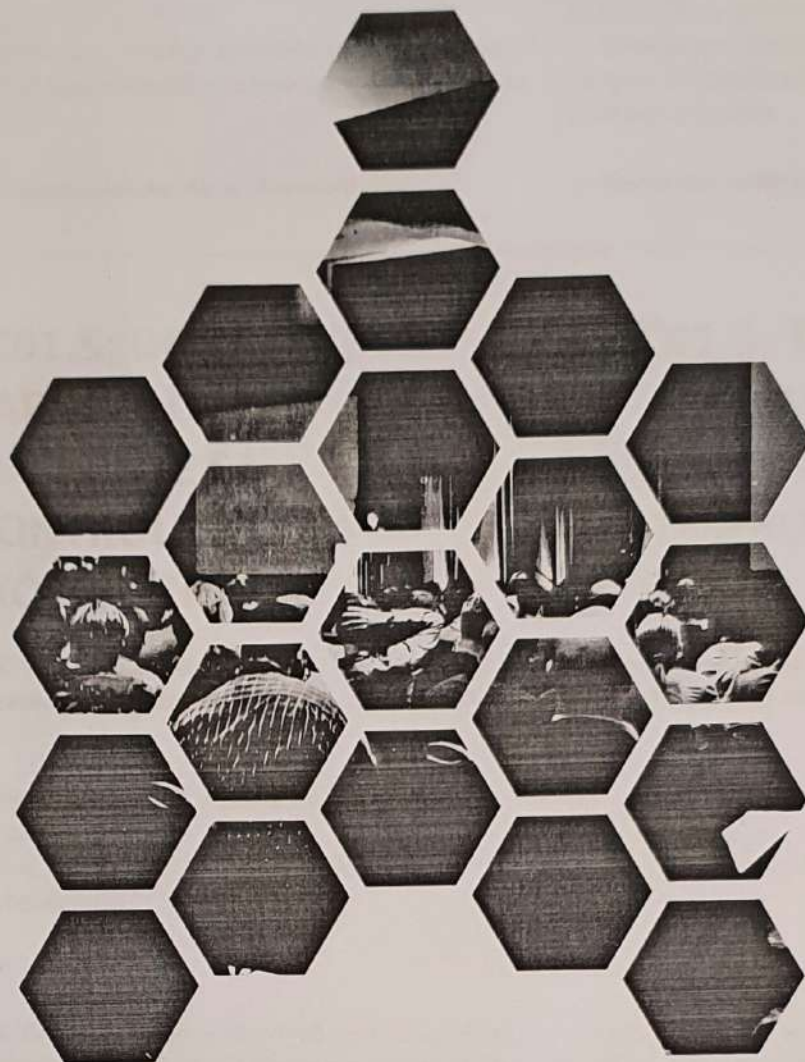


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RESPIRON

ČASOPIS ZA PULMOLOGIJU I SRODNE OBLASTI
JOURNAL OF PULMONOLOGY AND RELATED BRANCHES
KNJIGA APSTRAKATA - ABSTRACT BOOK



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Među pasivnim pušačima oboleli takođe imaju značajniju lipidnu peroksidaciju u odnosu na zdrave ($4,24 \pm 1,29$ vs. $2,47 \pm 2,31 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $p < 0,001$).

Zaključak: Istaživanje je potvrdilo povišen oksidativni stres kod dece sa astmom i uticaj pasivnog pušenja na njihov nivo.

Ključne reči: Astma, deca, duvanski dim

$p < 0,05$). Among the passive smokers asthmatics also have significant lipid peroxidation compared to healthy controls (4.24 ± 1.29 vs. $2.47 \pm 2,31 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $p < 0,001$).

Conclusions: The study confirmed the elevated oxidative stress in children with asthma and the effects of passive smoking on its level.

Key words: asthma, children, tobacco

MAC01.5: DOSTUPNE TERAPIJSKE OPCIJE ZA PACIJENTE SA NEKONTROLISANOM TEŠKOM ASTMOM

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Apstrakt

Uvod: Cilj ove studije je da odredi efekte kombinovane terapije sa ICSs/LABAs i efekte kombinovane terapije ICSs/LABAs uz Montelukast, kod pacijenata sa nekontrolisanom astmom analizirajući vrednosti IL-13, IL-4 u serumu i skalu simptoma.

Materijal i metode: U ovoj studiji su bile obuhvaćene dve grupe pacijenata. U prvoj grupi bilo je 27 pacijenata koji su lečeni kombinovanom terapijom sa ICSs/LABAs (500/50mcg – dva puta dnevno). U drugoj grupi bilo je 29 pacijenata koji su lečeni kombinovanom terapijom sa ICSs/LABAs (500/50mcg – dva puta dnevno) uz Montelukast (10mg – jednom dnevno). Kod svih pacijenata merene su serumske vrednosti IL-13, IL-4 pomoću ELISA metode i ispitivana je skala simptoma sa 5 poena po Likert-ovoj skali nedostatka vazduha, na početku i nakon 6 meseci terapije. Statistička metoda za obradu podataka bila je Wilcoxon-ov test parova.

