

# European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

**Abstract Number:** 4696

**Publication Number:** P1155

**Abstract Group:** 7.2. Paediatric Asthma and Allergy

**Keyword 1:** Asthma - management **Keyword 2:** Children **Keyword 3:** Viruses

**Title:** The efficacy of multiple use of interferon- $\gamma$  inducer in treatment of recurrent acute respiratory viral infections in children with bronchial asthma

Prof. Dr Elena 31274 Kondiurina kondiurinaegan@yandex.ru MD <sup>1</sup>, Prof. Dr Tatiana 31275 Elkina julliia@mail.ru MD <sup>1</sup>, Prof. Dr Vera 31276 Zelenskaya v.zelenskaya@mail.ru MD <sup>1</sup>, Ms. Natalia 31277 Timinskaia nata985@ngs.ru MD <sup>1</sup> and Mrs. Maria 31278 Shably ms-54@yandex.ru MD <sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup> Department of Pediatrics of Faculty of Training and Retraining of Doctors, Novosibirsk State Medical University, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation, 630091 .

**Body:** Background: Recurrent episodes of acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI) are common for children with bronchial asthma (BA). The opportunities of multiple use of interferon-gamma inducer (IFN-i) containing release active antibodies to IFN-gamma (anaferon) are unknown. Aim: To evaluate the efficacy of IFN-i in treatment of recurrent ARVI in children with BA. Methods: A comparative, randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled trial of IFN-i efficacy in treatment of recurrent ARVI in 200 children of 1-5 years with virus-induced phenotype of mild and moderate BA. 100 patients of the 1st group received IFN-i in preventive regimen and 100 patients of the 2nd group took placebo in the same way. In case of appearing ARVI symptoms the patients received IFN-i/placebo in treatment regimen and symptomatic medicines. The duration of the 1st and 2nd episodes of ARVI in groups were estimated. Results: During 3-months follow-up period 20 patients of the 1st group and 36 children of the 2nd group had recurrent ARVI (40 and 76 cases, respectively). The mean duration of the 2nd episode of the ARVI was  $5,2 \pm 0,5$  days (vs  $5,7 \pm 0,4$  of the 1st episode) in the 1st group and  $9,1 \pm 0,8$  days (vs  $9,4 \pm 0,6$  respectively) in the 2nd group. The duration of the each episodes of the virus-induced exacerbation of BA in both groups was comparable. Conclusions: The use of IFN-i (anaferon) in the treatment of the recurrent ARVI leads to reduction of the disease duration. Multiple administration of IFN-i doesn't influence on its curative efficacy and duration of the virus-induced exacerbation of BA.