RESULTS

1- Statistical comparison between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard sex distribution

	Asthmatic	Non asthmatic	p-value
Male (n = 35)	31	4	0.021 (S)
Female (n = 15)	9	6	

$X^2 = 5.357$

Table (1) there is significant statistical difference between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard sex, which more common on male than female.

Fig.(1): Sex distribution among asthmatic and non asthmatic

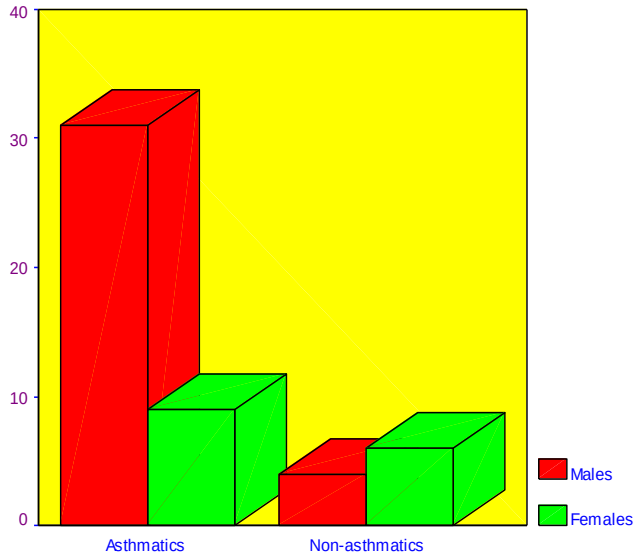
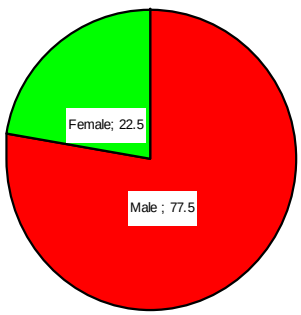


Fig. (2): Male and female distribution among asthmatic



This figure showing that 77.5% and female 22.5% of asthmatic cases.

2-Statistical comparison between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard family history of asthma.

	Asthmatic	Non asthmatic	p-value
(+ve) family history of asthma (n = 31)	28	3	0.020 (S)
(-ve) family history of asthma (n = 19)	12	7	

X^2= 5.433

Table (2) there is significant statistical difference between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard (+ve) family history of asthma which more common in asthmatic.

Fig.(3): Family history of asthma distribution among asthmatic and non asthmatic

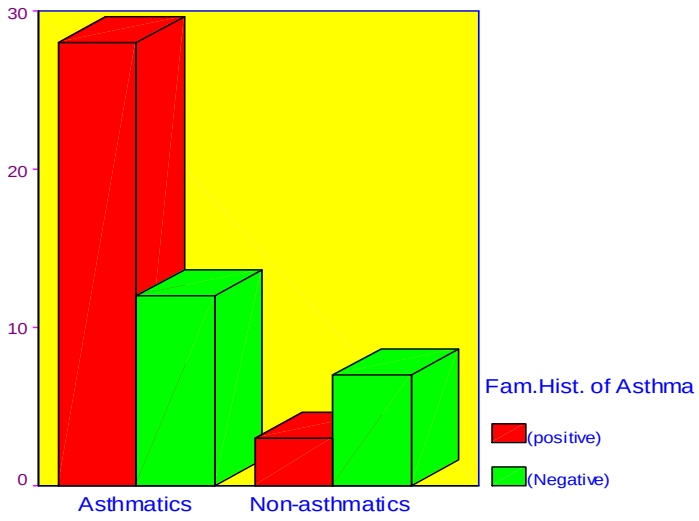
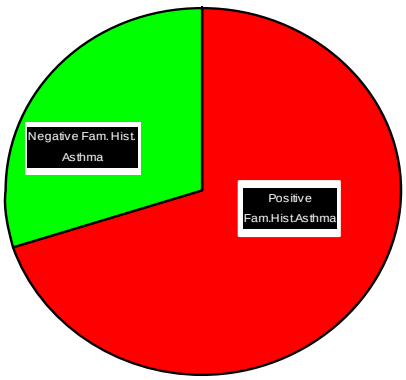


Fig. (4): Family history of asthma distribution among asthmatic



This figure showing that (+ve) family history of asthma representing 70% and (-ve) family history of asthma representing 30% of asthmatic cases

3- Statistical comparison between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard residence:

	Asthmatic	Non asthmatic	p-value
Rural (n = 27)	21	6	0.670
Urban (n =23)	19	4	(N.S)

X^2= .181

Table (3) there is no significant statistical difference between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard residence.

