

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND PREDISPOSING FACTORS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Exacerbations of asthma symptoms produce significant costs for healthcare systems and seriously diminish the quality of life of patients and their families when they occur. Reduction in the number and severity of asthma exacerbations has been the goal of most for healthcare systems. However, understanding of the determinants of asthma exacerbations is important. A number of factors are thought to increase the chances of worsening this disease. This review article presents important considerations of factors triggering the bronchial asthma regardless of the compliance of the medications.

OBJECTIVES: The study was designed for young children who are known case of asthmatic to explore certain predisposing factors and its effect on worsening bronchial asthma situation in Jeddah –KSA.

SETTING: Hospitals in Jeddah – KSA.

METHOD

A. Study design

a cross sectional study to assess certain predisposing factors and its effect on worsening bronchial asthma situation for young children who are known case of asthmatic in Jeddah – KSA.

B. Subject

1. **sample size:** 350.
2. **Inclusion criteria**
 - age : 5-15

- males and females
- agree to participation
- Child known case of bronchial asthma disease

3. Exclusion criteria

- child younger than 5 years and older than 15
- significant medical illness
- specific learning disabilities
- child not known case of bronchial asthma disease

C. Data collection methods and procedure

- It is collected through All mothers were subjected to questionnaire. Questionnaire included age, date of birth, birth order, nationality, gender Male /Female, level of education of mother, occupation of father and mother, cooking methods in home, exposure to perfume and bakhour, any pets in the home particular season triggering the condition, any member of the family is a smoker. Any particular season triggering the condition, any sneezing and blocking nose or eye itching. The data were entered into a computer using SPSS software, version 18.0 for windows Chisquare test was performed. Significance was defined as P value < 0.05 Analysis was performed using SPSS software, version 18.0 for windows.

RESULT

Exposure to tobacco smoke is one of the strongest and most consistent risk factors in regard to development and exacerbation of asthma. In this study, the number of father who are smoker is 270, 85% of asthmatic children developed an asthmatic attack while the number of father who are non- smoker is 80, only about 15% developed an asthmatic attack. Moreover, out of 133 asthmatic children were exposed to perfume, 62% of them had exacerbation bronchial asthma. whereas 217 asthmatic children who did not exposed to perfume developed exacerbation bronchial asthma in less percentage compared to who actually exposed account for 38%. Asthma exacerbations are an exaggerated by exposure to respiratory infection causes of severe asthma exacerbation. Out of 265 asthmatic children having respiratory infection in the last 12 months induced asthma exacerbation by 70.5% while 85 of children who suffer from bronchial asthma disease didn't get exposed to any respiratory infection in the last 12 months only 29.5% had an asthmatic attack. Furthermore, 125 children who suffer from bronchial asthma and rear pets in their home The percentage of asthmatic attack is

increased by 62.3%. 225 asthmatic children who didn't have pets at home only 37.7% developed asthmatic attack.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that tobacco smoke, respiratory infection, exposure to perfume and rearing pets including cats and dogs play an important factors in exacerbation asthma among children.

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