

# DETERMINATION OF THE RISK OF UNCONTROLLED PERSISTENT BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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**Abstract.** Despite significant progress in the treatment of bronchial asthma, its level of control, especially among adolescents, remains insufficient. Available scientific, medical and patent literature presents many methods for predicting the severity of bronchial asthma, however most of them are cumbersome for the doctor or require multiple invasive examinations of patients using expensive techniques. Information on how to about determining the risk of uncontrolled and partially controlled course of persistent bronchial asthma in children and adolescents using integral indices was not found. The article provides information on the stages of developing a unified method for determining the risk of uncontrolled and partially controlled course of persistent bronchial asthma in children and adolescents, the. Its tabular algorithm of which is based on a score for the prognostic coefficients of each symptom, which are presented in a table of only 3 categories. The category of objective indicators is ranked under by 4 integral indexes that have the

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greatest prognostic value and are easily calculated using the given mathematical formulas. The overall accuracy of the developed tabular algorithm, the frequency of correctly established diagnoses, averaged 90.5 % with a sensitivity of 83.3 % and a specificity of 98.3 %, which allows us to recommend it for use in medical practice.

**Key words:** bronchial asthma, risk factors, uncontrolled, children, adolescents.

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