

PHENOTYPIC PECULIARITIES OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHILDREN DEPENDING UPON GENES' POLYMORPHISM OF GLUTATHIONE S-TRANSFERASE T1 AND M1 (GSTT1 AND GSTM1)

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Summary. *372 children with bronchial asthma were examined at the department of pulmonary diseases and allergology of the Chernivtsi regional clinical hospital. Genotyping of glutathione S-transferase T1 and M1 was done in 150 patients. The study shows that phenotypic peculiarities in the course of disease are common to children with bronchial asthma and they are to be considered when the individualized therapy is specified. It is proved that genotype T1delM1+ is most commonly registered with activity-induced asthma, eosinophilic and hyperreactive form of the disease, whereas genotype T1delM1del – with hyperreactive, severe and eisinophilic form of the disease. Simultaneous absence of the both isoforms of glutathione S-transferase (genotype T1delM1del) remarkably increases the plausibility of the severe form of bronchial asthma development.*

Key words: *Bronchial asthma, children, polymorphism, glutathione S-transferase.*