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ATOPIC DERMATITIS AND FAMILY HISTORY OF ALLERGIC DISEASES IN ASTHMATIC AND NO ASTHMATIC CHILDREN

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Aim: Bronchial asthma is the most frequent diseases in childhood. It is well known fact that infants suffered from atopic dermatitis (AD) and/ or positive family history of allergic diseases have higer risk to develop asthma. The aim of the study is to compare the prevalence of AD and positive family history in children with asthma and nonasthmatic children.

Methods: Personal history of AD and family history of allergic diseases were compared in 60 children with asthma (36 boys and 24 girls, aged 10-14, mean age 12,5 (+- 3,8) and equal number of no asthmatic children matched by sex and age. The data obtained were statistically analysed by descriptive and inferential methods.

Results: AD precedes asthma in 45% of children with asthma (46% of the boys and 42,8% of the girls). The prevalence of AD was significantly higher in asthmatic compared to no asthmatic children (45% vs 11% , p< 0,01). Positive history of allergic diseases had 37,5 of children with asthma (38,5% of the boys and 35,7% of the girls) and its prevalence was significantly higher compared to no asthmatic children (37,5% vs 2,5%, p,0,01).

Conclusions: Our results confirm the role of AD and positive family history of allergic diseases as a risk factors for childhood asthma.

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PREVALENCE OF FOOD ALLERGIES IN POPULATION IN EARLY AGE CHILDREN

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Background: Rapidly increasing the prevalence of food allergy, different intensity among the various populations, the frequency of forming in early age, the variability of clinical sign, the abundance of casual factors and also, in different population and within populations the culture of feeding, regime and the variety of used products defines the prevalence of the allergy, the relevance of studying the clinical current peculiarity and risk factors.

Methods: The study was conducted in children population, in Tbilisi, according to the accidental and representative sample. On the first stage of the survey 1800 children aged 0-7 y were questioned by random selection. The interview was conducted with the special questioner.

Results: According to study results, for last 12 months 7.7% of the studied children had signs of allergies. According to clinical-allergic study, allergic rash - in kind of dermatitis and urticaria (82%) was significantly (p< 0, 05) higher than manifestation rate of gastrointestinal symptoms (18%). After statistical processing of the data, the indicator was significantly high: inheritance of mother (OR- 13.69), excess weight of newborn (OR- 1.08) and premature newborn (OR- 1.46). There also was revealed relatively high risk during bottle feeding (OR- 5.29), mixed feeding (until 3 months) (OR- 2.71) and excessive intake of dairy products during pregnancy (OR- 5.56)

Conclusions: Therefore, in childhood allergic skin manifestation of food allergy is high. According to the obtained data risk factor control could provide basis for the purposeful and effective preventive measures in future.

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PANCREATIC EXOCRINE FUNCTION IN ALLERGIC CHILDREN

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Background and aims: The concentration of human pancreatic elastase1 in faeces reflects exocrine pancreatic function. Patients with allergy may have damaged intestinal mucosa or inflammation within the duodenal mucosa that could be associated with pancreatic dysfunction and disturbed digestion of allergens (that are mainly of protein origin). The aim of the study was to compare pancreatic function in allergic patients and children without allergy.

Methods: The total patient sample consisted of 109 children, aged 1-10 yrs (mean age 5.2): 49 children