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СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ «СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ РЕВМАТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ»

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Конференция метериалари ревматологиянинг долзарб муаммолари, ревматологик касалликларни замонавий ташхислаш усуллари, даволашда замонавий инновацион ёндашувлар, коморбидлик ва мультиморбидлик муаммолари, ревматологик касалликларнинг реабилитацияси ва профилактика масалаларига бағишиланган. Кенг учрайдиган ва асосий ревматологик касалликларда илмий тадқиқот ишлари натижалари илмий асослаб берилган.

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RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS ON THE BACKGROUND OF DISTURBANCE OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM FUNCTION

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Purpose of the study. To study the nature and frequency of respiratory disorders in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) depending on the clinical and functional state, degree of activity.

Materials and methods. In a clinical study, there were 102 patients and 20 healthy individuals. Of these, 82 women (80.4%), 20 men (19.6%), the ratio is 1:4.1. In 67 patients (65.7%), II was established, in 22 (21.5%) - III, in 13 (12.7%) - I degree of activity. RF positivity was detected in 40 (39.3%) patients. Patients are divided into 3 groups. Group I consisted of 34 patients taking prednisolone (Hungary) at a daily dose of 10-30 mg. Group II included 32 patients who received methotrexate (Austria) at a dose of 7.5-12.5 mg. Group III included 36 patients receiving prednisolone (Hungary) 10-30 mg/day and methotrexate (Ebewe, Austria) 7.5-12.5 mg per week. A re-examination was carried out after 3 months.

Results/discussion. In order to assess the functional state of the respiratory system, Gench and Stange tests were carried out. The indicators of these samples were 38.1 ± 0.51 and 21.8 ± 1.41 seconds, respectively. A significant difference from the indicators of the control group was noted. Spirography has taken a central place in the study of lung function in patients with RA. In our studies, the indicators of respiratory function (VC, FVC) changed 29.2%, 28.4%, 24.1%, respectively. It should be pointed out that the main indicators of spirography in men and women do not have significant differences. However, all spirographic criteria were lower in men, which is associated with the smoking factor. In patients with RA, spirography parameters were studied depending on the RF, VC in seropositive patients was 13% lower. Seropositivity had a negative impact on FVC, FEV, compared to the seronegative group, it was 11% lower. It is known that RF-positive RA is more severe, with damage along with the joints and internal organs.

Conclusions/conclusion. Monitoring of bronchial patency in RA enables early diagnosis, dynamic observation of ventilation shifts and differentiation from other diseases, as well as evaluation of the effectiveness of the therapy. In patients with RA, the use of methotrexate as a basic treatment for the first two years has a positive effect in seropositive course, in the formation of pneumonia, the use of prednisolone and antibiotic therapy increases the effectiveness of treatment.