

ADVANTAGES OF MODERN INHALED THERAPY IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTION SYNDROME

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Summary

The article deals with current views on the influence of long-acting β_2 -agonist on the effectiveness of treatment in pulmonary tuberculosis patients with bronchial obstruction syndrome. The patients of main group (23 subjects) received long active β_2 -agonist formoterol fumarate 24 mcg («Zafiron» by Adamed, Poland) daily delivered through dry powder inhaler in combination with standard anti-tuberculosis therapy. 23 patients in control group were treated using standard regimen of anti-tuberculosis therapy. In all patients the monitoring of symptoms, spirometry and laboratory indices, and radiological features was conducted and the quality of life (LQ) assessed. Randomization of patients and statistical processing of data were performed by means of SPSS Version 16.0 software. The results of this study demonstrated that formoterol shortened the duration of bacterial excretion and healing of lungs lesions. There was also a positive effect of bronchodilator therapy on LQ of the patients.