

# THE ROLE OF GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX IN THE BEGINING OF BRONCHO-OBSTRUCTIVE SYNDROME

**S. V. Danylyuk**

## *Summary*

The article is devoted to the diagnosis of extra-oesophageal manifestation of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease including respiratory, oropharyngeal, pseudocardiac and cardiac symptoms and syndromes. The article highlights on the epidemiological examination combined the disseminated gastro-oesophageal reflux (GER) and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GERD). It confirms the diagnosis and differentiate between the GER and GERD. The article provided a detailed explanation on the pathological mechanisms of extra-oesophageal manifestation of GERD especially the bronchopulmonary pathology. GER — associate bronchopulmonary disease are most broadly studied and are more often seen by the physician in clinic. On a movies study they are was a correlation between the GER and broncho-pulmonary symptoms and syndromes. It is presented and in detail explicated the mechanisms of the development of bronchial asthma appearing on the background of GERD. There was a significantly correlated index between the reflux and the respiratory symptoms, and the separated episodes of GER coincide in time with the attack of asthma. In row of the events GER can be the only clinical manifestation of bronchial asthma and become the reason of its. The most characteristic sign of GER- associated bronchial obstruction is night cough in consequence of long-lasting horizontal position of the esophagi's. As an example, side effect of basic therapy of bronchial asthma (glucocorticosteroids, theophylline) are widely used in the treatment of negatively influencing upon antirefluxic barrier. In this study the clinical dissemination occur mostly in the presence of GER- associated bronchospasm. The standard pathological diagnosis of GER is based on the estimation of 24-hours pH-monitoring. For the diagnosis of GERD with respiratory manifestation it need a specific workout algorithm. Accordingly, experimental treatment with antisecretory preparation, group inhibitor of proton pump. In the event of achievements a positive results (reduction or disappearance of symptoms) has been found in chronic respiratory disease with, that must be taken in consideration. This finding will open the questions to the differential diagnosis and formation of a complex clinic-experimental evaluation.