

DECAMETHOXINE: THE OPTION IN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA INFECTIOUS EXACERBATIONS

M. I. Gumeniuk, S. G. Opimakh, G. L. Gumeniuk, V. I. Ignatieva

Abstract

Asthma exacerbations entail numerous negative consequences. Among the factors of asthma exacerbations one of the leading positions is held by infection. Antibiotics are usually not indicated for the treatment of infectious exacerbations of asthma, since viruses are more common causative agents than bacteria. Regarding viral pathogens, the development of nonspecific antiviral treatments continues. It is important to study the effectiveness of etiotropic treatment of infectious exacerbations of asthma with antiseptics. Decamethoxine is an antiseptic in form of solution for use in nebulizer — Dekasan® nebulae.

Results. The effectiveness of nebulized decamethoxine in the complex treatment of infectious exacerbations of asthma was studied in 3 stages. In stage I the susceptibility of viral and bacterial pathogens to decamethoxine was studied in vitro. In stage II it was proved that inhalation of a 0,02 % decamethoxine solution had no impact on lung function. In stage III it was shown that the inclusion of decamethoxine in the complex therapy of patients with infectious exacerbations of asthma reduced intoxication syndrome, daytime and nighttime asthma symptoms and the need in bronchodilators. The frequency of bacterial complications occurred 2,3 times less frequently in patients of main study group compared to the control. According to the pulmonary function tests, there was a tendency towards a more pronounced improvement in the forced expiratory volume in the first second in the study group. Overall tolerability of the therapy was good.

Conclusions: An infectious exacerbation of asthma is an indication for a 10-day inhalation course of a 0,02 % decamethoxine solution. Using 0,02 % decamethoxine solution with nebulizer is an effective therapeutic option for asthma patients with respiratory infections. It is recommended to use it after the appearance of the first symptoms of respiratory infections, without waiting for the worsening of asthma symptoms, because decamethoxine eliminates infectious factors that causes an exacerbation of asthma.

Key words: infectious exacerbation of asthma, decamethoxine, nebulizer therapy.

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Mykola I. Gumeniuk

*SO "National institute of phthiology and pulmonology
named after F. G. Yanovskyi NAMS of Ukraine"*

Department of nonspecific lung diseases treatment technologies

Doctor of medicine, Leading research associate

10, M. Amosova str., 03038, Kyiv, Ukraine

Tel./fax: +38(044) 275 5304, mykolagumeniuk@gmail.com