98-0065

The invention relates to medicine, particularly, to the children pulmonology and may be used for prognostication of the children recidivating bronchitis evolution variants.

The method consists in detecting from the anamnestic data the factors predisposing the development of the chronic bronchitis and breathing allergosis, including the genetic anamnesis and passive smoking factor, appreciation of the detecting data by the quantitative values, realising the hemanalysis in the aggravation and remission periods with determination of the eosinophiles quantity difference in these desease periods and calculation of the prognostic coefficients F_0 and F_1 according to the formula:

F_0=-1,291×FP+3,236×NM+1,378×BC+ 4,637×AR+4,327×DA-2,909×AA+5,651× DB+2,824×AP+1,114×L_1+1,535×L_2-0,104× E+0,051 × DE -16,435;

F_1=-1,186×FP+3,254×NM+2,549×BC+ 3,471×AR+1,703×DA+0,492×AA+ 4,955× DB+1,966×AP+1,266×L_1+1,740×L_2-0,014×E+0,114×DE-18,359,

where

FP - a passive smoking factor;

NM - environment harmful factors;

BC - genetic anamnesis in relation to the chronic bronchitis;

AR - genetic anamnesis in relation of the breathing allergosis;

DA - allergic diathesis in the childhood;

AA - food allergy;

DB - bronchitis age;

AP - perinatal anamnesis;

L_1 - leukocytes quantity at the aggravation;

L_2 - leukocytes quantity at the remission;

E - eosinophiles quantity in remission;

DE - eosinophiles quantity difference in the aggravation and remission periods.

at $F_1>F_0$ there is prognosticated the evolution of the bronchitis in chronical broncho-pulmonary disease, and at $F_0>F_1$ - the favorable bronchitis evolution at further recovery.

The technical result consists in prognostication precision increasing.

Claims: 1