SUMMARY

Bronchial asthma is one of the major health problem in childhood. Our study was done on (70) children aged 2-12 years , 35 males, 35 females. 50 asmatic children with acute attacks of bronchial asthma 20 healthy children as control group not suffering from any respiratory disorders and free from any diseases.

The aim of our study was to determine the relation between nasal cytology smears , the causal factors and type of bronchial asthma.

All the studied groups were not receiving treatment, were selected from outpatient pediatric chest clinic of our hospital and were subjected to the following investigations at the same time, CBC, X-ray films, urine; stool analysis, skin prick tests, serum IgE and nasal cytology smear .

We found hypereosinophilia in most of the asthmatic patients in their peripheral blood and their nasal cytology smear ($P<0.001$), Whereas, hypereosinophila is more apparent in atopic asthmatic cases than intrinsic asthmatic cases.

On the other hand, lymphocytes and segmental cells increase in asthmatic patients especially atopic asthmatic patients in their nasal smears.

The distribution of the cells in the nasal smears differs from smear to another according to the triggers which cause asthma attacks . Therefore nasal cytology smear is very important in the diagnosis of bronchial asthma especially atopic cases and must be a routine investigatory test for these patients.