Study	Objective	Study population	Study location	Age of assessment	Assessments
Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) (Boyd 2013; ALSPAC 2018)	To investigate genetic, epigenetic, biological, psychological, social and environmental factors on a range of health, social, and developmental outcomes.	**15,247** children	UK	4 wks–18 yrs	
Children, Allergy, Milieu, Stockholm, Epidemiology (BAMSE) (Bohme 2001; Ballardini 2013)	Establish risk factors for prognosis of atopic disease.	**4,089** children	SV	1–12 yrs	
Copenhagen Prospective Study on Asthma in Childhood (COPSAC) (Bisgaard 2004; Halkjaer 2006; Schoos 2017)	A single-center prospective clinical birth cohort study with the aim of identifying early-life exposures that can be modified to prevent the development of atopic diseases.	**411** children (born to mothers with a history of asthma)	DK	1 mo–7 yrs	
The Canadian Healthy Infant Longitudinal Development Study (CHILD) (Tran 2018)	A multicenter prospective birth cohort established to determine the root causes of allergic diseases in children.	**2,311** children	CAN	1–3 yrs	
Danish Allergy Research Center (DARC) birth cohort (Christiansen 2016)	To investigate the prevalence of atopic diseases, the pattern of sensitization, and comorbidities at 14 years in a prospective birth cohort.	**562** children	DK	0–14 yrs	
Phase 3 of the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) (Strachan 2015)	To assess the prevalence and severity of asthma, rhinitis and eczema and provide a framework for etiological research into genetic, lifestyle, environmental, and medical factors influencing those diseases care factors affecting these diseases.	**210,200** children **337,226** children	Multinational	6–7 yrs and 13–14 yrs	
Trends in eczema in the first 18 years of life: results from the Isle of Wight 1989 birth cohort study (Ziyab 2010)	To prospectively study the natural history of allergic conditions.	**1,456** children	UK	1–18 yrs	
Manchester Asthma and Allergy Study (MAAS) (Custovic 2004; Belgrave 2014)	An unselected, population-based prospective cohort study to investigate the risk factors for the development of asthma and other atopic disorders.	**1,136** children	UK	N/A	
Multicentre Allergy Study (MAS) (Bergmann 1994; Lau 2018)	A prospective observational birth cohort to describe the incidence and natural course of allergic symptoms and their relationship with the development of allergic sensitization to identify modifiable risk and protective factors for better primary and secondary prevention strategies.	**1,314** children (with or without risk factors of atopy)	DE	1–20 yrs	

Study	Objective	Study population	Study location	Age of assessment	Assessments
Mechanisms of Development of Allergy (MeDALL) (Pinart 2014; Garcia-Aymerich 2015; Bousquet 2016)	To link epidemiological, clinical and basic research using systems biology to better understand the mechanisms of initiation of allergy from early childhood to young adulthood.	Study population size varied per analysis of the multiple cohorts	EU Multiple European birth cohorts	4 and 18 yrs	Q: A:
The Pollution and Asthma Risk: An Infant Study (PARIS) (Clarisse 2007; Gabet 2016)	Population-based prospective birth cohort to assess environmental/ behavioral factors associated with respiratory and allergic disorder occurrence in early childhood.	**4,115** children	FR	1 mo–6 yrs	Q: A:
Protection Against Allergy: Study in Rural Environments (PASTURE) (Von Mutius 2006; Roduit 2017)	Prospective birth cohort to identify environmental factors involved in the development of atopy.	**1,133** children (who live or do not live in rural areas)	DE AT CH FI FR	2 mo–6 yrs	Q: A:
Prevention and incidence of Asthma and Mite Allergy (PIAMA) (Wijga 2014)	To assess the role of environmental and dietary risk factors for the development of allergic disease in childhood.	**3,963** children	NL Dutch cohort of high risk and low risk of family history	3 mo–14 yrs	
Pediatric Eczema Elective Registry (PEER) (Margolis 2014; Sargen 2014)	Single-group open label registry of patients exposed to Elidel/ Pimecrolimus to examine the risk of systemic malignancies. Data has been used to evaluate natural history and persistence.	**7,157** children (with atopic dermatitis who have been exposed to pimecrolimus 1% cream)	US	~7.4 yrs–ongoing (10 yrs)	Q: A:
Tucson Children's Respiratory Study (TCRS) (Martinez 1995)	To investigate the factors affecting wheezing before the age of 3 yrs and their relation to wheezing at 6 yrs of age.	**1,246** children; data available from n=826 at 3 and 6 yrs of age)	US	<6 mo–6 yrs	Q: A:
The Odense Adolescence Cohort Study on Atopic Diseases and Dermatitis (TOACS) (Nissen 2013; Mortz 2015).	To investigate the course of atopic dermatitis from adolescence to adulthood.	**1,501** 8th-grade school children were in the phase 1 cross-sectional study; phase 2 was conducted as a case–control study in selected groups of school children; phase 3 was a 15-year follow-up study in the same population (28–30 yrs of age)	DK	8th grade–30 yrs	Q: A:
Epidemic Investigation of Allergic Diseases among Children in the Slovak Republic (USA-SR) (Vrbova 2018)	To assess the increase of allergies, onset sequence, transformation, persistence, extension, or disappearance of allergy manifestation at atopy-associated developmental stages during the first 5 years of life.	**701** children	SK	1–5 yrs	
Wisconsin Birth Cohort Study (WISC) (Wahidi 2017)	Investigate impact of rural environmental exposure on atopic diseases.	**200** families	US	Not specified	

Allergen test · Tissue sample · Blood test · Clinical assessment

Questionnaire · Urban area · Rural area · Breast milk

Microbiological assessment · Environmental assessment · DNA

EU Europe · SV Sweden · UK United Kingdom · AT Austria

FI Finland · DK Denmark · CAN Canada · CH Switzerland

FR France · NL The Netherlands · DE Germany · US United States

SK Slovak Republic