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Title: Treatment effect of inhaled prolonged bronchodilator therapy (IPBT) combined with inhaled glucocorticosteroids (IGCS) on respiratory symptoms and external respiratory function in MDR pulmonary TB patients with broncho-obstructive syndrome (BOS)

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Body: Aim: to study treatment effect of IPBT combined with IGCS on respiratory symptoms and external respiratory function in MDR pulmonary TB patients with BOS. Methods: We studied treatment effect of IPBT combined with IGCS on respiratory symptoms of 44 MDR pulmonary TB patients with BOS: fibrotico-cavernous tuberculosis 16 patients, disseminated tuberculosis 8 patients, caseous pneumonia 6 patients, infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis with cavities 14 patients. All patients were treated by standard TB chemotherapy on the base of WHO recommendations. All patients were treated by one dose of 50/500 mcg of combined IGCS (including prolonged beta2-agonist-salmeterol and fluticasone propionate) twice a day during one month. Then this drug was not used during 5 months. Treatment effect was evaluated, first, at the beginning of the treatment and then at the end of treatment by this drug and, last, in 6 months, at the end of study. Respiratory symptoms were evaluated by 5-mark grading system and cumulative index (CI). FEV1 was shown in percents out of standard indications. Results: We found that the use of combined bronchodilators CI decreased per 24.3% and dyspnea decreased per 37.5% during one month. And during the next 5 months CI decreased only per 10.3% and dyspnea per 13.3%. FEV1 increased from 63.3% to 85.4% during one month of inhaled broncholityc combined with IGCS use. Conclusion: IPBT combined with IGCS significantly prompts dyspnea decrease and respiratory symptoms expression and, at the same time, it prompts FEV1 increase.