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**FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**

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Actuality. Bronchial asthma (BA) is one of the most common non-infectious diseases of the respiratory system in both adults and children. Despite the successes achieved in developing a strategy for the diagnosis and treatment of this disease, to date, the pathology is not well diagnosed and treated.

Aim: the purpose of the study was to study the clinical features of bronchial asthma in preschool children.

Materials and methods. A retrospective analysis of 30 case histories of preschool children diagnosed with bronchial asthma being treated in 1 city children's clinical hospital and GKDTS was carried out.

Results. Analyzing the distribution of children by gender, a significant predominance of boys was found. Adverse pregnancy was observed in the vast majority of mothers of children examined. Hereditary aggravation for allergic diseases was detected in 67.5% of patients, mainly on the maternal side. Early transfer to artificial feeding (up to 6 months) was observed in 50% of children. Manifestations of food allergies occurred in 87.5% of patients. Exacerbations of bronchial asthma in most children were noted against the background of ARI. Upon admission, all children complained of coughing, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing. Every second child was admitted to the hospital with manifestations of respiratory failure of the first degree. With auscultation, the majority of patients showed a predominance of moist rales of different sizes against the background of an extended exhalation. Children of this age group did not have typical asthma attacks, their equivalent was paroxysmal cough. In a general blood test, hypochromic anemia was observed in 35% of cases. The leukocyte count in 25% of children was higher than the age indices. Eosinophilia occurred in 42.5% of children, neutrophilia by 50%.

Conclusions. 1. In bronchial asthma in preschool age, boys are sick more often than girls. 2. Exacerbation of bronchial asthma in preschool children is characterized by the absence of a typical episode of suffocation, its equivalent is paroxysmal cough. 3. A feature of the blood test is the high frequency of anemia and neutrophilia.