
-The relation between the changes in the gastro intestinal bacterial flora and degree of severity of bronchial asthma in children

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Bronchial asthma is one of the most common diseases in children. It is responsible for a significant proportion of acute and chronic illness in children. Nowadays asthma is considered a chronic inflammatory disease involving many interacting cells that release many inflammatory mediators activating several target cells in the airway. This results in bronchoconstriction, microvascular leakage and oedema, mucus hypersecretion and stimulation of neural reflexes. Changes in gastro-intestinal microflora can exaggerate this inflammatory process in an already asthmatic child leading to an increase in the severity of the attacks. It is important to emphasize that these changes don't induce the asthmatic attacks but only increase the severity of the attacks by many mechanisms. 1-Immunological mechanism : mediated by several enzymes and toxins elaborated by these organisms.