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**EFFICIENCY OF THE MODERN COMBINED DRUGS IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF THE ASTHMATIC CHILDREN**

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**Aim:** to estimate efficiency of combined drug (Simbicort) in complex treatment of children suffering moderate and severe asthma.

**Methods:** examination of 30 patients (10-18 y.o.) suffering of moderate and severe bronchial asthma in the exacerbation period and 1-3 months after. 26 boys and 4 girls received one or two Simbicort (160/4,5 mcg) inhalations b.d.: group A 22 boys and 4 girls with severe persistent asthma, group B 4 boys with moderate persistent asthma. The following factors were considered: spirometry data, PEF data, number of breathlessness, the physical data of bronchoobstruction, tachycardia episodes, immune response parameters (cytokine status).

**Results:** the following observations were made: decrease of dyspnoea episodes (was estimated on a standard ball scale) from 5,5 to 0 balls ( $p < 0,01$ ), increase of spirometry parameters and individual peakflowmetry for 40%, decrease of frequency of heart beats and breathing to normal parameters, improvement of physical data. The treatment did not require involvement of oral theophyllin and systematic steroids, inhalations of  $\beta_2$ -agonists (Ventolinum). The clinical efficiency of the therapy was accompanied by positive changes of the immune status (decreasing of synthesis of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1, FNO-a, IL-6 and increasing of production of anti-inflammatory mediators).

**Conclusion:** the combined therapy by modern drugs proved to be efficient, safe and pathogenetically confirmed treatment of non-poor-controlled moderate and severe bronchial asthma suffered by children.

