

# **EFFICACY OF SORBILACT IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE, COMPLICATED BY CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE**

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## *Summary*

In 14 COPD patients with decompensated blood circulation we carried out a study of the efficacy of sorbilact, used in complex therapy. It was established that infusions of sorbilact determined a disappearance or decrease (in cases of severe heart failure) of peripheral edema, dyspnea and cyanosis and reliable increase of daily diuresis. A reliable decrease of hematocrit (a blood concentration index) was observed after 1 week of treatment. Thus, regardless of diuretic properties of sorbilact, which normally cause a reduction of circulating blood volume, the preparation possesses haemodilution effect due to active dehydration of tissues. Treatment with sorbilact caused a tendency to decreased CO<sub>2</sub> and reliable increase of oxygen pressure. A decrease of hypoxemia after infusions of sorbilact is mainly associated with its haemodilution and anti-aggregation effects with subsequent improvement of microcirculation and gas exchange in the lungs.