

ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE: SOME PECULIARITIES OF CLINICAL AND MORPHO-FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF MYOCARDIUM BASED ON RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS DATA

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Summary

We evaluated the factors of cardiovascular risks, the peculiarities of Ischemic heart disease (IHD) associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and morphofunctional status of myocardium in such patients based on retrospective analysis data. The comparative evaluation of key cardiovascular risk factors proved that patients with IHD and associated COPD and those with isolated IHD differed from each other only with the smoking prevalence (smoking occurred in patients with associated pathologies by 4,7 times more often). The patients with IHD and associated COPD as compared to the patients with isolated IHD demonstrated enlarged right ventricle of heart (by 12 %) and pulmonary hypertension (stage I in 35 % of patients) in 43 % of cases. Pulmonary hypertension correlated with FEV1 and enlargement of left atrium (by 4,1 %). The enlargement of right chambers of heart in patients with chronic IHD and preserved systolic function of left ventricle of heart helped to suspect associated COPD and to initiate appropriate examination.