognosis of hospital-treated obstructive bronchitis in children aged less than two years. *Acta Paediatr* 1992;81:40-45.

w29. Piippo-Savalainen E, Remes S, Kannisto S, Korhonen K, Korppi M. Asthma and lung function 20 years after wheezing in infancy: results from a prospective follow-up study. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med* 2004;158:1070-76.

w30. 16. Jones et al.: Parental and household smoking and the increased risk of bronchitis, bronchiolitis and other lower respiratory infections in infancy: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Respiratory Research* 2011 12:5.

w31. Arzu A, Fink JB. Guidelines for aerosol devices in infants, children and adults: which to choose, why and how to achieve effective aerosol therapy. *Expert Review of Resp Med* 2011; 5(4):561-572.

w32. Iles R, Lister P, Edmunds AT. Crying significantly reduces absorption of aerosolized drug in infants. *Arch Dis Child* 1999;81:163-65.

w33. Castro-Rodriguez JA, Rodrigo GJ. B-agonists through metered dose inhaler with valved holding chamber versus nebuliser for acute exacerbation of wheezing or asthma in children under 5 years of age: a systematic review with meta-analysis. *J Pediatr* 2004;145:172-177.