European Respiratory Society
Annual Congress 2013

Abstract Number: 5399

Publication Number: P1894

Abstract Group: 10.1. Respiratory Infections

Keyword 1: COPD - exacerbations **Keyword 2:** Viruses **Keyword 3:** Infections

Title: Treatment and prevention of acute respiratory viral infections in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Dr. Ekaterina 27616 Makarova e_makarowa@mail.ru MD [1], Dr. Nikolay 27617 Menkov nmenkov@mail.ru MD [1], Mrs. Ludmila 27618 Baronina e_makarowa@mail.ru MD [2] and Prof. Dr Galina 27674 Varvarina olvarvarin@yandex.ru MD [1]. [1] Chair of Propedeutics of Internal Medicine, Nizhny Novgorod Medical State Academy, Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation, 603006 and [2] Department of Pulmonology, City Clinical Hospital #10, Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation, 603011 .

Body: Background. Acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI) are aetiological triggers of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Aim: To study the efficacy and safety of complex medicine with antiviral and anti-inflammatory activity containing ultralow doses of antibodies (ULD AB) against interferon-γ (IFN-γ), CD-4 and histamine molecules (ergoferon) in treatment and prevention of ARVI in COPD patients. Patients and methods: The open comparative prospective clinical trial in parallel groups involving 48 adult patients was performed. The 1st group (25 patients) received the investigated medicine (ergoferon) in preventive regimen (1 pill 1 time in a day for 1 month), and with the appearance of ARVI - in treatment regimen (1pill 3 times in a day for 5 days, in 1st day additionally 5 pills). The 2nd group (23 patients) didn't receive antiviral prevention/treatment. All patients obtained also treatment of COPD. The number and duration of the ARVI, and number of COPD exacerbations during 4 month follow-up period in groups were estimated. Results: The mean number and duration of ARVI episodes in the 1st group (0,6±0,3; 8,9±1,2 days) was less than in control group (1,1±0,4; 12,5±2,1 days). The number of moderate and severe COPD exacerbations during the follow-up period was decreased in the 1st group compared with the 2nd group. There were not registered any adverse effects in a patients taking investigated medicine. Conclusion: The administration of medicine containing ULD AB to IFN-γ, CD4 and histamine (ergoferon) in COPD patients leads to reduction in the frequency of COPD exacerbations caused by ARVI.