

EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND LABORATORY MANIFESTATIONS OF BRONCHOOBSTRUCTIVE SYNDROME IN DIAGNOSING OF ASTHMA IN CHILDREN

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Summary

A debut of asthma (A) in children is observed in preschool age. The initial clinical manifestations include the attacks of unmotivated dry cough, wheezing, repeated night cough in practically healthy children, the prevalence of nocturnal episodes of obstruction, exercise-induced obstructive symptoms, episodes of bronchoconstriction in the patients of school age. These clinical symptoms and the presence of multiple atopy (atopic dermatitis and / or allergic rhinitis, food allergies, etc.) along with familial history of allergic conditions, frequent respiratory infections (four times per year or more) in the first three years of life, recurrent episodes of bronchial obstruction, laryngostenosis in children over the 3 years significantly increase the accuracy of A diagnosis in children. An increased activity of Th2-cells with hyperproduction of IL-4, IgE, increased levels of eosinophil's cationic protein, increased eosinophils count in induced sputum may serve as additional markers for early detection of A in children.