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Title: Complex approach in the study of clinical and functional features in patients with severe bronchial asthma with and without respiratory disorder during sleep

Prof. Dr Liudmyla 6788 lashyna diagnost@ifp.kiev.ua MD ¹, Prof. Dr Yuriy 6789 Feshchenko diagnost@ifp.kiev.ua ¹, Dr. Svitlana 6790 Moskalenko diagnost@ifp.kiev.ua ¹, Dr. Inna 6791 Zvol diagnost@ifp.kiev.ua ¹ and Dr. Irina 6792 Chumak diagnost@ifp.kiev.ua ¹. ¹ Diagnostic, Therapy and Clinical Pharmacology of Lung Diseases, National Institute of Phthysiology and Pulmonology named after F.G.Yanovsky NAMS of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine, 03680 .

Body: Aim of study: comparison of clinical and functional diagnostic criteria in patients with severe bronchial asthma and in combination with obstructive sleep apnea. Materials and methods: 60 patients with severe asthma were divided into 2 groups: I group of patients with OSA were 30 patients (16 women and 14 men age $(58,8 \pm 2,2)$ years) and II group of patients without OSA consisted of 17 women and 13 men age $(50,5 \pm 2,1)$ years. In both groups FEV₁ ranged from $(54,8 \pm 3,1)$ to $(58,2 \pm 2,6)\%$. The following studies were performed: respiratory function, polysomnography, daily blood pressure measurement, Holter monitoring of ECG. Results: Asthma Control Test score revealed that patients with OSA had poor control of asthma symptoms $(15,0 \pm 4,7)$ compared to patients without OSA $(18,0 \pm 4,7)$ and higher scores for breathlessness scale MRCDS. Results of the questionnaire SQRG found that patients with OSA had more symptoms due to asthma and significant limitation of activity $(67,1 \pm 3,8)$ than patients without OSA $(60,2 \pm 4,7)$ ($p < 0.05$). Patients with OSA had an increase in pulse blood pressure, minimum of daily, a maximum of night, and a marked increase in the average heart rate per night, the increase variability in blood pressure. in the night period, compared with patients without OSA, $p < 0.05$. Conclusion: the use of a wide range of diagnostic methods will allow for an adequate pathogenetic treatment and improvement of disease control in patients with severe asthma and in combination OSA.