Objective: To assess the correlation between measurements of nasal peak inspiratory flow rate (PIFR) and clinical score in the evaluation of patients with allergic rhinitis (AR).

Methods: A cohort study was designed with 52 patients aged six to 16 years with moderate and severe persistent allergic rhinitis, selected in a randomized way and accompanied for eight weeks. Measurements of PIFR and clinical score for AR were evaluated. Correlations between (PIFR) and clinical score were obtained from linear regression using the Pearson’s correlation coefficient (r) with SPSS software.

Results: Statistically significant correlation between PIFR and clinical score was found ($p \leq 0.004$), but in a moderate degree considering that $r$ values were near 0.4. Similarly, correlation between PIFR and obstruction variable of the clinical score was statistically significant but in a moderate degree ($r= -0.44$, $p=0.001$).

Conclusion: Results confirm literature’s data from studies conducted with adults patients that found weak correlation between symptoms of allergic rhinitis and objective measures of nasal obstruction as PIFR or others more sophisticated as rhinomanometry or acoustic rhinometry. PIFR is a simple measure, useful as a complement to anterior rhinoscopy and clinical scores. It can be performed routinely by physicians, differently of others more complexes objectives’s measures as rhinomanometry and acoustic rhinometry, usually limited for research.