

SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY MARKERS AND OVERWEIGHT IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE WITH III DEGREE OF BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTION

M. Ostrovskyy, N. Korzh

Abstract. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is one of the most significant chronic pathological conditions in modern society and is widespread in both developed and developing countries. In recent years, the study of the development and course of COPD has been closely related to the identification of the role of immune imbalance, which is one of the leading factors in the development of chronic inflammation both in the bronchi and in the lungs. More and more attention is paid to the study of these disorders in different COPD phenotypes, particularly in combination with overweight, which is a well-studied risk factor for the development and rapid progression of a variety of chronic diseases, including respiratory tract pathology. The objective of the study was to determine the diagnostic significance of blood serum levels of CRP and TNF- α in exacerbation phase of COPD with III degree of bronchial obstruction in obese patients in order to improve management and treatment.

Key words: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, overweight, respiratory function, CRP, TNF- α .

Mykola Ostrovskyy

Head of Department of Phthisiology and Pulmonology with the course of Occupational Diseases,

Doctor of Medical Science, professor

Ukraine, Ivano-Frankivsk, e-mail: mykola.m.ostrovskyy@gmail.com

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