



الملخص الإنجليزي للبحث المقدم من

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البحث السادس

(بحث مشترك منشور غير مشتق من رسالة علمية)

عنوان البحث : حالة الكالسيوم في الأطفال المصابين بالصفير الصدرى

Calcium Status in Infants with Wheezy Chest

المشاركون في البحث :

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Wheezing in infancy and childhood is common owing to unique age specific anatomical and physiologic properties and gender specific intrinsic lung characteristic predisposing to obstructive air way disease. While treating young infant with acute stridor and /or wheezing, it would be prudent to consider hypocalcaemia especially when one or several risk factors are present, treatment with calcium usually revert symptoms rapidly.

Aim of the study: The aim of this study was to assess the serum calcium among Egyptian infants presenting with wheezy chest compared with those without wheezing episodes.

Subjects and Methods: This study included 100 infants with wheezy chest 63(63%) males and 37(37%) females. Their ages ranged from 2 months to 24 months, selected from Pediatrics Inpatient Department, Pediatrics out Patient Clinic and Pediatrics Emergency Room of EL Fayoum Health Insurance Hospital. Also included 100 healthy infants with age and sex matched as a control group. All patients and controls were subjected to full history taking including history of previous attacks of wheezy chest and history of calcium and /or vitamin D supplementation, thorough clinical examination and laboratory investigation in the form of total and ionized serum calcium.

Results: The results of the study revealed hypocalcaemia in wheezy infants in comparison with those without wheezy chest episodes. Ionized calcium is more sensitive in assessment of serum calcium status than total calcium.

Conclusion: there is negative correlation between serum calcium (total and ionized) and chest wheezing in infants .Hypocalcaemia should be considered among the causes of recurrent wheezing especially in infants.

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