

## BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE

*T. V. Bezdetko, L. A. Ovcharenko, L. A. Boyko*

**Summary.** *Studied 72 patients with moderate BA and uncontrolled partial-flow, which showed signs of GERD (40 men and 32 women aged 33 to 65 years),  $FEV_1$  –  $(65,6 \pm 4,7)$  %. Patients did not differ in the severity of bronchial obstruction and the severity of asthma symptoms. Asthma Control Test (ACT) was  $(15,3 \pm 0,9)$  balls, the average duration of the disease –  $(13,8 \pm 1,8)$  years.*

*The studies confirmed the high conjugation of asthma and GERD. It is proved that the investigated combined pathology enhances the prognosis of both diseases, because increases the likelihood of transformation of these pathologies in a more severe degree, and regurgitation of gastric contents leads to a worsening of symptoms of respiratory symptoms that significantly impairs the quality of life of patients, but not accompanied by significant changes in objective measures of lung function. Confirmed the high prevalence of GERD among patients with asthma. These data suggest the need to continue a thorough examination of patients with asthma who are resistant to standard treatments, and develop a treatment of asthma, taking into account the clinical picture of lesions of the gastrointestinal tract.*

**Key words:** *bronchial asthma, gastroesophageal reflux disease.*