Children with asthma often experience recurrent episodes of wheezing, which can be associated with various factors such as respiratory infections, environmental exposures, and genetic predispositions. A better understanding of these factors can help in developing effective prevention and treatment strategies. In this study, we aimed to investigate the relationship between pneumococcal vaccination and functional antibody responses in preschool asthmatics.

**Methods**

To investigate early wheezing in children aged 24-72 months, we analyzed data from a retrospective review of medical records. We included children who had at least two episodes of wheezing with a positive pneumococcal titer and/or a history of asthma. The primary outcome was the presence of functional antibody responses to pneumococcal vaccine.

**Results**

Our findings showed that children with asthma who received pneumococcal vaccine had significantly higher functional antibody responses compared to those without antibodies. These results are consistent with previous studies that have demonstrated the importance of functional antibody responses in reducing the risk of wheezing exacerbations.

**Conclusions**

Children with asthma who receive pneumococcal vaccine have a higher likelihood of developing functional antibody responses, which can reduce the risk of wheezing exacerbations. This finding highlights the importance of early vaccination and underscores the need for future research in this area.

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