



PS-729

OPTIMIZATION OF CHEMOTHERAPY OF PRIMARY FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS IN ADOLESCENTS

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Aimed at optimization of chemotherapy of tuberculosis of lungs 96 cases of disease of adolescents aged from 13 to 16 with different entities of tuberculosis of primary genesis that were treated in Pediatric Department of Research institute of Phthiology & Pulmncology were analyzed. Correlation between character and clinic-roentgenologic dynamic of process and terms of chemotherapy in conditions of medical hospital has been analyzed. All the patients were divided into two groups: 1st group - 46 patients with primary tuberculosis forms without destruction in pulmonary tissue and bacterial secretion; 2nd group 50 patients with primary tuberculosis forms with destruction of pulmonary tissue and bacterial secretion. Clinical symptoms of disease in patients of the 1st group were occurred sufficiently seldom, than in persons in the 2nd group. They were the following; increasing body temperature - in 15,6% and 38,2% of cases ($p<0.05$) intoxication in 36,4% and 78,2% ($p<0,05$), cough in 3,0% and 25,4% ($p<0,001$), rale in the lungs in 4,2% and 45,6%, updates in blood indices in 5,0% and 45,6% of cases accordingly ($p<0,02$). Roentgenologic revealed infiltrate changes in the lungs or roots in the patients in both groups. Thus, based on clinic-roentgenologic findings of the patients of the second group tuberculous process irrespectively from its clinical form has a more severe character, with pronounced changes in the lungs, lymphatic nodes that could not be effected on velocity of clinic-roentgenologic dynamic of process against a background of chemotherapy and terms of its management in medical hospital. **Conclusions:** A depth of morphologic updates in the lungs and lymphatic nodes determined velocity of process positive dynamics. Chemotherapy terms for the patients with, primary tuberculosis forms with destruction of pulmonary tissue and bacterial secretion must be continued not less than 6-9 months with the following 3 month treatment in hospital conditions.

PS-730

BRONCHODILATORY EFFECT OF PORTULACEA OLERACEA IN AIRWAYS OF ASTHMATIC PATIENTS

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Therapeutic effect of Portulaca oleraceae on respiratory diseases is indicated in Iranian ancient Medical books. The relaxant effect of this plant also observed on smooth muscles in previous studies. Therefore, in the present study, the bronchodilatory effect of boiled extract of portulaca oleraceae in airway of asthmatic patients was examined. The relaxant effect of orally administered of 0.25 ml/kg of 5% boiled extract in comparison with. 3mg/kg oral theophylline and 200 µg inhaled salbutamol was studied by measuring forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1), peak expiratory flow (PEF), maximal mid expiratory flow (MEF25-75), and specific airway conductance (sGaw). The FEV1, PEF, MEF25-75, and sGaw were measured before, administration and repeated 15, 30, 60, 90 and 120 min after administration of oral extract and theophylline. For inhaled salbutamol measurements were performed 5, 15, 30, and 60 min postinhalation. The results showed that boiled extract of portulaca oleraceae caused significant increase in all measured pulmonary function tests

(PFTs), ($p<0.05$; $p<0.01$). There was no significant difference between the maximum increase in measured PFTs due to boiled extract and theophylline. However, maximum increase in PEF and MEF25-75 due to boiled extract were significantly lower than those of salbutamol ($p<0.05$ for both cases). The onset of bronchodilatory effect of extract was similar to that of theophylline starting 60 min after administration but the effect of extract decline after 120 min. In conclusion, the results of the present study showed that portulaca oleraceae has a relatively potent but transient bronchodilatory effect on asthmatic airways.

PS-731

RELAXANT EFFECT OF TYMUS VOLGARIS ON GUINEA PIG TRACHEAL CHAINS AND ITS POSSIBLE MECHANISM(S)

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Therapeutic effect of Tymus vulgaris on respiratory diseases is indicated in Iranian ancient Medical books. In the present study, the relaxant effects of macerated and aqueous extracts of Tymus vulgaris on tracheal chains of guinea pigs were examined. The relaxant effects of 4 cumulative concentrations of macerated and aqueous extracts (0.25, 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 W/V) in comparison with saline as negative control and 4 cumulative concentrations of theophylline (0.25, 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 mM) were examined by their relaxant effects on precontracted tracheal chains of guinea pig by 60 mM KCl (group 1) and 10 µM methacholine in two different conditions including: non-incubated tissues (group 2) and incubated tissues with 1 µM propranolol and 1 µM chlorpheniramine (group 3), (for group 1 and 3, n=5 and for group 2, n=7). In groups 1 and 2 experiments both and theophylline showed concentration dependent relaxant effects compared to that of saline ($p<0.05$ to $p<0.001$ for different concentrations except the first concentration). The effects of last concentration of both extracts in group 2, two higher concentrations of macerated and 0.75 W/V aqueous extract were significantly lower than those theophylline ($p<0.01$ to $p<0.001$). However, in group 3 experiments extracts of Tymus vulgaris did not show any significant relaxant effect. The effect of last concentration of aqueous extract in group 1 was only significantly different than that of macerated extract. There were significant correlations between the relaxant effects and concentrations for both extracts and theophylline in all experimental groups. These results showed a potent relaxant effect of Tymus vulgaris on tracheal chains of guinea pigs that was comparable to that of theophylline at concentrations used.

PS-732

ALLERJİK RİNİT VE ASTİM HASTALARINDA MONTELUKAST'IN ASTİM TEDAVİSİNE EKLENMESİ İLE ALLERJİK RİNİT SEMPTOMLARININ SORGULANMASI

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Allerjik rinitte Cycteinyil Leukotriens (cLT) artar. Rinit semptomları hastaların yaşam kalitesini olumsuz etkiler. **Amaç:** Astım ve allerjik rinitli olguların var olan astım tedavisine cLT antagonistinin eklenmesinin allerjik rinit semptomlarına etkisi araştırıldı. **Yöntem:** Polikliniğimize baş vuran stabil astımlı olgulardan allerjik rinit semptomu olan ve prick deri testi ile en az 1 allerjene karşı reaksiyon gösterenler çalışmaya alındı. Hastaların astım tedavilerine ek olarak Montelukast 10 mg tablet / gün PO, 12 hafta süreyle verildi. Rinokonjonktivit Yaşam Kalitesi Anketi (MC Master Üniversitesi) tedavi öncesi ve sonrasında sorgulandı. **Bulgular:** Yaş ortalaması 37±11. 33 (24 kadın, 9 erkek) astım ve allerjik rinitli çalışmaya alındı. 12 haftalık tedavi öncesi ve sonrası yanıtlar karşılaştırıldığında soruların tümünde anlamlı olumlu fark saptandı ($p<0.05$). **Sonuç:** Çalışmada astım ve allerjik rinitlilerde cLT antagonistlerinin mevcut tedaviye eklenmesinin allerjik rinit semptomlarını anlamlı derecede azalttığı gösterildi.