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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 DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF BRONCHOPROVOCATIVE TEST WITH HISTAMINE
IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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Introduction. According to recommendations of Global Initiative for Asthma, it is obligate to determine the level of control in patients with asthma who receive basic antiinflammatory treatment. However, the control criteria are subjective.

The object of the study. To improve the diagnosis of the asthma control level in school-age children to explore the diagnostic value of provocative test with histamine.

Material and methods. In the pulmonology department of regional pediatrics hospital (Chernivtsi, Ukraine) 36 patients were investigated, aged 12 to 18 years who were in the postattack period of bronchial asthma to improve the diagnostic of the level of asthma control. The level of control has been determined by the results of the ACT-test. The 15 points and less have been indicative of uncontrolled, and more than 20 points - a controlled form of the disease. According to the results of the ACT-test were formed two clinical groups. The first group consisted of 16 patients with controlled asthma, the second included 20 children with poor control of the disease. For the main clinical characteristics (age, sex, duration of asthma) groups were comparable. Spirometric investigation included a provocative test with histamine ($PC_{20}H$) according to the method E.Juniper (1994).

Results. It was established that in children with controlled asthma level $PC_{20}H$ reached $1,35 \pm 0,32$ mg/ml (95% CI 0,63-2,06 mg/ml) and was significantly higher than among students with poor control of disease - $0,52 \pm 0,11$ mg/ml, 95% CI 0,28-0,74 mg/ml ($P < 0.05$). The sensitivity of this test for the diagnosis of the controlled asthma with the cut-off point 0,49 mg/ml and upper was - 87,5%, specificity - 75,0%, positive and negative predictive values results were 73,7% and 88,2%, respectively, the likelihood ratio - 3,5. Post test probability of disease with a positive test result increased by 27,8%.

Conclusions. Thus, the provocative test with histamine was sufficiently reliable paraclinical method for diagnosing the level of control and can be used in deciding on further tactics of basic treatment in asthmatic children.