**Background.** The chronic gastroduodenal pathology is considered as a polyetiological problem. The dysfunction of the vegetative nervous system as well as *Helicobacter pylori* may cause stomach and duodenum chronic diseases in patients of different age groups. Disorganization of neurotrophic control in the patient’s body may give rise to formation of secretion and motility disorders of different parts of digestive system. The lack of effectiveness of the standard therapy, allergy, and drugs side effects have particular relevance to further development of using remedies and physiotherapy combination in treatment of patients with chronic gastroduodenal pathology. The halotherapy is a method based on the medical action of high dry salt aerosol. The usage of halotherapy is a promising method of treatment of the children with chronic gastroduodenal pathology.

**Material and methods.** The study was conducted on basis of the City children's clinical hospital № 1 in Donetsk. The study involved 60 patients with erosive bulbitis, associated with *Helicobacter pylori* and 30 healthy children aged from 14 to 17 years. The vegetative homeostasis condition was investigated in all children. The clinical manifestations of dysfunction of the vegetative system and functional parameters of the vegetative nervous system have been surveyed in all patients. The method of vegetative dysfunction correction in children with chronic gastroduodenal pathology after effective eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* infection has been proposed. The method is based on the use of physiotherapy treatment – halotherapy in conjunction with intake of Valerín Cardio herbal and vitamin soothing complex. The proposed comprehensive method for correction vegetative dysfunction was used in first group. This group included children with erosive bulbitis after successful eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*. Patients from the second group used only *Helicobacter pylori* eradication therapy. In all children studied such functional parameters of vegetative nervous
system, as output vegetative status, vegetative reactivity, vegetative providing of activity before and after the treatment.

**Results.** The vegetative imbalance has been found in the majority of patients. The vegetative status was characterized by sympathicotonia in the majority of patients. A long-term course of the disease can lead to the gradual depletion of the sympathetic system. A long-term positive effect in correction of clinical manifestation of dysfunction of vegetative system and functional parameters of the vegetative nervous system by usage comprehensive course of correction in children with erosive bulbitis has been established. It was proved by the positive dynamics of such parameters as output vegetative status, vegetative reactivity, vegetative providing of activity in the patients receiving the proposed treatment, compared with the children who underwent only a course of Helicobacter pylori eradication therapy. The functional parameters of vegetative system in patients from the first group after the treatment did not differ from those of healthy children. The method proved high tolerability and it had no side effects in all patients.

**Conclusion.** By defining the peculiarities of the vegetative status in patients with chronical gastroduodenal pathology and correcting them it is possible to increase the effectiveness of treatment. The usage of the suggested combined therapy, which based on the use of halotherapy and intake of Valerín Cardio herbal and vitamin soothing complex can improve the body's adaptation and normalize vegetative nervous system changes in children with chronical gastroduodenal pathology. Safety and high tolerability of halotherapy in children opens up new opportunities and directions in using this method of physiotherapy in pediatric patients.