30.00

GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX IN PERIODS OF INTEREST IN CHILDREN WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASE

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The aim was to compare the values of parameters during computed 24 hour pH monitoring (C24hpHM) in periods of interest: postprandial vs fast and asleep vs awake period in children with GER and respiratory disease. Material and methods: In a prospective study 120 children were evaluated for the presence of GER. Out of them 18 were without GER and with RD (age 44.97+/-38.8 months, m/f ratio 11/7, and with GER and RD 21 (age 31.32+/-24.22 months, m/f ratio 6/15). Diagnosis of GER was established by C24hpHM using Digitrapper Mark III, Synectics, Sweden. Results: There was significant statistical difference for all parameters between control group and group with GER and RD. In RD with GER patients there was significantly higher NRE, and PTpH<4 in postprandial period compared to fast one. In postprandial period there were higher values for duratuion of LRE in asleep period, but also NRE, and PTpH<4 were higher in awake period. In fast period we found also higher values for duration of LRE, in asleep period (Kruskal-Wallis test $p<0.05$), but NRE, OI and PTpH<4 were higher in awake period. Conclusion: We found that NRE and PTpH<4 are significantly higher in postprandial period vs fast, also during awake vs asleep.