

THE INFLUENCE OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA ON PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME PREVALENCE AMONG GIRLS: PRELIMINARY STUDY

V.Skrzypulec¹, Z. Doniec², A. Droszol¹, K. Nowosielski¹, and R. Pawlińska-Chmara³

¹Women's Health Chair, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; ²Department of Pneumology, National Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Rabka Branch, Rabka, Poland; ³Department of Biotechnology and Molecular Biology, University of Opole, Poland; violaskrzypulec@o2.pl

Introduction: Premenstrual syndrome is generally described as cyclic physical, emotional, and psychological disturbances occurring in the luteal phase and not present in the follicular one. An increasing number of different factors plays an important role in the etiology of the premenstrual syndrome.

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of bronchial asthma and its severity on the prevalence of premenstrual syndrome among girls.

Material and methods: 80 girls aged 12-19 years were qualified to the study as the research population. The study group consisted of 50 girls treated for bronchial asthma; the control group - 30 healthy girls. In the research part socio-demographic factors, somatic development, birth parameters, severity of bronchial asthma, age of menarche, menstrual cycle parameters and premenstrual symptoms were analyzed. Statistica 6.0 software was used in statistical analysis. The mean differences between parameters were tested using U Mann-Whitney, Fisher tests and logistic regression models.

Results: The mean age of the study group was 15.24 ± 1.62 years and the control group: 15.30 ± 1.64 years. The mean duration of bronchial asthma in studied girls was 6.66 ± 4.73 years. The prevalence of premenstrual syndrome among girls with asthma was estimated at the level of 20% and was statistically significantly lower compared with healthy girls (46.67%) ($P=0.012$). The intensity of premenstrual syndrome correlated with later age of menarche ($P=0.01$), lack of use of oral contraceptives ($P=0.03$), and the use of β -mimetics ($P=0.017$).

Conclusions: Girls with bronchial asthma suffer from premenstrual syndrome rarer in comparison with healthy ones.