Fig. (5): Rural and urban distribution among asthmatic and non asthmatic

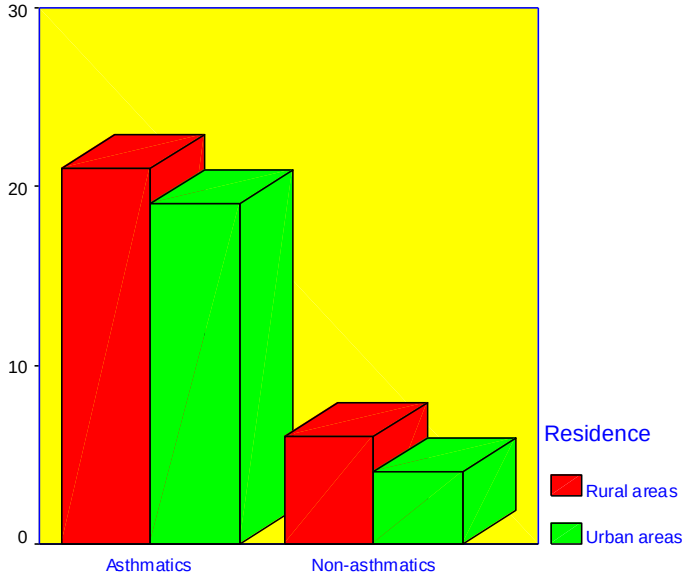
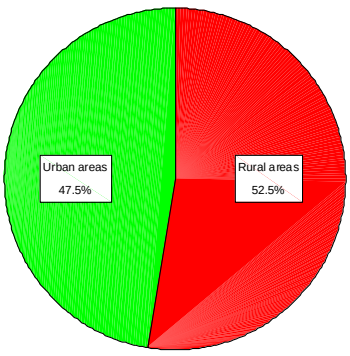


Fig. (6): Rural and urban distribution among asthmatic



This figure showing that rural representing 52.5% and urban 47.5% of asthmatic cases

4- Statistical comparison between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard passive smoking.

	Asthmatic	Non asthmatic	p-value
(+ve) passive smoking (n = 26)	22	4	0.396
(-ve) passive smoking (n =24)	18	6	(N.S)

X^2= 0.721

Table (4) there is no significant statistical difference between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard (+ve) history of passive smoking.

Fig. (7): Passive smoking distribution among asthmatic and non asthmatic

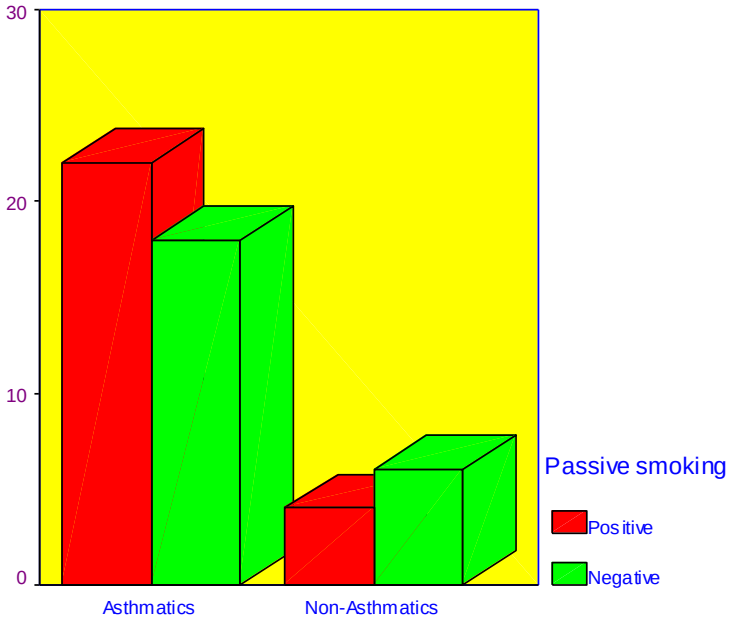
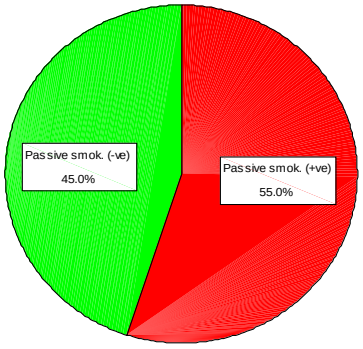


Fig. (8): Passive smoking distribution among asthmatic



This figure showing that (+ve) passive smoking representing 55% and (-ve) passive smoking representing 45% of asthmatic cases

5- Statistical comparison between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard history of atopic disorders.

	Asthmatic	Non asthmatic	p-value
(+ve) History of atopic disorders (n = 27)	26	1	0.002 (S)
(-ve) History of atopic disorders (n = 23)	14	9	

$X^2 = 9.742$

Table (5) there is significant statistical difference between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard (+ve) history of atopic disorders.

Fig. (9): History of atopic disorders distribution among asthmatic and non asthmatic.

