

# **ROLE OF BRONCHIAL SECRETION IN CREATION OF DYSCRINISM AND THE WAY OF ITS CORRECTION IN BRONCHIAL ASTHMA PATIENTS**

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## *Summary*

16 patients with persistent bronchial asthma (BA) of middle-heavy grade in a phase of exacerbation with the disease history from 6 to 22 years were examined. The "brush model" was prepared from biopsy material using L. A. Shanin method. The motor activity of cilia was modulated by whole sputum with 50 % and 75 % of dilution, and calcium chloride, nifedipine and glucose also. The sputum microscopy with identification of microflora was performed in all patients.

It was revealed that bronchial secretion in patients with BA was the blocking factor of mucociliar clearance in most cases. The inhibition of cilia motor activity of ciliated epithelium depended on a level of concentration of inhibiting agent in bronchial secretion, as a result of interference of two processes — production (hypersecretion, exudation) and resorption. The regeneration of cilia motor activity of ciliated epithelium was promoted by 5 % glucose solution inhalations.