

**INDOOR RISK FACTOR IN SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH ASTHMA**

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The prevalence of asthma has increased during the last decades. Aim: The reasons for this observation are associated with the increased of allergen exposure. Several risk factor have been identified which enhance sensitization and the appearance of allergic manifestation in genetically susceptible individuals. Material & Methods: Were observed 217 patients with diagnosed and confirmed asthma at the age between at 7 to 18 years. Clinical manifestation of asthma, traditional skin tests, specific IgE, pulmonary function tests and bronchoprovocation test have been considered of major diagnostic importance. The base of prevention and correct treatment of asthma is identification of allergic basis of symptoms and discovery of specific allergens. Results: The most significant allergens in our study were cat, dog, home dust, wool, feathers, chamber plants, cockroach, mould etc. The values of PEF were 20-30% in 65% patients. FEV1 in 58.5% patients were bigger or equal to 80% of the normal values according to the age. At 63.6% appeared a significantly higher prevalence of IgE antibody response in asthmatic children. This is a supportive examination data for a role of allergens as a primary cause of asthma in our patients. Conclusion: Precise diagnosis has not only to aim improvement and disappearance of functional pulmonary disturbance but at all subside a chronic eosinophil inflammation. Avoidance of risk factors, especially in childhood should be seen as the primary treatment for asthma disease.