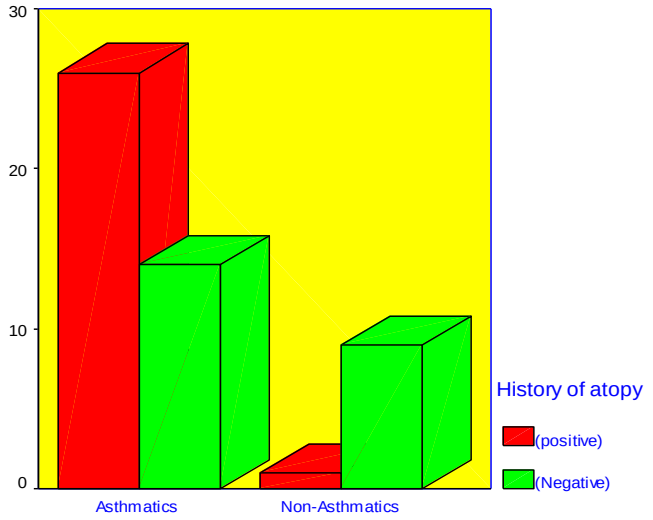
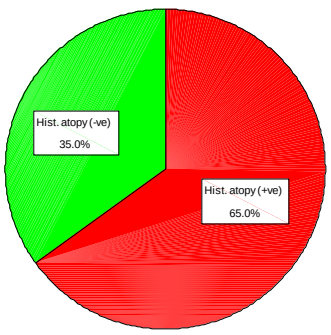


Fig. (10): History of atopic disorders distribution among asthmatic



This figure showing that (+ve) history of atopy representing 65% and (ve) history of atopy representing 35% of asthmatic cases.

6- Statistical comparison between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard infection with respiratory syncytial virus (R.S.V.)

	Asthmatic	Non asthmatic	p-value
(+ve) R.S.V infection (n = 25)	24	1	0.005 (S)
(-ve) R.S.V infection (n = 25)	16	9	

X^2= 8.000

Table (6) there is significant statistical difference between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard infection with respiratory syncytial virus.

Fig. (11): R.S.V. infection distribution among asthmatic and non asthmatic.

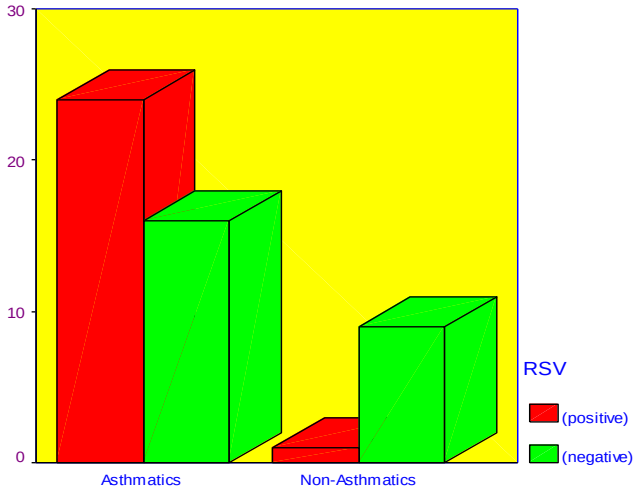
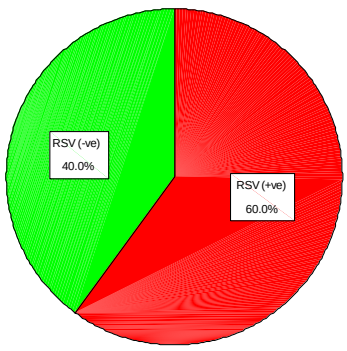


Fig. (12): R.S.V. infection distribution among asthmatic



This figure showing that (+ve) R.S.V representing 60% and (-ve) R.S.V representing 40% of asthmatic cases.

7- Statistical comparison between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard socioeconomic status.

	Asthmatic	Non asthmatic	p-value
High (n = 4)	3	1	0.943 (N.S)
Moderate (n = 24)	19	5	
Low (n = 24)	18	4	

X^2= 0.118

Table (7) there is no significant statistical difference between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard socio economic status.

Fig. (13): Socioeconomic distribution (high, moderate, low) among asthmatic and non asthmatic.

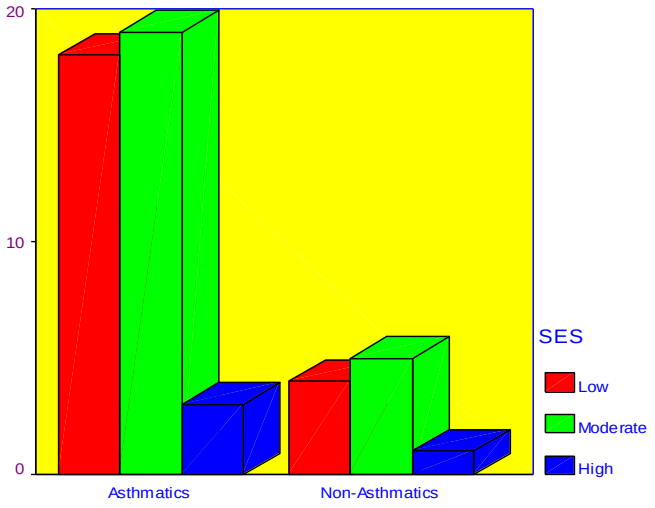
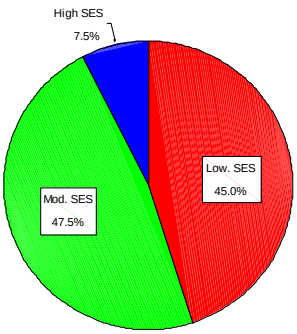


