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Title: Assessment of quality of life in asthmatic children. A case- control study

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**Body:** Introduction: Health-related quality of life(HRQL)has become an increasingly important issue in the management of asthma and it is now often used to evaluate the effectiveness of antiasthma drugs. Objective: to assess impairment in QOL in asthmatic children and to determine the influencing factors. Methods: 230 asthmatic outpatients, aged 7-18 years, from chest outpatient clinic in school health insurance, Assiut, compared with another 272 non asthmatic patients. Two questionnaires were used for each patient; asthma questionnaire and St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) to assess QOL. Results: Asthma affected boys more than girls(62.2%and37.8%). The mean age of asthmatic children was 9.1±2.1 years. Allergic rhinitis were highly significant associated with asthmatic patients. About 40% diagnosed as uncontrolled asthma based on their night awakenings,70% and 26.5% based on their activity limitation and daytime symptoms. Severe asthma reported in 42.6%. Asthma affects quality of life of all patients. There were significant differences between the two groups as regard Symptom, Activity, Impact and Total score (all P < 0.0001) of St George'. There was a negative correlation between asthma severity and quality-of-life score. Allergic rhinitis, was strongly and negatively associated with the overall SGQLQ score(p =0.038).Lower QoL was associated with school absences, younger females (<10 years) and among patients with poorer adherence to treatment. Asthma affected all life style of the majority of patients as, physical exercise limitation, sleep disturbance, and emotional function etc. Conclusions: Bronchial asthma significantly affected QOL of children, so reduce asthma severity and improve asthma symptom attempts to improve their QOL.