CLINICAL FEATURES OF CHRONIC HEART INSUFFICIENCIES

Malyk Nataliia
PhD, docent
Vlasenko Olha
A student
Kharkiv National Medical University
Kharkiv, Ukraine

Topicality: According to epidemiological data the rate of chronic heart failure (CHF) incidence hasn't decreased in recent years and tends to increase. In the United States, 1 million people are hospitalized for CHF each year and about $ 60 billion need for treatment. According to the Framingham study, 75% of men and 62% of women with CHF die within five years after diagnosis. According to epidemiological studies, at least 8 million Russian people have CHF, of which more than 3 million have third and fourth functional classes. CHF decompensation is the cause of hospitalization of almost every second patient (above 49%).

Purpose: To study the clinical features of chronic heart failure.

Materials and methods: The study was conducted based on the Department of General Practice - Family Medicine and Internal Medicine. A retrospective analysis of the clinical history of 92 patients (including 49 men), provided by examination and treatment for CHF. The diagnosis was made following the criteria CHF (NYHA, 1994) classification (I, II, III, IV functional classes) of New York City. Increasing performance: clinical examination, clinical and biochemical blood tests, electro- and echocardiography; 27 (29%) patients underwent coronary angiography (CAG). The results processing were carried by the program Statistica, version 10.

Results and discussion: The middle age of patients was 63.2 ± 8.9 years: men 62.7 ± 0.30 years, women - 64.8 ± 0.30 years. Most were diagnosed with hypertension of first and second stages - 1% and 24%, third hypertension stage - in 75% of patients. First functional class (FC) was detected in 2% of patients, second

FC - 9%, third FC - 86% and fourth FC - 3%. There wasn't a difference between men and women with the first and the second FC of CHF. 63 and 73 years old patients and older, in both sexual groups, were having third and fourth FC of CHF. In the biochemical analysis: the content of total cholesterol was 4.5 ± 1.1 mmol/l; low density lipoprotein (LDL) - 2.1 ± 1.03 mmol/l; high density lipoprotein (HDL) - 0.9 ± 0.64 mmol/l; triglyceride (TG) - 1.44 ± 0.78 mmol/l; glucose - 5.09 ± 1.50 mmol/l. By echocardiography, the e*jection fraction (*EF*)* was 50.0 ± 10.0%. Among the fields, the levels of total cholesterol and triglycerides were the same.

Conclusions: The main factor of CHF is hypertension. Most of the patients have a third functional class. Men have lower levels of HDL and EF and higher containing of glucose than women have. In older age groups were a violation of heart rhythm, which may be associated with the growth of diffuse-dystrophic changes of the myocardium.