fig. (14): Socioeconomic distribution (high, moderate, low) among asthmatic



This figure showing that high representing 7.5%, moderate representing 47.5% and low representing 45% of asthmatic cases

8-Means ($\overline{X}$)± SD of Total serum IgE among asthmatic and non asthmatic

	($\overline{X}$) ± SD	t	p-value
Asthmatic None asthmatic	122.97 ± 38.69 Iu/ml 17.70 ± 5.49 Iu/ml	8.518	0.000 (S)

Table (8) there is significant statistical difference between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard Total serum IgE.

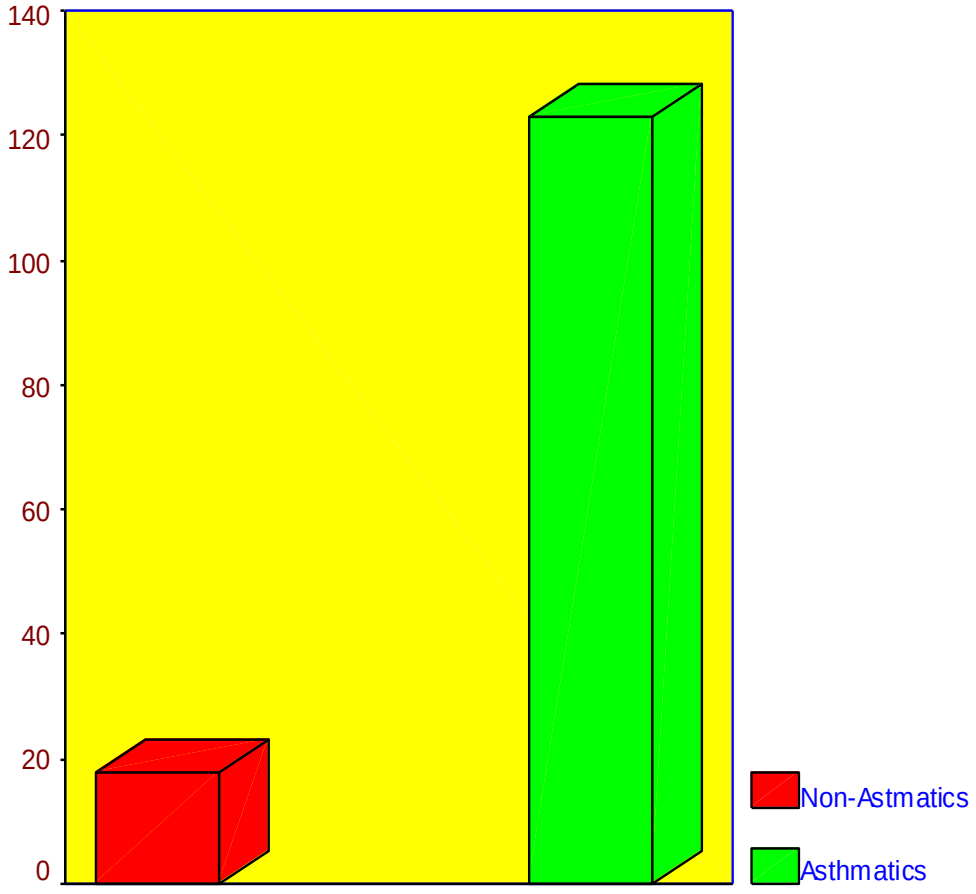


Fig. (15): Distribution of total IgE level among asthmatic and non asthmatic.

9- Statistical comparison between asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard blood eosinophillia.

