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Title: Ventilation parameters in asthmatic children after one week at 1400 meters altitude

Dr. Alessandro 5342 da Ponte dott.daponte@gmail.com MD , Dr. Annarita 5343 Tullio Annarita Tullio <annaritatullio@gmail.com MD , Prof. Dr Bruno 5344 Grassi bruno.grassi@uniud.it MD and Dr. Mario 5345 Canciani canciani.mario@aoud.sanita.fvg.it . <sup>1</sup> Department of Medical and Biological Sciences, Udine University, Udine, Italy, 33100 and <sup>2</sup> Pediatric Clinic, Udine University, Udine, Italy, 33100 .

**Body:** Introduction and background Bronchial asthma prevalence is increasing. Many triggers are known but little about protective factors. Aims and objectives To find out whether 1400 meters altitude could modify ventilation parameters, NO (Nitric Oxide) concentration and clinical symptoms in 13 children after a week of uncontrolled physical activity. Methods Thirteen asthmatic children were evaluated at arrival and departure from a mountain resort for: FVC, FEV1, FEF 25-75 and exhaled NO concentration. Unscheduled physical activity were encouraged for eight hours daily. Results All the children showed improvement of FVC, FEV1, FEF 25-75.

Main Ventilation Parameters and NO concentation

	FVC mean value % predicted	FEV1 mean value % predicted	FEF 25-75 mean value % predicted	NO concentration ppm
Arrival	99	93	77	53
Departure	111	105	87	35
<b>p</b> *	0,0002	0,0002	0,0048	0,02

\* t test paired two tails

Conclusions: after a week permanence at 1400 meters resort all subjects showed an improvement in ventilation parameters, together with no episode of asthma exacerbations. This study suggests that physical activity in an healthy environment can be safe and feasible for asthmatic children.