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Title: Features of carbohydrate metabolism in patients with COPD

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Body: Aim of the work – to evaluate carbohydrate metabolism in patients with COPD. Materials and methods: In a randomized multicentral study cross evaluation of disease incidence in a group of patients with COPD (300 subjects) and diabetes mellitus 2 type (DM2) (400 patients) was performed. Sugar blood level was also analyzed by glucose tolerance test (GTT) in COPD patients in the age of up to 60 years with normal fasting sugar levels in a subgroup of nonobese patients (50 subjects) and in obese patients (17 persons). COPD patients did not receive steroid drugs or received them through inhalation in small doses, which were abolished 1-2 days before GTT. Population data served the control, and in GTT studies 45 patients within the age group up to 60 years with simple bronchitis and bronchial asthma were used as additional control, 30 of them were nonobese and 15 obese. Results: In COPD patients DM2 incidence was 2.8 times above control data ($p < 0.01$), while COPD incidence in DM2 patients was similar to that in the control group ($p > 0.05$). At the same time in both nonobese and obese COPD patients GTT figures exceeded control data by 1.5 times ($p < 0.001$) and 2 times ($p < 0.005$) respectively. Conclusion. COPD is an important risk factor in developing glucose tolerance disorders and DM2 and requires their purposeful diagnostics and correction.