	Asthmatic	Non- asthmatic	p-value
(+ve) blood eosinophillia	40	1	0.000
(-ve) blood eosinophillia	0	9	(S)

Table (9) there is significant statistical difference between Asthmatic and non asthmatic as regard blood eosinophilla

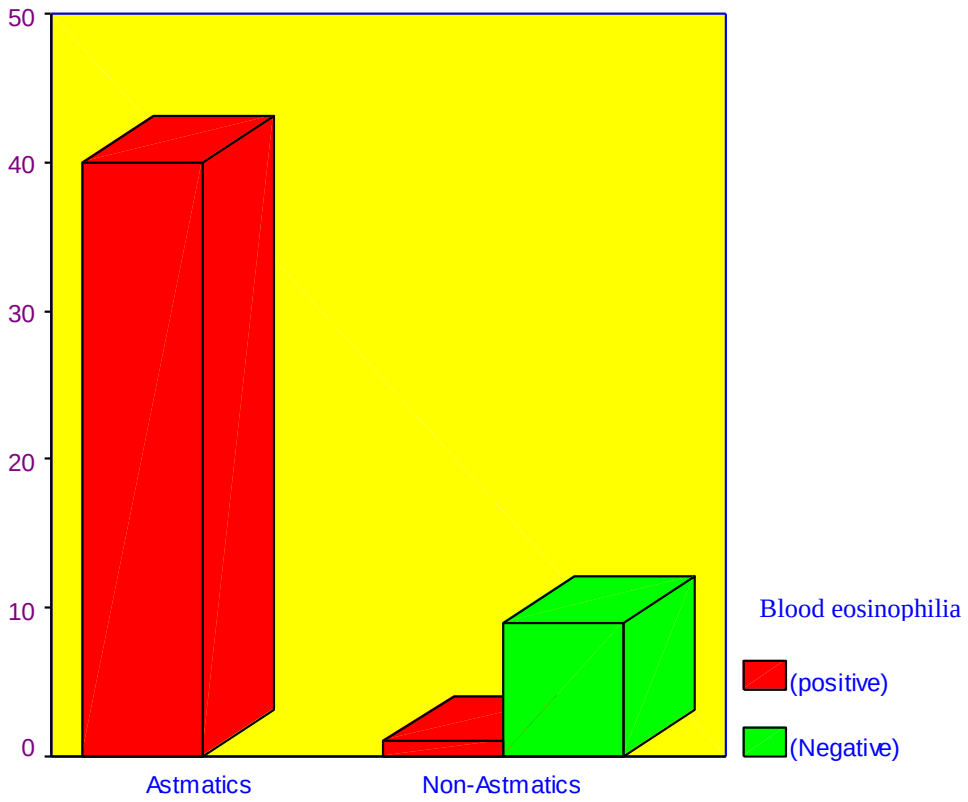


Figure (16): Blood eosinophilia among asthmatic and non asthmatic

(+ve) blood eosinophilia= >400 cells/cmm

10- Statistical comparison between respiratory syncytial virus and sex.

	R.S.V (+ve)	R.S.V. (-ve)	p-value
Male (n = 28)	12	16	0.254
Female (n=22)	13	9	(N.S)

X^2= 1.299

Table (10) there is no significant statistical difference between R.S.V (+ve) and R.S.V (-ve) as regard sex.

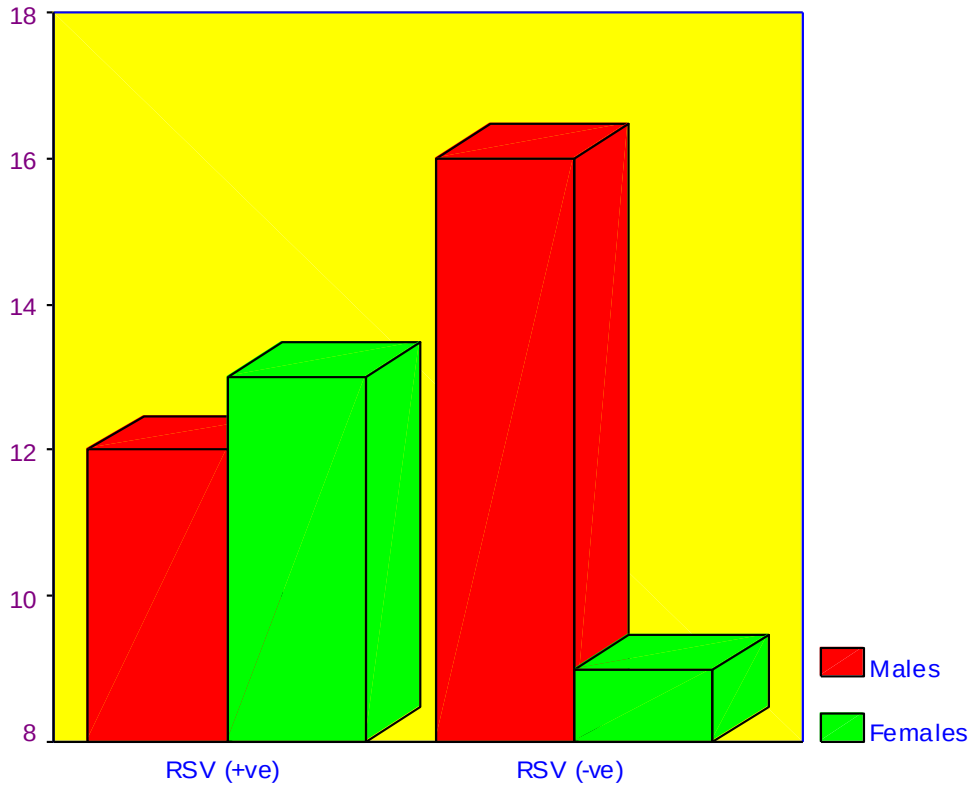


Fig. (17): Sex distribution among R.S.V (+ve) and R.S.V (-ve).

