бактериальных осложнений. Витагlutам хорошо переносился пациентами.

**Выводы.** Сочетание базисной терапии обострений БА вирусной этиологии с эмпирическим приемом витагlutами позволяет уменьшить проявления интоксикации и катаральные явления, сократить длительность их проявления и уменьшить количество бактериальных осложнений.

**Ключевые слова:** бронхиальная астма, вирус-индуктированное обострение, витагlutам.

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**THE ANTIVIRAL THERAPY IN CASES OF VIRUS-INDUCED EXACERBATIONS OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA**

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**Objective:** to study the effectiveness and safety of antiviral drug vitaglutam in treatment of patients with virus-induced acute exacerbation of bronchial asthma.

**Materials and Methods:** 167 patients with acute exacerbation of asthma viral etiology (77 (46.1 %) men and 90 (53.9 %) of women aged 19–76 years (mean age – (48.2 ± 1.3) years). The first group included 66 patients who underwent treatment of asthma exacerbation as required by the order of Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 128 of 19.03.2007 year. Patients in group 2 – 63 people further prescribed antiviral drug vitaglutam orally at a dose of 90 mg 1 per day for 5 days. In all cases, antiviral therapy was empirical, and the volume of therapeutic interventions and routes of administration of drugs was determined by the severity of the exacerbation. Evaluation of the general condition of patients and clinical and functional features of asthma exacerbation group comparisons were carried out at the beginning of the observation (visit 1), 2–3 days (visit 2), 7–10 (visit 3) and 20–22 days (visit 4). This study completed by the state budget.

**Results.** According to virological examination in 116 patients 60 ((51.7 ± 4.6)%) of them were identified viral pathogens. The greatest etiological importance among viral infectious exacerbation of asthma had rhinovirus – in 55.0 % of cases. Most often found bokavirus – in 10.0 % of cases, metapnevmovirus – 8.3 %, respiratory syncyntial virus – in 6.7 % of cases, influenza virus A and B – in 5.0 % each; coronavirus – 3.4 % of cases, adenovirus and parainfluenza virus – in 3.3 % of cases each. In the course of treatment (at 2 and 3 visit) in patients in group 2 was observed faster (on average 1–2 days) disappearance of the positive dynamics of clinical manifestations of intoxication and catarrhal symptoms — a significant reduction in the number of patients with fever, head and muscle pain, hyperemia of the conjunctiva and mucous membranes, labored nasal breathing, cough, and more. Patients in group 2 was recorded significantly lower (14.8 %) the number of bacterial complications. Vitaglutam well tolerated.

**Conclusions:** The combination vitaglutam with basic treatment of asthma exacerbation viral etiology can reduce the signs of intoxication and catarrhal phenomena, reduce their duration and reduce bacterial complications.

**Key words:** asthma, virus-induced exacerbations, vitaglutam.

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