

WAYS OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH BRONCHOOBSTRUCTIVE PATHOLOGY IMPROVEMENT BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CAUSES OF MORTALITY

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Abstract. In this article, the main causes of death among patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and bronchial asthma (BA) who received inpatient treatment at the Municipal Non-Profit Enterprise “Kyiv City Clinical Hospital No. 3” during 2024–2025 (the analysis covered a one-year period) were analyzed. The study was conducted retrospectively based on an analysis of the medical records of 10 deceased patients. The pattern of comorbidities, the frequency of infectious complications, the severity of respiratory failure, and the adherence of maintenance therapy to national and international clinical guidelines were examined. It was established that mortality in the analyzed cases was associated with a range of clinical factors, including late presentation for medical care, undiagnosed severe comorbid conditions, the development of infectious complications (primarily multisegment pneumonia), as well as severe COPD/BA with insufficient disease control at the pre-hospital stage. The relatively low mortality rate, in our opinion, may be indirectly related to underdiagnosis of COPD / BA patients; moreover, the availability of maintenance therapy within the national “Affordable Medications” program and improved disease control may contribute to reducing the frequency of severe exacerbations and, consequently, mortality in this category of patient population.

Key words: obstructive airway disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchial asthma, mortality, comorbidity, complications.

Конфлікт інтересів: відсутній.

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