11- Means ($\overline{X}$) ± SD of age of R.S.V (+ve) cases.

Age / R.S.V	$\overline{X}$ ± SD	t	p- value
R.S.V (+ve)	21.6 ± 3.9	-6.410	0.000 (S)
R.S.V (-ve)	37.4 ± 11.8		

This table (11) showing the mean age of R.S.V (+ve) cases which is around 21 month.

12- Statistical comparison between respiratory syncytial virus and residence.

	R.S.V (+ve)	R.S.V. (-ve)	p-value
Rural (n = 27)	16	11	0.156
Urban (n=23)	9	19	(N.S)

X^2= 0.321

Table (12) there is no significant statistical difference between R.S.V (+ve) infection and R.S.V (-ve) infection as regard residence.

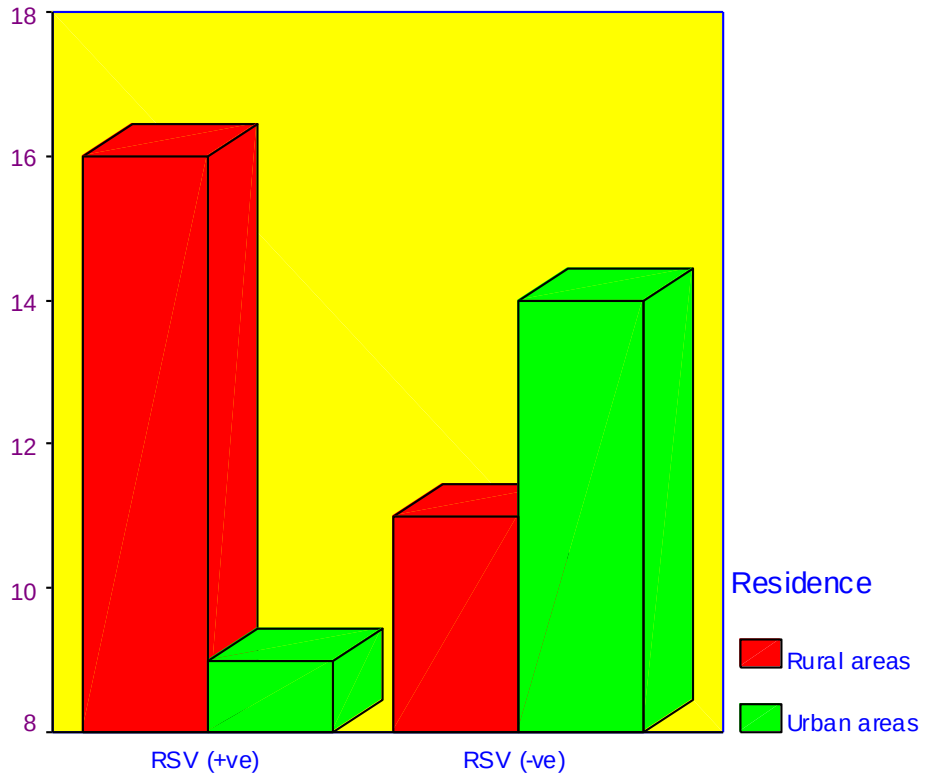


Fig. (18): Urban and rural distribution among R.S.V (+ve) and R.S.V. (-ve)

13- Statistical comparison between respiratory syncytial virus and passive smoking

	R.S.V (+ve)	R.S.V. (-ve)	p-value
(+ve) passive smoking (n = 26)	12	14	0.571 (N.S)
(-ve) passive smoking (n = 24)	13	11	

X^2= 0.321

Table (13) there is no significant statistical difference between R.S.V (+ve) infection and R.S.V (-ve) infection as regard passive smoking.

