

INDICATORS OF IMMUNE PROTECTION IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN WITH ASTHMA PHYSICAL EXERTION FOR ALTERNATIVE ACETYLATION STATUS

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Abstract

Conducted a comprehensive survey of 50 school-age children suffering from asthma physical exertion that was diagnosed by a history of the patient information on the appearance of asthma symptoms after physical activity and/or determine the index of bronchospasm more than 15 % during spirographic samples from the dosed run. For acetylation phenotype patients were divided into two clinical groups. The first clinical group included 27 patients who were evaluated slow type of acetylation. The second clinical group formed 23 students, which is marked the fastest type of acetylation. All children conducted immunological blood test II-III levels. As a result of studies found that slow type of acetylation phenotype in patients with asthma physical exertion increased risk registration high concentration of IL-5 serum representatives regarding the second group, particularly, an indicator of the relative risk of 2,8 (95 % CI 2,2–3,5) while the odds ratio 6,2 (95 % CI 3,2–12,0), which is probably associated with atopic inflammation of the body and allows personalized treatment in these patients.

Key words: *asthma physical exertion, children, acetylation status.*

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