

## CLINICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL FEATURES IN PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA WITH AND WITHOUT EOSINOPHILIA

*V.V. Chopyak, K.O. Lishchuk-Yakymovych, R.M. Pukalyak*

**Summary.** *Prevalence and significance of eosinophilia in patients with bronchial asthma is largely underestimated in clinical practice. The aim of this work was to evaluate clinical and immunological features of bronchial asthma course in patients with and without eosinophilia.*

*There were observed 60 patients with bronchial asthma. Among them in 30 patients the disease observed without eosinophilia (among them men – 16 (53,3%), women – 14 (46,7%), middle age ( $36,3 \pm 5,2$ ) years, and even in 30 patients – with eosinophilia, among them 15 men (50%), women – 15 (50%), middle age ( $31,9 \pm 4,4$ ) years.*

*Depending on the bronchial asthma course with or without eosinophilia there were observed some polymorphism of clinical symptoms and anamnestic data, and immunological features in 60 patients. Eosinophilic syndrome in patients with asthma caused more complicated genetic (family) and ontogenetic allergological history (insect allergy, pollinosis, allergic rhinitis, frequent respiratory infectious diseases), more often erythematous-papular skin changes, myalgia manifestations, more intensive fatigue syndrome, more acute and severe course of underlying disease. Immunological changes in patients with bronchial asthma with eosinophilic syndrome had the following peculiarities: a higher level of total IgE, increased expression of lymphocytes activity late markers and IL-4 ( $p < 0,01$ ), and IL-5 ( $p < 0,001$ ).*

**Key words:** *bronchial asthma, eosinophilia, immunological markers.*