

INFLUENCE OF THE ELECTRIC STIMULATION OF PHARYNGEAL AND LARYNGEAL MUSCLES IN COMPLEX WITH PROLONGED β_2 -AGONIST ON CLINICAL-FUNCTIONAL SIGNS OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIAL ASTHMA WITH CONCOMITANT OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

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Summary

There were examined 69 patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS): I group — 10 patients with chronic obstructive bronchitis, 13 patients with asthma who received basic therapy with electric stimulation of pharyngeal and laryngeal muscles for 20 minutes № 10, long-acting β_2 -agonist salmeterol 50 mcg BID and treatment gymnastics. II group — 10 patients with chronic obstructive bronchitis, 13 patients with asthma, who continued to receive basic therapy plus long-acting β_2 -agonist salmeterol 50 mcg BID and treatment gymnastics. III group (control group) — 13 patients who continued to receive their basic therapy and treatment gymnastics.

Addition of electrostimulation of pharyngeal and laryngeal muscles, long-acting β_2 -agonist to the traditional basic therapy of chronic obstructive bronchitis and asthma improved the course of OSAS in these patients.