

DIAGNOSTICS OF BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN PRACTICE

R. I. Ilnytskyi¹, D. V. Dobrianskyi¹, G. L. Gumeniuk^{2, 3}, N. M. Kuzmenko¹, L. B. Petelytska¹

¹*Bogomolets National Medical University, Kyiv, Ukraine*

²*Yanovsky National Institute of Phthysiology and Pulmonology, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine*

³*Shupyk National University of Healthcare of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine*

Abstract. The practical recommendations describe the clinical symptoms and signs of bronchial obstructive syndrome, which is common in primary care physician practice. The main causes of bronchial obstruction are analyzed. Differential diagnosis of bronchial obstruction and upper airway obstruction are performed. Detailed attention is paid to the differential diagnosis of bronchial asthma (BA) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Differences in clinical symptoms of these diseases are described. The main diagnostic criteria for BA and COPD are analyzed, which are determined by peak flowmetry and spirometry. It is emphasized that the diagnostic significance of the functional indicators of pulmonary ventilation are only in combination with typical clinical symptoms and risk factors. Clinical features of bronchial obstruction in patients with Churg-Strauss syndrome are described. Methods of diagnosis and two clinical cases of this syndrome are described.

Key words: syndrome of bronchial obstruction, bronchial asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, peak flowmetry, spirometry, Churg-Strauss syndrome.

R. I. Ilnytskyi,

PhD, Associate professor,

Department of Internal Medicine № 3

Bogomolets National Medical University

26, P. Zaporozhets str., Kyiv, Ukraine, 02125, Kyiv City Clinical Hospital № 3

e-mail: romanilnytskyi56@gmail.com

Asthma and Allergy, 2021, 2, P. 43–48.