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МАТЕРИАЛЫ IV КОНГРЕССА ПЕДИАТРОВ СТРАН СНГ

«РЕБЁНОК И ОБЩЕСТВО: ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЗДОРОВЬЯ, РАЗВИТИЯ И ПИТАНИЯ»

**25-26 апреля 2012 года
(Львов, Украина)**



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THE MODERN POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF BASIC THERAPY OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN'S BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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Thank's to the inflammation changes during bronchial asthma (BA) it is very important to use anti-inflammatory drugs for the children. But, when we use basic therapy this child's pathology, sometimes, there is impossible to attain of the full control by the diseases. The insufficient effectiveness of the inhalation glucocorticosteroid is giving proof of the use new medications (for example Nucleinat) which can improve of the BA. As far as Nucleinat possesses immunomodulating and anti-inflammatory effects, it may be suggested that its use in the combined basic therapy in children with BA would be accompanied with the positive dynamics of bronchial hypersensitivity (BHS).

Aim of the work: To increase the effectiveness of the basic therapy with the use of Nucleinat in its complex for the treatment of school-age children's BA.

Material and Methods: 98-school-age children with BA in the period of remission, were subjected to complex examination by double blind, randomized, placebo controlled method. It was formed the two groups. The 1 group consisted of 47 patients who were administered Nucleinat in the dose of 0,25g/day for 21 days in addition to basic therapy. The 2 group consisted of 51 patients to whom administered placebo. The groups didn't vary significantly in main parameters sigh. It was estimated by the findings of an inducing dose of histamine, which resulted in a 20% reduction of FEV1 (PC20H). Besides that it were calculated relative risk (RR), absolute risk (AR), odds ratio (OR) and determination of their confidence intervals (95% CI). The effectiveness of the treatment was evaluated taking into account to decrease of the AR (DAR), RR (DRR), as well as the minimum number of patients (MNP), which should be treatment to get one positive result.

Results: Following the therapy significant elevations in PC20H was only noted in I group, while a trend towards elevations of this parameter was noted in the II group. Prior to the treatment PC20H in I group was $1,3 \pm 0,2$ mg/ml and following the therapy it was $2,8 \pm 0,5$ mg/ml ($P < 0,05$). In the II group this indexes were $1,7 \pm 0,3$ mg/ml and $2,2 \pm 0,4$ mg/ml ($P > 0,05$) accordingly. However, in children who received Nucleinat in complex basic therapy, signs of BHS decreased in 70,2% of patients and in those taking placebo, only 41,8% of cases ($P \neq 0,05$).

The risk of the bronchial hypersensitivity reduction in patients at I clinical group were: RR – 1,9 (95% CI 1,3-9,3), AR – 0,3 with OR – 3,6; (95% CI: 1,3-9,3). Under the influence of Nucleinat in the basic therapy revealed lowering of AR of distinct hypersensitive airways and could see 25,8%, DRR – 54,8% (95% CI 44,5-64,8) and MNP was equal to 1,8 (95% CI 0,1-7,1).

Conclusions: The use of Nucleinat in the combined therapy for BA in children ensures a significant reduction in bronchial hypersensitivity. In our view, these results showed that the introduction of Nucleinat to a complex basic therapy of asthma lead to achieve better disease control compared with conventional therapy.