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Title: Role of maternal phenotype in asthma development in children

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Body: Children born from mothers with bronchial asthma are the most vulnerable group for development of allergic diseases. AME of study. We have done research into data obtained from 117 pregnant women with bronchial asthma and their children. The average age of mothers was 27,7±5,2 years. Most mothers developed the disease before the age of 16 (88 mothers; 75,2%); 29 mothers got ill when they were over 16 years of age (24.8%) (“child” and “adult” bronchial asthma respectively). We have researched medical data of 117 children born from these mothers: 64 boys (54.7%) and 53 girls (45.2%). Over 70% of the children reached the age of 7-9 by the end of the observation period. Children born by caesarean section developed bronchial asthma 1.5 times more often than children born naturally. Children who had been breastfed for over 4 months had significantly lower incidence of atopic dermatitis than children fed artificially (14% and 32.7% respectively; $\chi^2=4,5042$, $p=0,033$). Children born from mothers with “child” asthma phenotype more often developed bronchial asthma by the age of 7 ($p=0.034$, $\chi^2=4,4929$). Children born from mothers with “child” asthma phenotype run a 3-fold higher risk of developing bronchial asthma than those whose mothers had “adult” asthma phenotype (OR = 3,042[CI:1,013 – 9,132]). Conclusion The research has confirmed the significance of hereditary load, maternal asthma phenotype, mode of child delivery, and baby feeding for development of allergic diseases in children.