**Functional esophageal disorders in cardiology pathology patients**

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Over the past few years, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is gaining popularity among gastroenterological diseases. A number of cases of this pathology for not gastroenterological profile patients were recorded. They were identified during further examination of patients. Untimely recording of GERD leads to further progression of the disease and the occurrence of certain complications.

**Purpose:** Determination of the frequency of GERD occurrence in non-typical individuals, and the study of statistical data to identify the need of ussge simple questionnaires such as GerdQ by all patients of the therapeutic profile for the timely detection of gastrointestinal pathology.

**Materials and methods.** A survey was carried out on the GerdQ questionnaire of 60 patients with complaints from the cardiovascular system. Age 18 years and older. Both sexes. The study was conducted on the basis of the NAMS Institute of Therapy named by L.T. Malaya. An agreement was obtained to conduct the survey. Patients independently filled GerdQ, which includes questions about their health in the last 7 days. Further, the score was calculated. GERD is established at the sum of balls from 8 and more. At the end of the study, the data of cardiac patients recorded in the questionnaires were statistically systematized. All the criteria stated in the questionnaires were taken into account.

Information that reflects the meaning of the questionnaire was collected on the basis of the results of a large international study DIAMOND (Germany, Canada, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway). 308 patients (143 males and 165 females) who first consulted a doctor with symptoms of various diseases of the upper gastrointestinal tract.

**Results.** The average age of the cardiac department patients was 47 ± 13 years, ranging from 18 to 66 years. The sample involved a uniform number of men and women-25 (41.7%) men and 35 (58.3%) women. At the time of enrollment, women were not pregnant.

Complaints from the gastrointestinal tract were noted with such frequency:  
Dysphagia - 2 patients (3.3%), pain in epigastrium - 31 (51.7%), belching - 16 (26.7%), heartburn - 45 (75%), "lump" behind the breastbone or in the throat - 1 (1.7%), loneliness-1 (1.7%), regurgitation-25 (41.7%).

**Conclusion.** Based on the study, we can conclude that simple questionnaires, such as GerdQ, should be introduced for all patients of the therapeutic profile, since statistical data showed frequent occurrence of GERD in patients with pathology of other organs and systems.