

EFFICIENCY OF ROFLUMILAST IN THE TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE AND SEVERE ASTHMA

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Abstract

Nowadays, therapy -resistant asthma is a significant problem in medicine. The purpose of the study is to investigate the effectiveness of the additional use of roflumilast, in combination therapy in patients with moderate and severe asthma, on the level of control and systemic inflammation. 40 outpatients in the age from 18 to 55 years (men — 16/40 %, female — 24/60 %) were examined. All patients were divided into two groups: 1 — patients with moderate to severe asthma who were in basic therapy (20 pers). 2 — patients with moderate and severe asthma who took roflumilast 500 mg per day for a month in addition to the basic therapy (20 pers.). During the study the 2-nd group was divided into two subgroups, depending on the effectiveness of roflumilast. So that, the first subgroup — 2A consisted of 15 responders who had positive response to the additional use of roflumilast and the second subgroup — 2B included 4 nonresponders who had the low efficiency of the additional use of roflumilast. We proved the additional use of roflumilast in combination therapy for moderate and severe asthma has led to the improvement of life quality (by questionnaire ACQ), increasing data of spirometry (FEV₁) and reducing marker of systemic inflammation (CRP). Responders on the additional use of roflumilast had neutrophilic character of inflammation, while nonresponders had eosinophilic component of inflammation.

Keywords: asthma, roflumilast , neutrophils, inflammation.

Ukr. Pulmonol. J. 2014; 2: 52–55.

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