

FEATURES OF BRONCHIAL ASTMA COURSE AND CONTROL IN SCHOOLCHILDREN WITH EXCESS BODY WEIGHT

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Introduction: Obesity and bronchial asthma (BA) are social diseases, the prevalence of which increases significantly in all age cohorts of the population, including the pediatric population. For instance, a positive association between asthma and obesity has been found, but the research on the relationship and the pathogenesis of these diseases is still in progress.

Aim: To study the clinical features and markers of bronchial inflammation process in children, suffering from asthma combined with excess body weight.

Materials and methods: The study involved 200 schoolchildren with asthma. The patients with excess body weight (body mass index over 25.0) joined group I, and the children with normal weight (body mass index from 18.0 to 24.9) formed the second group of clinical observation.

Results: It has been established, that the children in group I are characterized by BA onset at preschool age (3 to 6 years), which, combined with greater duration of the disease in this cohort of patients, suggests a long persistent nature of asthma in case of excess body weight. It should be noted, that overweight children had greater incidence and persistence of non-atopic asthma. According to the questionnaire ACT average scores of the patients in group I reached $14,0 \pm 1,33$ points and those in the second group were $16,3 \pm 0,54$ points ($r > 0,05$). At the same time, an uncontrolled course occurred in children with excess body weight in 61.5% of cases and 48.3% of cases in the comparison group ($r > 0,05$), the rates of the risk to lose control over the disease (the amount of ACT test scores < 16) in overweight children were as follows: odds ratio = 1.6 (95% CI: 0.29-8.59), relative risk = 1.4 (95% CI: 1.00-2.08) and absolute risk = 6.8%.

Conclusion: We can say that there is an extensive legislation on occupational hazards and incidents. The course of bronchial asthma in overweight children is characterized by more frequent onset of the disease at an early age and its persistent nature while the disease is more difficult to keep under control.

Keywords: Children, bronchial asthma, obesity.

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THE STUDY AND RE

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Keywords: diabetes,
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