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PECULIARITIES OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME ON THE BACKGROUND OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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Coronary heart disease (CHD) is among the most frequent diseases accompanying chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). COPD in 2-3 times increases the risk of cardiovascular diseases. According to some authors, the presence of COPD can be regarded as an independent risk factor for coronary artery disease along with age, smoking, hypertension, hypercholesterinemia. Despite the large number of inheritances, data on the relationship between COPD and coronary artery disease remain controversial.

The aim of our research is to study the features of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in patients with COPD. A retrospective analysis of 26 case histories of patients with ACS in combination with COPD who were treated in the Department for patients with acute myocardial infarction SAHI JSC "Blagoveshchensk city clinical hospital". Men – in 22 cases (84,6%) and females in 4 cases (15,4 per cent), the average age of men and women did not differ and averaged 75.4 years. The duration of COPD was 19.7 years, stable angina made up 7.2 years. Myocardial infarction (mi) with Q-wave, was diagnosed in 8 (30,8%) patients without Q-wave (mi) - in 6 (23%) cases, unstable angina in - 12 (46,2 %) patients.

In the analysis of the prevalence of concomitant diseases revealed that the most frequently encountered arterial hypertension – 20 (76,9 %) , acute cerebrovascular disease in 3(11,5%), myocardial infarction in 4 (15,4%), congestive heart failure in 18 (69,2%), hypercholesterinemia 12 (46,2%)

Among the men smoked in 19(86,4%), among women – 1 small (3,9%). Analysis of Smoking amounted to 63.5 % pack years. Overweight was observed in 13 (50%) patients. The combination of pain in the heart region and shortness of breath was observed in 20 (76,9%) patients, due to the presence of both pulmonary and cardiac components. Upon admission to the hospital for EKG sinus rhythm was registered in 15 (57,7%) patients, atrial fibrillation in 4 (15,3%) patients, arrhythmia in 7 (27%). Heart rate (HR) averaged 95.6 in 1 minute. THEY identified the Front - 6 (44,5%) , lower in 7 cases(49,2%), the circular THEY have 1 (6.1 percent). When Echo found violations of systolic function of the left ventricle was observed in 9 (33,9%) of patients.

Thus, in patients with ACS and COPD noted in the majority of cases, the combination of breathlessness and pain, tachycardia, rhythm disturbance of the heart.

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LEECH THERAPY IN WOMEN WITH A HISTORY OF PRIMARY OLIGOMENORRHEA

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Abstract 20 patients of reproductive age with a history of primary oligomenorrhea were examined/ They were conducted the dopplemetric study of blood flow in the uterine arteries and endometrial thickness in the middle phase of secretion (main group) and 15 patients with the correct rhythm of menstruation (the control group) were studied. The study found a significant increase of the resistance index in the uterine arteries and