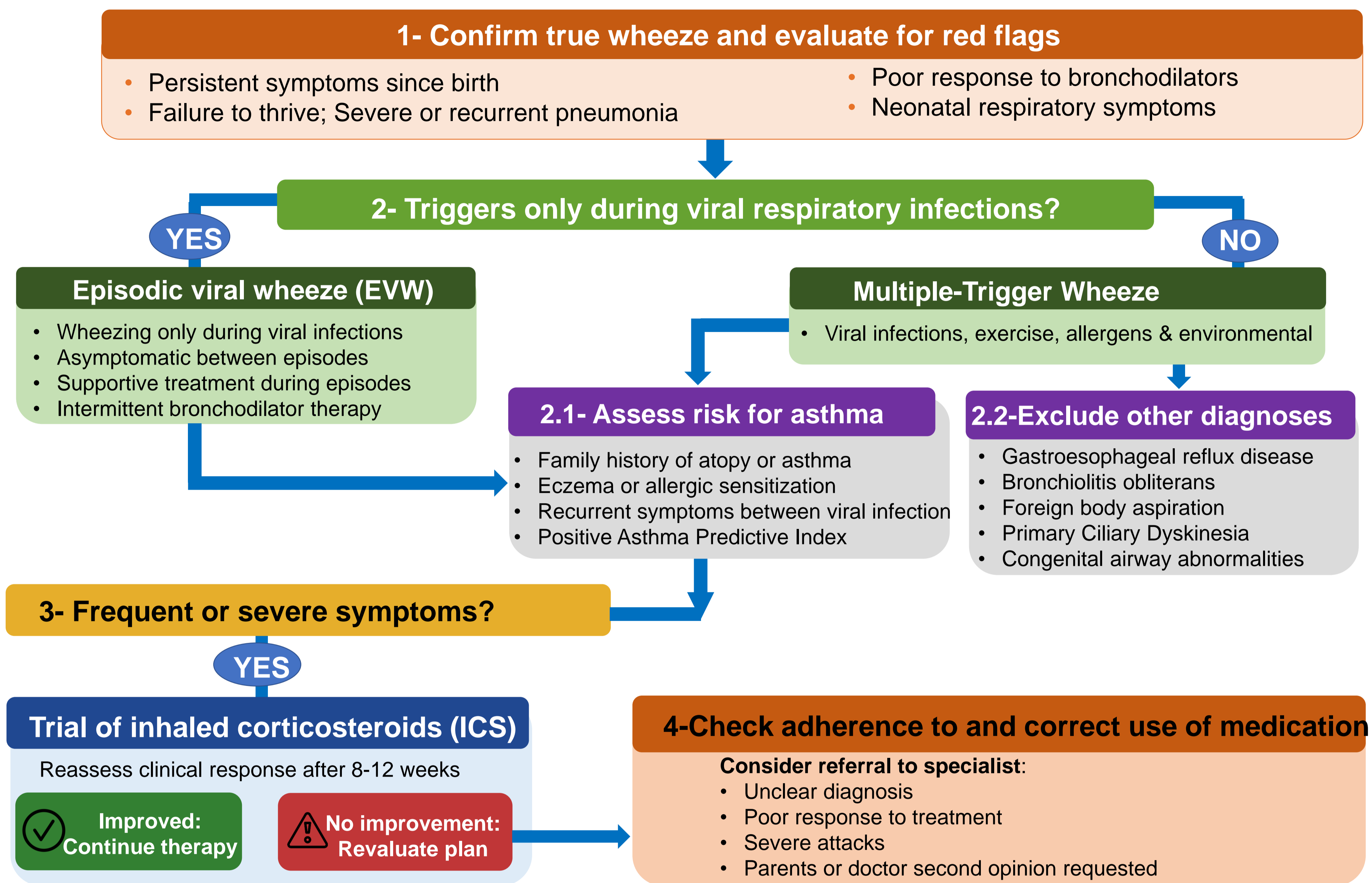


# Recurrent wheeze (RW) in infants and preschool children: A practical real-world approach

## Proposed clinical algorithm for children < 7 years of age with RW



## The four possible pillars for diagnosing, monitoring, and assessing lung health in children with RW

1- Clinic	2- Structure	3- Pulmonary Function	4- Biomarkers and Tests
Asthma Predictive Index	Chest Tomography X-ray Magnetic resonance Imaging Ultrasonography Lung biopsy followed by anatomopathological examination	Spirometry Lung Clearance Index Inert Gas Washout Impulse Oscillometry SatO2 Plethysmography Mass Spectrometry Arterial Blood Gases	Complete blood count Immunoglobulins Eosinophils Genetic testing Skin test Bronchoscopy Bronchoalveolar lavage
			Sputum cytology Sputum microscopy and culture FeNO and nNO Specific tests for differential diagnosis Numerous other biomarkers in blood, sputum, and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid

← Look for absence or positive or negative correlations →

### Key Points

- RW is heterogeneous; often viral-related and age-dependent.
- Persistent or multi-trigger wheeze → higher asthma risk.
- ICS = first-line controller for frequent/severe cases.
- Severity depends on inflammatory endotype and lung development.
- Diagnosis requires clinical history, exclusion of alternatives, and treatment response.

### REFERENCES

1. Global Initiative for Asthma. Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention – Updated 2025
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