

NEUROLOGICAL SEMIOTICS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is pathology, characterized by chronic obstruction of lung airflow. The World Health Organization estimates that 80 million people worldwide have moderate to chronic COPD. In Russian Federation COPD are 16:100000 of population. Neurological disorders at COPD are studied a little in Russia.

The aim of this study was to observe presence neurological semiotics in patients with COPD.

Materials and methods: We have evaluated neurological status in 53 patients (M/F=30/23) with COPD. Four groups of patients included: 10 persons with 1 stage of COPD, 10 patients- 2 stage, 15 - with 3 stage and 18 persons had 4 stage of diesis. All patients have been examined by neurologist, therapist, have been spent laboratory-tool researches.

Results: Fifteen percent of patients with 3-4 stages of COPD had displays of pyramidal syndrome; bradykinesia, increase of muscular tone (extrapyramidal syndrome) were at 18 % of people, 45% had cerebellar syndrome. Cognitive disorders were at 72 % of people. We observed disinhibition of primitive reflexes and infringements of conceptualization, verbal fluency, and dynamic praxis in these stages.

Conclusions: At disease progressing, at 3-4 stages of COPD forms cognitive impairment, pyramidal, extrapymidal, cerebellar syndromes.