

BRONCHOOBSTRUCTIVE SYNDROME IN PATIENTS, CURED FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS OR PNEUMONIA

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Abstract

A combination of pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchoobstructive syndrome is a challenging problem of phthisiology and pulmonology.

Current literature data, covering clinical course of tuberculosis and bronchoobstructive syndrome, diagnostics and management of patients are presented in this report.

Three variants of endobronchitis are described: non-specific catarrhal-purulent (frequently observed both in chronic bronchitis and as a separate entity), local specific bronchitis (complication of tuberculosis) and reactive paraspecific bronchitis (sequela of long-term toxicallergic effect of tuberculosis infection). A development of respiratory disorder is closely associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma. Bronchoobstructive syndrome can either be initial (tuberculosis in COPD patients) or secondary (bronchoobstructive syndrome as complication of tuberculosis, preceding COPD or asthma). Further improvement of differential diagnostics of COPD, asthma and bronchoobstructive syndrome in patients, cured from tuberculosis or pneumonia is an emerging task of modern pulmonology.

Key words: bronchial obstruction, tuberculosis, non-specific lung diseases.

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