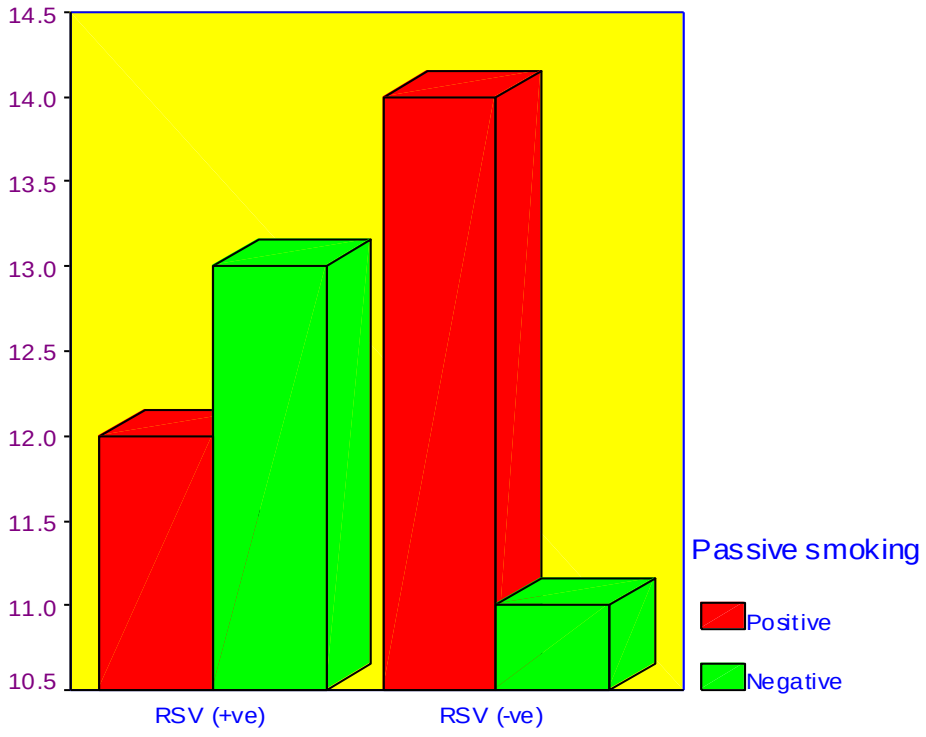


Fig. (19): Passive smoking distribution among R.S.V (+ve) and R.S.V (-ve).

14- Statistical comparison between respiratory syncytial virus and history of atopic disorders.

	R.S.V (+ve)	R.S.V. (-ve)	p-value
(+ve) history of atopic disorders (n = 27)	16	11	0.156 (N.S)
(-ve) history of atopic disorders (n = 33)	9	14	

$X^2 = 2.013$

Table (14) there is no significant statistical difference between R.S.V (+ve) infection and R.S.V (-ve) infection as regard history of atopic disorders.

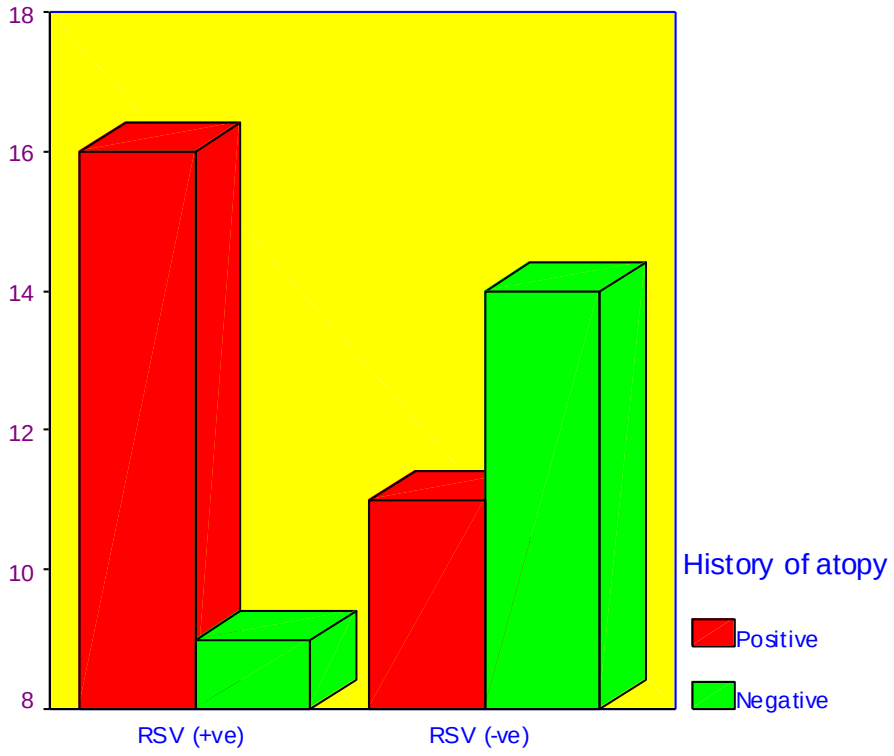


Fig. (20): History of atopic disorders distribution among R.S.V. (+ve) and R.S.V (-ve).

15- Statistical comparison between respiratory syncytial virus and blood eosinophillia.

	R.S.V (+ve)	R.S.V. (-ve)	p-value
(+ve) Blood eosinophillia (n = 41)	24	17	0.010 (S)
(-ve) Blood eosinophillia (n = 9).	1	8	

X^2= 6.640

Table (15) there is significant statistical difference between R.S.V (+ve) infection and R.S.V (-ve) infection as regard blood eosinophillia.

