The health of the childish population is the most important type of safety in the field of public health. It has been established that after the immaturity of the processes of differentiation of cells children are susceptible to the development of allergic reactions [1]–[3].

By the decision of the World Health Organization, it is allergic diseases which are indicators of public health. The purpose of this research was to study the environmental characteristics of air and to analyze its interrelation with the development of allergic rhinitis. The researches were conducted on the territory of Bishkek in Kyrgyzstan from 2013 to 2015, the frequency of children aged 0–13 years was evaluated.

In the process of analyzing the methods used to analyze the room and identify its parameters with the development of allergic rhinitis.

Allergic rhinitis is a widespread disease that affects 18–38% in Russia [4]–[8]. According to the literature in the United States, various forms of allergic rhinitis...
alergic rhinitis suffer from 40% of the population, and the morbidity is recorded at an early school age [9]–[11].

It is diagnosed as a disease due to the presence of allergen-specific antibodies of antigen class IgE. External symptoms are sneezing, itching and stuffiness, as well as the discharge from the nose [12]–[15].

The information, which obtained for allergic rhinitis and analysis of characteristics of the rooms, are presented in the table.

So, after conducting of researches we can say, that the development of allergic rhinitis depends on the basic parameters of the room in which the child spends most of the day.

With an average air temperature of 23°C and a humidity of 60%, the number of children with developed allergic rhinitis is 9%, while with air humidity below 40% and its temperature above 27°C, the number of cases grows in many times.

It’s connected to the fact that the desiccation of mucous membrane of nose with dry air leads to the appearance of microcracks, which causes the bleeding. Inside the nose, painful crusts begin to form and also evolve a general deterioration of well-being, which manifested by headache and frustration.

The altered mucous layer is the ideal environment for the propagation of any microorganisms, so inflammatory reactions often develop and secondary infections are attached.

Improvement of the actual situation and prevention of new diseases can be prophylactic measures, for example: the installation of humidification and conditioning systems for refrigeration of overheated air, isolation of children in saline rooms or salt-mines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District of educational institution location</th>
<th>Humidity,%</th>
<th>Air temperature, ºC</th>
<th>Number of patients,%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oktyabrysky region</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leninsky region</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pervomaisky region</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sverdlovsk region</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


11. Gustafsson, D., Sjoberg O., Foucard T., Sensitization to food and airborne allergens in children with atopic dermatitis, up to 7 years of age, Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 448-452, 2003.


