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CAUSAL FACTORS

DEVELOPMENT CHRONIC HURTS U CHILDREN

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Annotation: This article discusses possible etiological factors in the development of chronic urticaria in children. A retrospective analysis of the medical history of children with chronic urticaria was carried out.

Keywords:allegy , atopy , etiology, chronical urticaria , children, heterogeneity.

Urticaria, the incidence of which is rapidly increasing, has become one of the pressing problems of allergology in recent times. [2]. Problems hives is one of the most difficult problems of modern allergology. Among allergic diseases, urticaria and Quincke's edema rank II in frequency. place after bronchial asthma. The prevalence of chronic urticaria is from 1 to 5% in the population [3]. The incidence of chronic urticaria in childhood reaches 3%. According to the literature, in the general population it amounts to 0.05–0.5%, A among children And teenagers 2.1–6.7%. So, according to Russian authors, frequency of occurrence urticaria in children under 14 years increased by 4.5%, in the age group 15 to 18 years by 6.5% [1].

Currently, the pathogenesis of chronic idiopathic urticaria seems phenomenon complex And not clear enough [6]. It has been proven What key role V The pathogenesis of chronic urticaria belongs to histamine, which is contained in the granules of mast cells and basophils. However, according to different data modern antihistamines drugs 1 generations, effective in 33–56 % of patients with chronic urticaria [7,8].

Helicobacter pylori infection has recently received great attention , considering Also high prevalence pathology

organs Gastrointestinal tract, amounts to 78% at children With chronic urticaria [5]. However, data O Helicobacter prevalence pylori in children with chronic urticaria is still quite common meager Andcontradictory And require in-depth study .

Also, more attention is paid to mycotic sensib and - lization in the genesis of chronic urticaria, especially sensitization to yeast-like fungi of the genus Candida , as well as accompanying development dysbacteriosis intestines [4]. I would also like to emphasize that chronic pathology of the gastrointestinal tract is widespread in all forms of urticaria, of particular importance among them is the gradual sensitization and development of chronic enterocolitis in children, which is a platform for the development of chronic urticaria and may be involved in the pathogenesis of recurrent urticarial rashes, V volume number be their basic reason. IN further detailed study of the functional state of the gastrointestinal tract in children. [6].

Target research . Revealing etiological factors in the development of chronic urticaria in children.

Materials and methods. Retrospective analysis of 120 case histories children, were V department children's allergology 1 TMA clinics in 2014–15 shows that among the total number of patients over the years, children diagnosed with urticaria account for more than 12 %. Of these, in 66 patients (55%) urticaria is combined with angioedema, in 44 children (36.6%) patients there is

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isolated urticaria, in 9 patients (7.5%) patients there is isolated edema Quincke, at 92 children (76.6 %) sick observed – acute and in 28 children (23.4%) – chronic urticaria.

It should be noted that the incidence of urticaria in children is steadily growing, behind year 2014 amounted to 55 patients (45.8%), and V 2015 65 patients (54.2%). Also, noted, that the etiological factors in the development of chronic urticaria in children were often observed with a polyvalent allergic reaction, where there is a combination of viral, fungal, parasitic, trigger, insecticidal, drug and food allergies. In a number of cases, out of 28 patients with chronic urticaria, a combination was noted several factors: at 7 sick Not clear etiologyat 5 children combination of viral infection (CMV, simplex virus herpes) with parasitic infection; in 8 children food with medicinal; at 6 children trigger, parasitic And food allergies, in 2 children, insecticidal with trigger factors.

Results and discussion. Research conducted in Our clinics show that intestinal microflora disorders play a significant role in the development of allergic manifestations on the skin of children. When collecting information about the course of pregnancy and lactation from mothers, we a violation of the diet, the presence of family atopy , foci of chronic infection, as well as uncontrolled use of drugs by pregnant women, which played a significant role in the development of dysbiosis and, accordingly, allergic manifestations on the skin.

We found that chronic urticaria was often combined with bacterial and fungal infections of the oral cavity in 22 children (18.3 %), paranasal sinuses in 9 children (7.5%), urinary system in 5 patients (4.2%), chronic viral infections (herpetic, cytomegalovirus in 4 patients (3.3%), as well as parasitic infestations in 35 patients (29.2%).

Conclusions .

1.Frequency occurrence chronic hives at children, according to our clinic, has a steady increase (8.4%).

2.The development of chronic urticaria in children is caused by a combination various factors: bacterial, fungal infections of the oral cavity, paranasal sinuses , urinary system , chronic viral infections (herpetic, cytomegalovirus), as well as parasitic infestations.

3.Etiological factors of urticaria in children are evidenced exist O heterogeneity And many launchers mechanisms V the development of chronicity of the process, which requires additional clinical and laboratory studies, and also requires special approaches, both in diagnosis and in pharmacotherapy.

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