

НЕКОРОНАРОГЕННЫЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ МИОКАРДА, КОМОРБИДНОСТЬ ПРИ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ

CACHEXIA WITH LOW BLOOD PRESSURE IN YOUNG WOMEN

KUDRYAVCEVA E.N., BAEV V.M., IGUMNOVA O.A., AGAFONOVA T.YU. VAGNER E.A.

Perm state medical university, Perm, Russia

Purpose of the study. The aim of the study was to study the prevalence of cachexia among young women with idiopathic arterial hypotension (IAH).

Materials and methods. Women students from universities in the city of Perm were examined, of which 597 women with IAH and 503 women with normal blood pressure were examined. The age of inclusion in the study – 18–35 years. Hypotension was considered the range of the SBP 61–98 mm Hg and DBP – 59 mm Hg and less. Normal values considered the SBP 120–129 mm Hg, DBP 80–84 mm Hg. Exclusion criteria from the study for both groups of patients: connective tissue dysplasia in the form of Marfan syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos and osteogenesis imperfecta, cancer, diabetes, hypothyroidism, adrenal insufficiency, rheumatic diseases, anemia, congenital heart and vascular diseases, heart surgery and vessels, drug addiction, acute infectious diseases, obesity, pregnancy.

Blood pressure was measured three times, after 3 minutes of rest sitting with the help of an oscillometric tonometer A&D UA-777 (Japan). Weight and height were measured using standard techniques. The body mass index (BMI) was determined by the formula – $BMI = \text{weight (kg)} : (\text{height, m})^2$. The criterion for cachexia was considered a body mass index of less than 18,5 kg /m² (WHO).

Results. Among the patients with normal blood pressure, 40 women (7,9%) were found with reduced body weight. Among hypotensive women – 113 women (18,9%). The difference between the groups is accompanied by a high degree – $p=0,001$. Currently, there are several parallel (unofficial) terms of IAH, among which the most common is constitutional hypotension. Given that the women surveyed cannot be attributed to patients with severe pathologies, the causes must be sought in the nature of the food regime and the psychological characteristics of the eating behavior of young unmarried women. Financial constraints in the nature of food and the desire to have a slim figure, strict criteria for the beauty of young women, based on glossy fashion magazines, form a low weight. Hypotension is formed again. Manifestations of emotional cachexia and hypotension worsen the state of health, emotional suffering and cause structural and functional changes in the cardiovascular system and difficulties of social adaptation.

Conclusions. Idiopathic arterial hypotension in women 18–30 years in 18,9% of cases is accompanied by cachexia (BMI less than 18,5 kg/m²), which is more than two times more often than their peers with normal blood pressure (7,9%). The development of cachexia is a manifestation of the conscious psychological behavior of young women.

БОЛЕЗНИ СИСТЕМЫ КРОВООБРАЩЕНИЯ КАК ОСНОВНАЯ ПРИЧИНА СМЕРТИ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ОБСТРУКТИВНОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ ЛЕГКИХ

АБДУГАНИЕВА Э.А., ЛИВЕРКО И.В., ГАФНЕР Н.В.

РСНПМЦФП МЗРУз, г. Ташкент. Узбекистан

Введение (цели/задачи). Хроническая обструктивная болезнь легких (ХОБЛ) как наиболее распространенная нозология, входящая в группу ХОЗЛ, имеет устойчивую тенденцию к увеличению распространенности. Учитывая высокую степень коморбидности ХОБЛ и ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС), риск летального исхода от сер-

дечно-сосудистых катастроф у пациентов с ХОБЛ очень высокий.

Цель исследования. Изучение значения сердечно-сосудистых катастроф на фоне тромбоза в развитии летальных исходов у пациентов с ХОБЛ при госпитализации в стационар.