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## **DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF BRONCHIAL LABILITY INDICES IN THE DETECTION THE SEVERE ASTHMA PHENOTYPE**

One of aspect of inadequate asthma control is phenotypic heterogeneity, in particular, detecting a phenotype of severe asthma. Since the asthma is characterized by the bronchial lability, the investigation of parameters can be used to diagnose severe asthma phenotype and predict achievement or loss of disease control. This article is intended to determining the diagnostic value of bronchial lability parameters of the in the detection the severe asthma phenotype compared to moderate variant pathology in school-children. Bronchi lability was determined according to the recommendations by assessing their response to dosed physical load and short-acting  $\beta$ 2-agonists inhalation (salbutamol 200 mcg) followed by

calculating the sum of the bronchi lability as components – bronchospasm and broncodilatation indices. Bronchial lability indices in confirming severe asthma were characterized by high specificity with low sensitivity and low level of likelihood ratio. It was shown that children with severe asthma phenotype characterized by significantly higher bronchial lability at the expense of more expressive dilated response to inhaled  $\beta$ 2-agonists. Using bronchial lability indexes with a view to screening the severe asthma phenotype is justified only in combination with other indicators that reflect the characteristic phenomena of disease because a significant proportion of false negative results and insufficient likelihood ratio.