**PP004**

**Food allergy in young children age and the evaluation of clinical effectiveness of hypo-allergic formula**

Rusudan Karseladze¹, Liana Jorjoliani³, Lali Saginadze², Mariam Tskhakaia³

¹Tbilisi State University, Georgia; ²Iashvili Children’s Clinic, Tbilisi, Georgia; ³Institute of Paediatrics, Tbilisi, Georgia

**Background**: The Atopic Dermatitis caused by nutrition allergy is noticed in most of children till one year and from the etiological spectrum a nutritious sensitization frequently is caused by cow’s milk protein.

**Aim**: The evaluation of clinical effectiveness of specialized, hydrolyzed cow’s milk albumin in children of early age diseased by atopic Dermatitis (AD).

**Methods**: There were under observation 20 children from 30 day up to one year, with AD. The including criterias were age, artificial feeding and existence of AD. The excluding criterias were: an individual intolerance of formula and mother’s refusal. The basis of diagnostics was a diagnostic algorithm of AD by Hanifin and Rajka (1980). A heaviness of AD is evaluated by means of standard criteria according to universally recognized SCORAD system.

**Results**: 16 children –first group with mild form of AD, in which SCORAD index amounted to 35,5-65,5 score, 14 one- second group with moderate form-SCORAD index was 65,5-78,5 score. In 52% of observed children has been diagnosed IgE-depend allergy, in 20 % - an increase of specific IgG4 antibodies level towards cow’s milk albumin, but in 28% a mixed variant. Hence is follows, that for the purpose of diet-therapy, the children with AD have been taking specialized hypo-allergic formulas, which is made on basis of hydrolyzed cow’s milk protein. The medicinal effectiveness of formula has been evaluated according to SCORAD index.

**Discussion**: The results of research show, that in both groups have been noted a decreased of subjective showings in particular of itch and sleep disorder. In children who taking a hypo-allergic formula, are noted a good indicator of body’s weight and surplus of length, which points in favour of good endurance of formula. In 82% of diseased after 1-3 weeks from the beginning of diet-therapy, is noted a clinical improvements-decreased of skin’s inflammatory process has been proved according to subjective (itch, insomnia) and objective (erythema, dryness, humidity, excoriation) showings, which are fairly shown under SCORAD index.

**Conclusion**: A convincing and reliable results of a conducted research give a opportunity to make a conclusion, that to use a formula of diet-therapy in children with AD is expedient in specialized arsenal of children’s nutrition.