and lactose intolerance. Soya milk and fermented soya beverages were applied in complex therapy of such children aged from 2 months to 13 years.

Results: the first investigation showed that infants of the age of 4–6 months getting artificial feeding have a higher level of protein consumption than the ones getting breast milk. The second investigation showed authentic increase of the kidney volume in the group of infants with a higher level of protein in formulas compared to those getting breast milk or formulas with a decreased level of protein. The third investigation showed authentic correlation of body mass gain and C-peptide concentration in urine with the level of protein consumption. The fourth investigation resulted not only in the decrease of severe skin and respiratory allergy accompanied by eosinophilia reduction but also in significant improvement of gastrointestinal tract function.

Conclusion: the formula protein digestion can be optimized by the control of glycosylation and denaturation processes that occur during the technological protein processing. The researches have showed that α-Lactalbumin is characterized by a higher tryptophan level compared to other whey proteins and can be used in formulas. Moreover, the importance of proteins for an infant's body is hard to overestimate.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF ASTHMATIC CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT ALLERGIC CONDITIONS IN THEIR FAMILY HISTORY

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Research relevance: bronchial asthma is the most common chronic disease among children and young adults in the world.[1]. The prevalence varies from 1 to 18% in different countries [2], with it being higher in preschool and school age children than in adults. 7% of children with BA are found disabled [3].

Objective: to compare the features of bronchial asthma in children depending on the presence or absence of an allergic pathology in their family history.

Materials and methods: We retrospectively evaluated 109 outpatient children diagnosed bronchial asthma (girls 42, boys — 67) ranging in age from 2 years 10 months to 16 years (the mean age 8.4 ±0,84). They were followed up in the clinic, "Allergomed" in 2016–2017.

Results: the first group included 76 children who had an allergic disease in their family. The average age of the debut was 5.5 years. Concomitant comorbid diseases were: allergic rhinitis-46%, atopic dermatitis 49% of cases. The BA was mild in 62% and of average severity in 30%. According to the results of skin tests, the most frequent allergens were: household allergens-68.76%, epidermal allergens — 64.7%, meadow herbs — 23.52%. The second group included 33 children without any allergic diseases in the family. The average age of the debut was 7 years. Allergic rhinitis was found in 39%, atopic dermatitis in 30% of cases. The current BA is mild in 78%, of average severity in 21%. According to the results of skin tests, the most frequent allergens were: household allergens- in 68.75%, epidermal allergens –in 50%, meadow herbs in 31.25%.

Conclusion: in the presence of allergic heredity patients have higher incidence of comorbid diseases (AR, AD). In patients with allergic diseases in the family, the debut of bronchial asthma comes 1.5 years earlier. In patients of the first group, the incidence of bronchial asthma of average severity is higher than in children of the second group. The most common allergens in both groups were household allergens, epidermal allergens.

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EARLY LEARNING ENGLISH AS A CORRECTION OF PPUS (PHONETIC-PHONEMIC UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH)

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Research relevance: there is an increasing interest in early learning English for preschool children in Russia. Traditionally in speech therapy it is believed that speech disorders are a limitation for early learning English. However, learning a foreign language can have an effect of intervention.

Objective: to find out the effectiveness of early learning English as a remediation of PPUS.

Materials and Methods: review and analysis of modern scientific literature on the theme, study of research articles.

Results: it is necessary to study early English learning for children with speech disorders. Phonetic-phonemic underdevelopment of the speech is not so severe. For more serious disorders the role of early learning English should be studied in further investigation. Speech and language pathologists conducted the intervention of Russian articulation by means of learning of English sounds. The larger amount of sounds results in improvement of speech therapy. Early English learning leads to improvement of pronunciation of sounds, because every English word has a set of articulation movements, which enriching the articulations fund. The experiment leads to greater results: learning English may be used in wider remediation purposes: it helps children with improving of the pronunciation of sounds and syllabic structure of words, enriching with articulatory motor skills and developing of phonemic hearing. In addition, intelligence and memory functions are also improving.

Conclusion: early learning English has a positive impact on the remediation of PPUS in preschool children. For this reason, the English language should be included in the curriculum in both general and special preschool institutions. An increasing interest in early learning English for preschool children in Russia is maintained by great therapeutic result which Russian speech therapists have revealed in recent time. Remediation for PPUS improves pronunciation of sounds, articulation movements, and pronunciation of syllabic structure of words, motor skills and even intelligence and memory.

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