**Title:** Prevalence, features of the course and treatment efficacy airway obstruction in patients with newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis

Dr. Andriy 17498 Dudnyk voin_svitla@bigmir.net MD \(^1\). \(^1\) Department of Tuberculosis, Clinical Immunology and Allergology, Vinnitsa National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnitsa, Vinnitsa region, Ukraine, 21030.

**Body:** Airway obstruction (AO) is an important factor for ineffective treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The aim of research was studying prevalence AO, features of its course and effect of inhalation therapy in patients with newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis (TB). Methods: In a prospective study was examined by spirometry among 311 patients of 18-75 with TB. The effectiveness of treatment was identified among 125 patients by randomization. The first group consisted of 31 patients, who, besides of chemotherapy, got ipratropium bromide and fenoterol (1 month); the second group consisted of 31 patients, who got fluticasone and salmeterol; the 3rd group consisted of 32 patients, who got formoterol. The Control Group included 31 patients, who got only standard chemotherapy. Quality of life (QL) was evaluated using Short Form-36 (SF-36) at baseline and 1 month. Results: The prevalence of AO among patients with TB was 62.70%. AO associated with greater frequency of shortness of breath (odds ratio (OR) = 11.78) and cough (OR = 10.56) compared patients with non-obstructive pattern (p=0.01). The relative risk of detecting endobronchial pathology in patients with AO is 2.01 times greater than without AO. In patients treated with inhalation therapy was observed greater improvements in HRQL by 5.6 scores for the physical component of SF-36, microscopic conversion of sputum to 16.17% cases and X-rays cavity closure to 11.81% cases more frequently compared with the Control Group (p=0.05). Conclusions: TB is often complicated by AO, short course of inhaled bronchodilators and/or glucocorticoids improve results of a treatment for such patients.