

## **The analysis of several patogenetic and clinical paramethers among patients hospitalized due to asthma**

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### **ABSTRACT**

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**Introduction:** Chronic diseases of the respiratory system are serious problem of modern medicine. Constant increase of occurrence of such diseases in the last few decades is particularly disturbing as it has a direct correlation to the rapid increase of costs intended for health care. Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases of the respiratory system.

**Purpose:** The aim of this thesis was to evaluate chosen pathogenetic and clinical parameters among patients hospitalized because of asthma in the Department of Allergology and Internal Medicine between 2007 and 2009.

**Materials and methods:** The data included in the medical documentation of 544 patients hospitalized because of asthma, was undergone a statistical analysis.

**Results:** The analysis of the medical documentation shows that the presence of such symptoms as whizzing, dyspnea, intensifying of symptoms after exertion or contact with allergens and infections

can indicate asthma. Appearance of whizzing, exertion of symptoms after contact with allergens as well as the presence of allergies and asthma in the family are crucial in diagnosing asthma. Additionally, the presence of a cough, shortness of breath and the connection of the symptoms with exertion and infections were characteristic of high sensitivity and moderate chance of a positive prognosis. The measurements of the concentration of nitric oxide in the exhaled air was more specific and sensitive in recognizing asthma in comparison to spirometric tests, eosinophilia and the total concentration of IgE.

**Conclusion:** The results of the research conducted indicate a great demand for specialist care for asthmatic patients which include both diagnostic procedures and intensification of treatment during exacerbations.

**Key words:** asthma, epidemiology, diagnostic procedures

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