

PARTICULARITIES OF CLINICAL-FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMBINED PATHOLOGY — OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA-HYPOPNEA SYNDROME AND BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AFTER THE COURSE OF TREATMENT WITH LONG-ACTING BRONCHODILATOR

Yu.I. Feschenko, L.A. Yashyna, M.A. Polyanska, G.V. Sidun

Summary

The results of the study of the effectiveness of long-acting β_2 -agonist serevent in addition to standard basic asthma therapy in patients with bronchial asthma (BA), combined with sleep obstructive apnea-hypopnea syndrome (SOAHS), have been presented. 25 stable moderate and severe asthma patients, received basic therapy according to disease severity with polysomnographically and otolaryngologically verified diagnosis of SOAHS participated in the study. 15 patients (main group) received serevent 50 mcg BID, 10 patients (control group) continued their basic therapy without serevent.

Dynamics of asthma signs (asthma-score, need in rescue medication, data of the peakflowmetry, indices of bodyplethysmography), SOAHS signs (apnea questionnaire, polysomnographical data) and sleep effectiveness were studied.

The results of the study showed the effectiveness of serevent in treatment of patients with combined pathology: BA + SOAHS due to the improvement of asthma control, subjective and instrumentally proved decrease of night disturbanses and, as a consequence, improvement of sleep quality.