

# ASTHMA COMBINED WITH EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS IN CHILDREN: MODERN CONDITION OF THE PROBLEM

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## *Abstract*

All over the world allergic diseases are becoming pandemic, as their prevalence is near 50 %. There is a combined pathology of the digestive system in 77 % of children with asthma. There is an allergic component in the basis of 20 % of the digestive tract pathology. And 30–60 % of atopic patients have a combination of respiratory and food allergies. Eosinophilic esophagitis (EE) and asthma have some common pathogenetic characteristics. They are chronic immunological diseases with inflammatory changes in the mucous membrane and submucosa with eosinophilic infiltration leading to organ dysfunction. There is a reorganization of tissue architectonics as a result of a prolonged inflammatory process in both asthma and EE, as compared with the complete restoration of tissues in the early stages of the diseases. Toxic proteins derived from eosinophils (eosinophilic neurotoxin and eosinophilic cationic protein) can be found in the mucosa in both diseases, which also causes a thickening of the basement membrane. Thus, literature data indicate that EE is often combined with asthma, which may affect on the asthma control. The prevalence of this comorbidity in children remains unknown. The risk factors and the main causative factors have not been studied until. Approaches to the treatment and prevention of diseases are the subject of further research.

**Key words:** asthma, eosinophilic esophagitis, children.

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