
The importance of nasal cytology smears in bronchial asthma in children

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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 female, 50 asthmatic 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, whereas, hypereosinophilia 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.