ALGORITHM OF DIAGNOSING OF VIRUS-INDUCED ASTHMA INFECTIOUS EXACERBATION

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Abstract

High prevalence of virus-induced exacerbation of asthma (up to 60–80 % of all exacerbations) and the lack of proven recommendations on its up-to-date etiological diagnosing significantly affect the effectiveness of treatment and occurrence of complications.

Based on recommendations of "Clinical protocol of standard of care in pulmonology for asthma patients" (Ministry of Health of Ukraine Decree # 128, dated 19.03.2007) we developed and tested a procedure for diagnosing of infectious exacerbation of asthma. It relies on parallel diagnostic detection of clinical and functional signs of asthma exacerbation and determination of its infectious nature, and confirmation of the viral etiology of this condition.

The principles of proposed diagnostic method consist of the use of the following additional laboratory tests: quick immuno-chromatographic tests, multiplex polymerase chain reaction and quantitative nephelometric blood serum C-reactive protein measurement.

Additional use of modern laboratory diagnostic methods in combination with clinical and functional examination helped to make timely differential diagnosis of asthma exacerbation, determine its infectious nature and confirm viral etiology in 51,7 % of patients.

Key words: asthma, infectious exacerbation, viruses, diagnostics.

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