

# EXACERBATION OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — THE THREAT OF INEFFECTIVE TREATMENT

*M. M. Kuzhko, T. V. Tlustova, D. O. Butov* \*, *A. V. Taranenko*

*Yanovsky National Institute of Phthisiology and Pulmonology National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine  
Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine*

**Abstract.** Bronchial asthma (BA) and pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) can be considered as comorbid diseases. It should be expected that their combination in one patient will mutually complicate their course, abuse the treatment of such categories of patients, significantly reduce its effectiveness. *The aim of the study* was to determine the incidence of asthma in patients with TB and the effect of BA on the results of treatment of patients with TB in combination with asthma. *Materials and methods.* A retrospective analysis of the materials of the case histories of 2292 patients between the ages of 20 and 60 years with the first diagnosed TB who were on treatment at the Yanovsky National Institute of Phthisiology and Pulmonology National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine in 2010–2019. *Results.* The frequency of asthma in patients with newly diagnosed TB averages 4.1 % with fluctuations over the years of the study within 1.2–7.3 % of cases. Attention is drawn to the high specific gravity (42.6 % of cases) in patients with persistent moderate and severe asthma. In 68.1 % of individuals with asthma on a background of TB hypersensitivity to inhalant allergens is detected. Exacerbations of asthma in patients with newly diagnosed TB significantly slow down the timing of stopping bacterial release (after 2 months of treatment negative sputum smear was observed in  $(75.3 \pm 3.7)$  % of persons without exacerbations of asthma versus  $(58.2 \pm 4.6)$  % with their presence) and healing of destructive cavities in the lungs (after 3 months of treatment in patients without exacerbations of BA, cicatrization of destruction was noted in  $(46.3 \pm 5.7)$  % of persons versus  $(23.4 \pm 2.8)$  % of those examined with exacerbations of asthma). *Conclusions.* BA and TB meet the criteria for comorbid diseases. Exacerbations of BA negatively affect the results of treatment of patients with TB, slowing the timing of cessation of bacterial release and scarring of cavities of destruction in the lungs. The combination of BA and TB is an important medical and social problem requiring further study and development of appropriate measures aimed at timely diagnostics, effective treatment, prevention of development and further progression of both diseases.

**Key words:** bronchial asthma, pulmonary tuberculosis, results of treatment.

*Mykhailo M. Kuzhko*

*SO “Yanovskiy National institute of phthisiology and pulmonology NAMS of Ukraine”*

*Leading researcher Department,*

*Doctor of medicine, professor*

*10, M. Amosova str., 03141, Kyiv, Ukraine*

*e-mail: kuzhko@ifp.kiev.ua*

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