

ASTHMA AND THE HEART

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Abstract

Asthma is heterogeneous disease, which is characterized by the chronic inflammation in the airways. Asthma is a global problem — 300 million people suffer from asthma according to GINA, with the prevalence from 1 to 18 % of population (7.3 % in Ukraine).

Materials and methods. Literature search was performed for the period from 1987 to 2019 years in PubMed, Medline, Embase, Scopus databases. Data from 45 sources were analyzed, synthesized and presented in this article.

Results of analysis. Close relations between respiratory and cardiovascular systems increases the prevalence of cardiovascular conditions in patients with asthma. Chronic inflammation in airways is the main risk factor of cardiovascular diseases in this group of patients. Significant cardiovascular events occur 1.6 times more often in patients with severe asthma than in the general population. It was also proved, that cardiovascular risk in intermittent asthma patients is about the same as in general population.

Asthma is characterized by systemic inflammation, which also plays an important role in development of cardio-vascular diseases. Asthma medications (formoterol, budesonide and others, recommended by GINA) are safe and do not increase the rate of cardiovascular adverse events.

Key words: asthma, cardiovascular disease, systemic inflammation, budesonide, formoterol, bufomix, easyhaler.

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