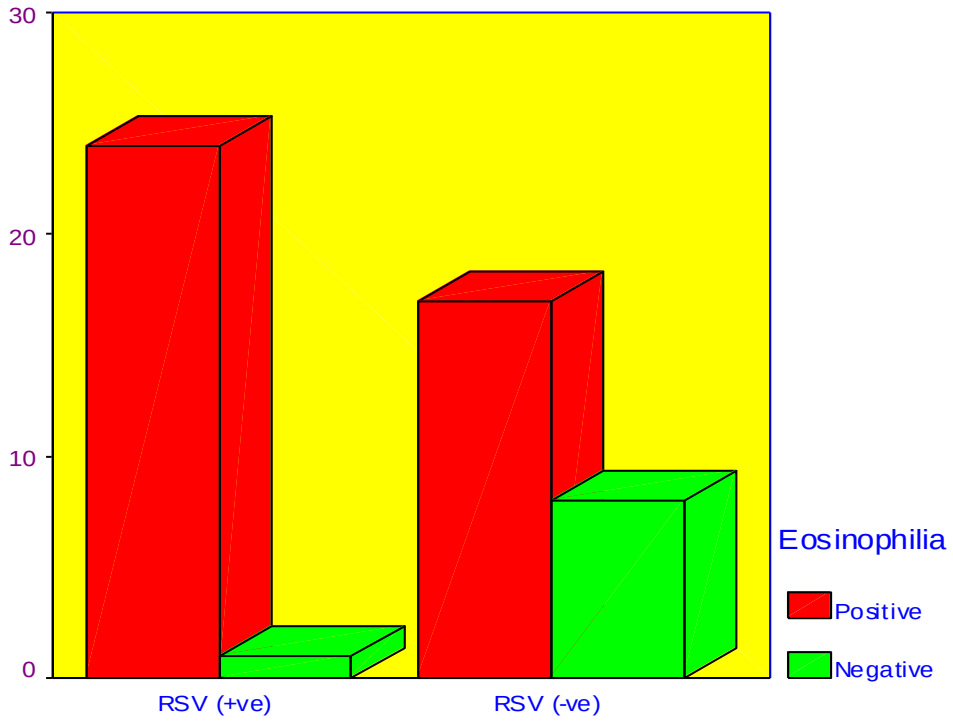


Fig. (21): Blood eosinophillia among R.S.V (+ve) and R.S.V (-ve).

(+ve) blood eo sinophillia >400 cells/cmm

16- Statistical comparison between respiratory syncytial virus and family history of atopy.

	R.S.V (+ve)	R.S.V. (-ve)	p-value
(+ve) family history of atopy (n = 23)	11	12	0.777 (N.S)
(-ve) family history of atopy (n = 27).	14	13	

$X^2 = 0.81$

Table (16) there is no significant statistical difference between R.S.V (+ve) infection and R.S.V (-ve) infection as regard family history of atopy.

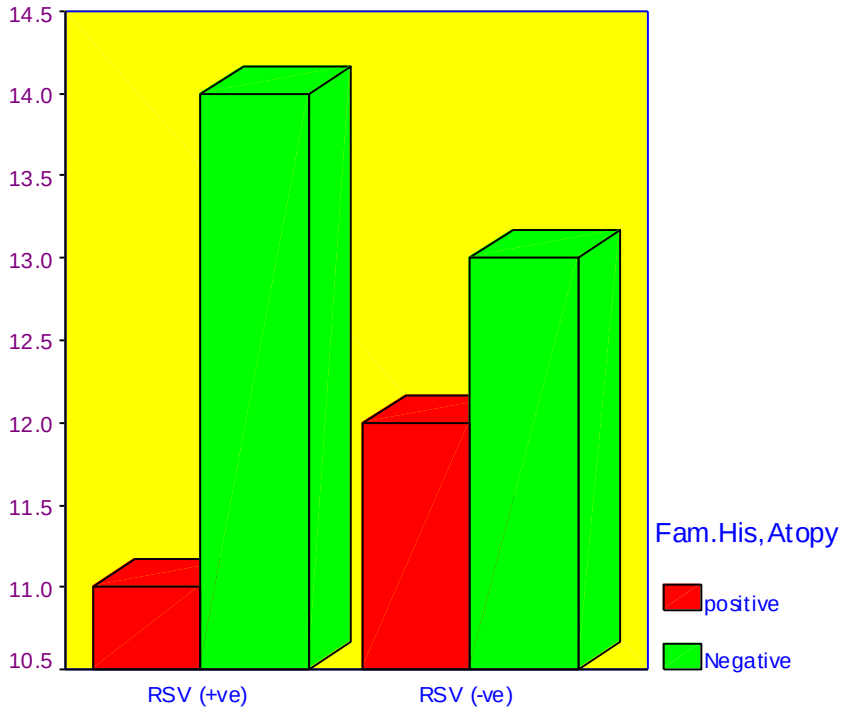


Fig. (22): Family history of atopy distribution among R.S.V. (+ve) and R.S.V (-ve)