

BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN PATIENTS WITH SOME PULMONARY DISEASES

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Summary

Densytometry of lumbar part of spine column was performed in patients with chronic nonspecific lung diseases (24 cases), tuberculosis (26 cases), sarcoidosis (20 cases) and lung cancer (23 cases). Decreased bone mineral density was observed in 73,9 % patients with lung cancer, in 69,2 % — with tuberculosis, in 54,1 % — with nonspecific lung diseases and in 20 % — with sarcoidosis. The highest bone density was in patients with sarcoidosis. Risk factors of osteoporosis (senior age, low body mass index, respiratory failure, alcohol abuse and smoking were registered in most of the patients regardless of bone mineral density.