



SPRING 2021

CHIME STUDY RESEARCH UPDATE

In our last newsletter, we announced that the CHIME study is now part of an NIH-funded, national study on childhood health called “Environmental influences on Child Health Outcomes,” or ECHO for short. ECHO is for both children in the CHIME study and their mothers. The goal of ECHO is to learn more about early environmental influences on child health and development. All CHIME participants are eligible for the ECHO study, although participation is voluntary. (You can remain in the CHIME study without participating in the ECHO study.) The ECHO study involves one telephone call, one in-person visit, and in-home sample collection. Someone from the CHIME study team will reach out to you to see if you are interested in participating in the ECHO Study!

Reminder:

There is still time to schedule your 3-year research visit! If you have not already completed your 3-year research visit, we will be in touch with you to try to schedule it. Even if you have already mailed in samples, we would love for you to come in person for a 3-year research visit to complete any remaining exam components.

4,403

Completed Interviews

Participant Ages



41 months



94 months



In-Person Visits
In Progress



Interview
Completion

SPRING ACTIVITIES



Pom Pom Caterpillar:

Use green construction paper to cut out a leaf shape. Place a line of glue on the paper leaf, and place pom poms in the shape of a caterpillar. Use a bigger pom pom for the head, and add googly eyes to bring your creation to life!



Cupcake liner flowers:

Cut around the edges of some cupcake liners to make petals for the flowers and construction paper for stems. Using pom poms and beads, have fun creating a pretty, 3D springtime creations!

CONTACT US!

Do you have any questions about the CHIME Study?

Did you recently move, or change your phone number or e-mail?

Please let us know so we can stay in touch. Call or e-mail us anytime!

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IN-DEPTH: NASAL AIRWAY MICROBIOME

In a previous newsletter, we discussed the human microbiome, or the trillions of microbes living inside and on a person's body. Since these microbes are alive and working inside of and on us, scientists are trying to figure out ways to use the human microbiome to help prevent diseases, like asthma. Our group has looked at the relationship between the nasal airway microbiome and the development of acute respiratory infections such as bronchiolitis. In another study by our research team, we also collected nasal swabs from children. We found that infants fall into one of four distinct groups of airway microbiota, and that one of the four groups was associated with a higher likelihood of bronchiolitis. The nasal swabs that CHIME study participants collect allow us to do this kind of research. We hope to further understand the bacteria that live inside the nose, and the role these bacteria play in respiratory health.

Toivonen L, Camargo CA Jr, Gern JE, Bochkov YA, Mansbach JM, Piedra PA, Hasegawa K. Association between rhinovirus species and nasopharyngeal microbiota in infants with severe bronchiolitis. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2019 May;143(5):1925-1928.e7. doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2018.12.1004. Epub 2019 Jan 14. PMID: 30654045; PMCID: PMC6504611.

T	T	U	B	B	A	P	R	I	L	E	E	B	E
B	F	U	I	T	N	E	F	Z	E	Y	L	B	E
T	U	N	E	I	R	U	F	R	F	L	E	T	B
A	R	U	L	E	R	R	S	E	A	F	I	P	R
W	O	E	R	U	U	B	N	E	E	R	R	E	E
S	B	W	E	U	E	R	E	B	I	E	L	B	W
R	B	P	E	R	A	L	A	E	L	T	Z	S	O
I	P	I	E	E	R	S	R	R	N	T	L	D	L
E	E	B	L	F	E	E	S	B	E	U	R	L	F
R	R	B	I	B	F	B	E	U	E	B	B	E	F
E	R	F	A	R	A	I	N	B	O	W	B	Y	U
R	E	L	E	E	D	S	P	R	R	E	E	E	U
B	L	I	E	N	B	B	R	E	E	Z	E	I	E
A	E	E	B	L	L	B	D	L	B	B	E	T	E

Find the 10 Hidden Words (across, down, up, or diagonal):

Butterfly 

Flower 

Breeze 

Tree 

April 

Bird 

Sun 

Baseball 

Bee 

Rainbow 



GET TO KNOW: AMY ADDO



Amy is a Clinical Research Coordinator at Massachusetts General Hospital and loves being a part of the CHIME study team! She enjoys talking to parents for their follow-up interviews and helping to make the forms the team uses to collect study data. Amy graduated from Princeton University where she studied English. She hopes to become a doctor and is interested in working clinically and teaching on topics in pediatric ophthalmology. Amy believes the research done by the CHIME study is important because it will help us to better understand the environmental and biological factors that affect children's health. When Amy is not working or spending time with family and friends, you can usually find her curled up with a good book. She looks forward to answering any questions and speaking to participants at their next interview!