

Application of erdosteine in the treatment of occupational chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Abstract

Introduction: In patients with occupational COPD, the process of formation and promotion of bronchial secretion is significantly impaired.

Aim: To study the therapeutic efficacy of erdosteine in the treatment of patients with occupational COPD.

Methods: 37 patients (group I) with COPD, stage II-III in the phase of infectious exacerbation, 22 men, 15 women, average age 54.3(1.3) years who received erdosteine (Mucitus "Macleods"). Within 5-8 days against the background of basic therapy. People in the group II (n=12) did not receive erdosteine. The effectiveness of cough in balls was evaluated (0-cough absent, 1-short productive cough with expectoration of sputum, 2-cough with sputum, 3-prolonged unproductive cough, the amount of allocated sputum for 1 expectoration (0-sputum was not secreted, 1-selects up to 30 ml; 2 -30-50 ml; 3->than 50 ml). Statistical calculations were performed using statistica 6.1 program.

Results: In patients of group I, the effectiveness of cough ranged from 15 to 30 points, group II - from 12 to 26 points. In patients of both groups, the amount of sputum released per day ranged from 2 to 6 points, group II- from 2 to 5 points. After the end of the course of treatment, the number of patients without coughing attacks was taken into account. In the I group of such patients there were 16 (43.2%), in group II only 5 (41.6%). After the 8th day of general treatment, sputum production in group I was stopped, and in group II, coughing episodes with sputum discharge (1-2 points) were observed (p=0.003).

Conclusions: The use of erdosteine in the period of infectious exacerbation of COPD leads to a pronounced decrease in cough episodes and sputum production.