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NEW DIAGNOSTIC POSSIBILITIES FOR DETERMINING THE NATURE OF RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS IN PATIENTS WITH COPD

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Respiratory symptoms in COPD patients are due not only to the action of air pollutants, and hypersensitivity to household, epidermal allergens; perhaps these are the cases of overlap syndrome. We used the Phadiatop in serum (as a comprehensive study that identifies a predisposition to an allergic reaction to the main inhaled allergens with an increase of specific IgE level simultaneously to allergens of different groups).

Materials and Methods. We conducted a pilot study in 34 patients (average age – 65.0 ± 3.8 years, 28 men, and 6 women) with a long verified diagnosis (more than 5 years ago) of COPD stage III. Determining the level of eosinophils and total IgE in the blood, as well as the study of the Phadiatop test were conducted in the dynamics on the background of the planned treatment of patients – at their inclusion in the study, after 6 and 12 months.

Results showed that the presence of signs of respiratory allergosis in COPD patient (according to Phadiatop test) are most often accompanied by increased levels of eosinophils and / or total IgE level in blood. However, in a certain proportion of patients with laboratory evidence of respiratory allergosis these indicators can be normal.

Conclusions: increased total IgE levels in the blood of COPD patient without the confirmed presence of signs of respiratory allergosis (according to the Phadiatop test);

1) the data that the Phadiatop test results may change in the dynamics of patients follow-up, it can be assumed that the manifestations of respiratory allergosis may change over time;

2) since the Phadiatop test is more sensitive and specific for the detection of symptoms of respiratory allergosis, it should be more widely used at the stages of screening and follow-up of patients with COPD (instead of determining the level of blood eosinophils and / or total IgE).
