

THE INFLUENCE OF REPARATION STIMULATING AGENTS ON CALCIUM IONS CONCENTRATION IN BIOLOGICAL MEDIUMS IN CHILDREN WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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Summary

The content of calcium in the biological liquids (blood, saliva, urine) during the course of sanatorium treatment in children with bronchial asthma was studied. We examined 65 children 7–14 years of age with the persistent asthma. The main group consisted of 43 children, in whom in addition to complex treatment either coenzyme Q10 or potassium orotas were administered. For identification of the dynamics of indices we used 2 control groups: asthmatic children on standard therapy and healthy children. It was revealed that in the process of sanatorium treatment in children with persistent asthma the level of calcium in saliva and urine was increased. These changes were more pronounced in children, treated with potassium orotas: better clinical and functional indices were registered in patients of this group. The treatment with coenzyme Q10 proved to be less effective.