



RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Clinical Findings of Patients with Human Bronchial Asthma in Basrah, Iraq

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the clinical features of patients asthma in Basrah south in Iraq .The study showed that (3,5) age group population were more affected with asthma (27.9%) and the Females were more affected than males in group 2,3and 5 (6.4%,15.7% and 14.7%)respectively compared to(4.9%,12.3% and 13.2) . in same group of male. While There were (68.6%) of patients came from urban areas in comparison to (31.4%) of cases who came from rural areas. The Smoking patients with positive (43.1%). and well patients with animal contact positive their proportion was while (49%). Seasonal asthma attack in male (23.5%) more than female (20.6%) the perennial asthma attach was recorded in male (29%) more than female (26.9%) in this study show Asthmatic patients with other allergy about (15.7%) and with chronic diseases (31.9%). The percentage of patients with positive family history were 39.2% of the cases, The pulmonary function test result was recorded below (70%) in all age groups. Skin test where the study found highly percentage to HDm to female (76.8%) and (66.2%) to male and HD to female (69.5%) and (68.7%) to male.

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Introduction

Asthma is a complex respiratory disease in which genetic predisposition, environmental and immunological influences interfere with each other (Edwards,et al., 2012). It is considered one of the most prevalent chronic diseases, affecting approximately 300 million individuals (Masoli, et al., 2004) and causing an estimated 250,000 deaths each year (Bateman, et al., 2008). In addition, it is projected that by 2025, the global asthma burden will rise by 100 million people due to a growing Westernized lifestyle and urbanization in developing countries (Masoli, et al., 2004). The 'hygiene theory' was originally attributed to an increase in the prevalence of allergic diseases, including asthma, indicating that decreased exposure to microbes during the first years of life plays a role in the development of allergic diseases (Strachan, 1989, 2000). While this theory is generally accepted, studies have shown that the increased incidence of asthma, rhinitis, or Neurodermitis does not completely account for decreased microbial exposure (Mallol, 2008; Brooks ,et al.,2013 and Kramer et al., 2013). Asthma is a widespread illness globally and affects individuals of all ages, This condition usually occurs in infancy and is characterized by variable symptoms of wheeze, dyspnea, and chest tightness caused by air flow obstruction (fully reversible) (GINA, 2015 and Bisgaard & Bonnelykke,2010).

Materials and methods**Samples**

A total of (312) patients (149 males and 163 females) of various age groups were included in this Case –control study. The patient

was examined, and diagnosed as asthma under supervision of the Physician. The study was carried out during a period from July 2018 to January 2020.

Male& Female patients were divided into five groups according to (Falk, 1993; Herd,et al.,1996 ; Nishioka,1996 and charman& Williams,2002)

Group 1: 1- 11 years**Group 2: 12 – 2o years****Group 3: 21- 3o years****Group 4: 31 – 4o years****Group 5: above 4o years****Control group**

A total of (204) healthy individual (81 males and 123 females) with out any features of asthma or any allergic to be compared with asthmatic patient in genetic and immunological studies.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis is done by using statistical package for social sciences(SPSS) software version 11, the chi square test, univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis, the ANOVA analysis were applied for correlation between each study parameter, and the difference between two proportion by T- tests were used to

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