SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Asthma is a complex syndrome with many clinical phenotypes in both adults and children. It is the commonest chronic disease in children; its major characteristics include variable degree of air flow obstruction, bronchial hyper responsiveness and air way inflammation.

The aim of our study is to define the relationship between Bronchial asthma, risk factors, and respiratory syncytial virus; we collected 50 children, 40 with positive history of bronchial asthma and 10 healthy as control.

They are collected from and Banha university hospital and Banha children hospital. Their ages ranged from 1-5 years.

All cases were subjected to the following:

1. history taking
2. Clinical examination.
3. Laboratory investigation including C.B.C, C.R.P, total eosinophil count and stool analysis.
4. Measuring of Total serum IgE.
5. Detection of respiratory syncytial virus antigen in the respiratory secretion.

From the results of this study we conclude that:

- There is positive relation between R.S.V and acute exacerbation of bronchial asthma.
- Many risk factors play an important role in the development of bronchial asthma such as family history of asthma, history of atopic disorders and male sex especially at younger ages.

- R.S.V usually infect younger ages specially blow 2 years.
- Eosinophills play important role in the pathogenesis of bronchial asthma and R.S.V. triggered acute exacerbation of bronchial asthma.
- Total serum IgE increase significantly in bronchial asthma.