

INFLUENCE OF LONG-TERM THERAPY WITH PIOGLITAZONE ON THE CLINICAL CONDITION OF ASTHMA PATIENTS WITH CONCOMITANT ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE

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Abstract

At present, the search for therapeutic agents and comprehensive study of their impact on the major pathogenesis mechanisms in asthma (A) and ischemic heart disease (IHD) is particularly relevant.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the clinical efficacy of long-term use of pioglitazone in the treatment of patients with A and concomitant IHD.

Materials and methods. 50 asthma patients aged 40–75 years with IHD were included in the clinical study. Patients were randomized and divided into the study group ($n = 25$) and the control group ($n = 25$). The maintenance therapy of the main study group included pioglitazone 15 mg once daily in the morning (Pioglar, Ranbaxy, India). Re-examination was carried out in 6 months.

Results. In patients treated with pioglitazone there was registered a significant decrease in respiratory rate by 1,04 times ($p < 0,01$), levels of systolic (by 1,05 times ($p < 0,001$)) and diastolic (by 1,06 times ($p < 0,001$)) blood pressure and 1st degree arterial hypertension indicators ($p < 0,05$) due to the increase of the frequency of normal blood pressure ($p < 0,05$). In patients taking pioglitazone, there was also an improvement of lung function (FEV_1 increased by 0,92 times ($p < 0,01$) and FFV_1/FVC — by 0,94 times ($p < 0,05$)) and exercise tolerance, as well as a significant reduction of FC II angina pectoris rate ($p < 0,05$) and increase in the frequency of FC I angina pectoris rate ($p < 0,05$). In patients of main group the number of complaints reduced, the severity of symptoms decreased, and quality of life improved.

Conclusion. The use of pioglitazone in A/IHD patients can improve the clinical effectiveness of standard therapy, reduce clinical symptoms, enhance disease control, exercise tolerance and quality of life of the patients. The findings suggest the possibility for further study of the mechanisms of pioglitazone action in the treatment of patients with A and concomitant IHD.

Key words: asthma, ischemic heart disease, treatment, pioglitazone.

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