

NITRIC OXIDE METABOLISM IN PATIENTS WITH COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA WITH CONCOMITANT ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE DEPENDING ON THE VERIFICATION STATUS OF CHLAMYDOPHILA PNEUMONIA

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Summary

The aim of this study was to evaluate the levels of metabolic products of nitric oxide (nitrates + nitrites) in peripheral blood and bronchoalveolar fluid in patients with community-acquired pneumonia, caused by *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae* with concomitant ischemic heart disease. The metabolism of nitric oxide was studied in 102 patients with community-acquired pneumonia aged 50 to 65 years. Control group consisted of 17 healthy individuals. We determined increasing indices of nitric oxide metabolism in blood and in bronchoalveolar fluid of patients with community-acquired pneumonia, especially when it was associated with coronary heart disease and detection of chlamydia infection. Thus, an increase of the content of nitrogen oxide metabolism products was a clear sign of the coronary heart disease worsening in patients with community-acquired pneumonia, caused by *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae*.