TUBERCULOUS PLEURISY AS A PRECURSOR OF DISSEMINATED PROGRESSIVE TUBERCULOSIS

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to estimate the changes of adsorptive rheological characteristics of lung aspirates, determine their clinical pathogenetic significance in respiratory diseases, and prove connection with nitrous products and lipids in patients with different clinical course of chronic rheumatic heart disease.

Material and methods. 105 patients were examined (29 males and 76 females at the age of 15 to 60 years old). The characteristics of surface tension, relaxation time and module of aspirates viscoelasticity have been defined using computer tensiorheometer «ADSA-Toronto».

Results. The decrease of relaxation characteristics and interphase activity of aspirates was revealed. This was due to the age of patients at the beginning of disease and cardiac defect formation, the number of defects, presence of aortic stenosis and disorders of myocardium, previous valve surgery, the level of heart failure and fibrosis of tricuspid valve. Physicochemical characteristics of aspirates were associated with protein level, non-protein nitric products and surfactant lipids.

Conclusion: abnormalities of adsorptive rheological characteristics of aspirates are determined by cardiac abnormalities, being a part of pathogenesis of the disease.

Key words: rheumatism, heart, defects, aspirates, adsorption, rheology.

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