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Title: Qualitative characteristic of clusters of dyspnea in various diseases

Dr. Nina 22014 Karoli andreyrebrov@yandex.ru MD ¹ and Alina 22015 Tsybulina rebrov@sgu.ru ¹. ¹
Hospital Therapy Department, Saratov State Medical University, Saratov, Russian Federation, 410012 .

Body: The purpose of the research was to revelation of special features of Cluster analysis among the patients with different diseases. In the research take part 180 people with chronic heart failure - 50; COPD - 43 people, bronchial asthma -50, idiopathic interstitial pneumonia - 26 and 11 people with obesity. In the research was conducted an oral inquiry, qualitative assessment of dyspnea with an adapted survey "The indication of shortbreathing » [Simon et al., 1990, Elliott et al., 1991] and 8 clusters of dyspnea (Simon et al., 1990). Due to the research it was revealed that each group of diseases in the description of shortness of breath is characterized by the various clusters. For the patients with COPD it is typical to have clusters of "heaviness", "work / effort", "shallow breathing" and "frequency", which are caused by lung hyperinflation, and for the patients with bronchial asthma - "suffocation", "heaviness" and "exhalation" which are the characteristics of bronchial obstruction, among patients with idiopathic interstitial pneumonia which is a result of the restriction, emerged the clusters "shallow breathing", "heaviness" and "exhalation." Patients with chronic heart failure which is a result of an insufficient blood have clusters of dyspnea, clusters are the "frequency", "choking" and "work / effort", and patients with obesity have "frequency" and "shallow breathing" as a result of poor exercise tolerance. Due to the research it was revealed that each disease is characterized by certain clusters of dyspnea, and it may be of great importance for diagnosis of diseases and detection of the possible mechanism of dyspnea.