Title: Relationship of quality of life and life expectancy with tolerance to physical exercises and cardio respiratory parameters in patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension

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Body: Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) in many respects predetermines the failure of disease, connected with reduction in quality of life (QL) and life expectancy (LE). Aim. Estimation of relation of quality of life and life expectancy with clinical-functional parameters in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) complicated by PAH. Methods. In 66 patients with PAH we assessed a clinical status on scale «BODE», tolerance to physical exercises was measured by 6-minute walk test (6-MWT), QL was measured by specialized Seattle questionnaire. Retrospective analysis helped to define LE. Functional condition of pulmonary ventilating abilities (PVA) is determined on device peak flowmeter. Parameters of pulmonary arterial pressure (PAP) were obtained by echocardiography. Results. There were no differences in QL and LE self-assessment between patients COPD with alike ventilating abilities pulmonary, alike 6-MWT and «BODE». QL and LE is related to the severity of PVA, PAH and clinical status as assessed by COPD class. Weak or moderate relationship was found to parameters of PVA, PAP. In the multivariate model with only 6-MWT distance clinical status were found to be an independent predictor of QL and LE. Conclusion. Consequently, 6-MWT, clinical status were provide additional clinical information related to QL and LE outcome that is not captured by other indexes of clinical status and pulmonary arterial pressure.