МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



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TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACKS AND LEFT ATRIAL DYSFUNCTION IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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Arterial hypertension (AH) is associated with abnormalities morphology and function of heart. The research of left ventricle size in patients with hypertensive disease is mandatory and included in the Guidelines. But enlargement of left atrium (LA) at hypertensive patients is common finding in clinical practice. Despite of this fact, most of studies at patients with AH ignore LA size. This question may be of clinical interest, because LA size is often used as a surrogate marker of LA function and considered risk factor for cardiovascular events.

298 patients with AH were included in the study. In 28 patients from this cohort was registered episode of Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) or Ischemic Stroke (IS). The patients with verified atrial fibrillation (all types) were excluded from the study. LA volumes were calculated from apical four-chamber and two-chamber views using the biplane Area-Length method. The following measurements were calculated - LA volume index, LA passive emptying volume (PEV), LA passive emptying fraction (PEF), LA active emptying volume (AEV), LA active emptying fraction (AEF), LA total emptying volume (TEV), LA total emptying fraction (TEF). Data were analyzed by SPSS version 20.

LA diameter and indexed AEV and TEV were found to be significantly higher in the group with TIA/IS in anamnesis compared with non-complicated AH (p<0.05), table. PEF and TEF were significantly lower at hypertensive patients with ischemic complications. Between the two groups there were no significant differences in indexed PEV and TEF (p>0.05), table. According to multivariate analysis was set the reliable linear regression between LA diameter, AEV and TEV with age (p<0.05), body mass index (p<0.05), glucose intolerance (p<0.05) and smoking (p<0.05) in all hypertensive patients, independently of TIA/IS complications (table).

Comparison of the groups regarding LA parameters

Table

	non-complicated AH	AH with TIA/IS	p
	n=270	n=28	
LA diameter (mm)	35.6±4.1	37.4±4.9	<0.03
PEV (ml/m²)	7.4±2.8	7.6±3.1	0.72
AEV (ml/m²)	5.4±2.4	6.8±1.9	0.003
TEV (ml/m²)	12.9±2.2	14.9±3.1	< 0.001
LA PEF (%)	32.3±8.4	28.9±7.3	0.04
LA AEF (%)	40.7±6.9	42.1±7.4	0.31
LA TEF (%)	64.1±5.9	61.3±4.2	< 0.001

Thus, LA function can be easily and non-invasively determined by performing 2D echocardiography and becoming parameter of interest as a marker of overall cardiac function. LA size and volume enlargement, LA dysfunction may be a good predictor of cardiovascular outcomes such as Transient Ischemic Attack or Ischemic Stroke in patients with arterial hypertension.

Shuper V.O.

INVESTIGATION OF THE STATUS OF NON-SPECIFIC IMMUNE PROTECTION INDICATORS IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE DISEASE, COMBINED WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE

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The course and progression of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) determines the frequency and severity of exacerbations. In the prevention of exacerbations, non-specific immune defenses play an essential role. One of its components is the functional state of