Rezultati: Prva grupa pacijenata: dobijeni rezultati vrednosti IL-13 su pokazali da su vrednosti bile znatno veće pre početka terapije i da je terapija statistički značajno snizila vrednosti IL-13 (IL-13: $Z=3,19$; $p=0,0014$; $p < 0,05$). Dobijeni rezultati vrednosti IL-4 su pokazali da

MAC01.5: THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS WITH UNCONTROLLED SEVERE ASTHMA

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Abstract

Introduction: The aim of this study was to determine the effect of double combined therapy of ICSs/LABAs and triple combined therapy ICSs/LABAs plus Montelukast in patients with uncontrolled asthma by analyzing of IL-13, IL-4 in serum and Symptom score.

Materials and Methods: In study we included two groups. First group had 27 patients, who were treated with combined therapy of ICSs/LABAs (500/50mcg-twice daily). Second group had 29 patients, they were treated with ICSs/LABAs (500/50mcg-twice daily) plus Montelukast (10mg-daily). In each of them were measured serum IL-13, IL-4, levels by the ELISA method and assessing symptom scores with 5-point Likert scale of breathlessness at the beginning and after 6 months of therapy.

Results: were statistically elaborated according to the Wilcoxon Pairs Test.

In first group, the obtained results of IL-13 showed that the level before the start of therapy were much higher and treatment statistically significantly reduced their value (IL-13: $Z=3,19$; $p=0,0014$; $p < 0,05$). The obtained results of IL-4 showed that the level before the start of therapy were higher, and after six months, they were decre-



je njegova vrednost pre započinjanja terapije bila povišena, a nakon šest meseci, vrednosti su u padu, ali bez statističke značajnosti ($Z=1,25$; $p=0,21$; $p<0,05$).

Druga grupa pacijenata: Dobijeni rezultati vrednosti IL-4 i IL-13 su pokazali da su njihove vrednosti pre početka terapije bile znatno povišene i da je tretman sa kombinovanom terapijom ICSs/LABAs uz Montelukast statistički značajno smanjio njihove vrednosti (IL-4: $Z=3,52$; $p=0,00044$; $p<0,05$), (IL-13: $Z=4,7$; $p=0,000003$; $p<0,05$).

Skala simptoma u obe grupe je pokazala statistički značajno poboljšanje (G1: $Z=4,11$; $p=0,00004$, G2: $Z=4,54$; $p=0,000006$)

Zaključci: U ovoj studiji, terapija sa ICSs/LABAs uz Montelukast se pokazala kao superiornija u odnosu na terapiju sa ICSs/LABAs kod pacijenata sa nekontrolisanim astmom i na taj način omogućila potpunu kontrolu astme sa subjektivnim kliničkim poboljšanjem.

Ključne reči: astma, terapija, pacijenti

ased, but statistically The obtained results of IL-4 showed that the level before the start of therapy were higher and after six months, they were decreased, but statistically insignificant ($Z=1,25$; $p=0,21$; $p<0,05$).

Second group: The obtained results of IL-4 and IL-13 showed that their level before the start of therapy were much higher and treatment ICSs/LABAs plus Montelukast statistically significantly reduced their value (IL-4: $Z=3,52$; $p=0,00044$; $p<0,05$), (IL-13: $Z=4,7$; $p=0,000003$; $p<0,05$).

Symptom score in the both groups showed statistically significant improvements (G1: $Z=4,11$; $p=0,00004$, G2: $Z=4,54$; $p=0,000006$)

Conclusions: In this study, treatment with ICSs/LABAs plus Montelukast proved superior compared to double therapy of ICSs/LABAs in patients with uncontrolled asthma and allow achievement of total control of asthma with subjective clinical improvement.

Keywords: Asthma, therapy, patients

MAC01.6: DEPRESIJA KOD OBOLELIH OD HRONIČNE OPSTRUKTIVNE BOLESTI PLUĆA

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Apstrakt

Uvod: Hronična opstruktivna bolest pluća (HOBP) spada u jednu od najčešćih hroničnih bolesti respiratornog sistema u populaciji radno sposobnih ljudi i predstavljaju ozbiljan zdravstveni problem u celom svetu. Udružena je sa brojnim komorbiditetima, među kojima depresija zauzima značajno mesto, jer dovodi do češćeg korišćenja zdravstvenih usluga, češćih hospitalizacija i lošije kontrole HOBP. Cilj istraživanja bio je da se utvrdi učestalost i stepen depresije kod bolesnika sa HOBP, da se utvrdi da li postoji po-

MAC01.6: DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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Abstract

Introduction: Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) are one of the most common chronic respiratory disease in the working-ability population and represent serious health problem worldwide. COPD is associated with numerous comorbidities, including depression which leads to frequent use of health services, increases duration of hospitalization and causes poorer control of COPD. The aim of this study was to determine the frequency and degree of depression in patients with COPD; to determine whether