

PREVALENCE, CLINICAL PECULIARITIES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT OF BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTION SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Summary

There have been studied the prevalence, peculiarities of clinical course and effectiveness of treatment of bronchial obstruction syndrome in patients with newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis (TB). It was found that bronchial obstruction syndrome had been diagnosed in 60,0% of patients with TB (often in patients with extensive and severe forms of the disease). In TB cases mainly small bronchi were involved (75,67 % of patients). Dyspnea and cough were major clinical manifestations. Non-specific diffuse catarrhal endobronchitis was the most common cause of bronchial obstruction syndrome in patients with TB (77,4 %). Atrophic and hypertrophic forms of non-specific endobronchitis and infiltrative tuberculosis of bronchi were observed rarely. It was proved that administration of combined broncholytic ipratropium bromide/ fenoterol in combination with standard anti-mycobacterial chemotherapy significantly improved bronchial passability and allowed to reach faster conversion of sputum smear and reduce hospital stay of patients. The data obtained made it possible to recommend wide use of broncholytic therapy in TB patients with bronchial obstruction syndrome.