

TORAKS 2018

8. Kongres Hrvatskog
torakalnog društva

8th Congress of Croatian
Thoracic Society

18.–21. travanj | april
Hotel Westin Zagreb



PREVALENCE OF COMORBIDITIES IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

KUKULJ S. K.¹, Galić K.⁵, Budimir B.¹, Krpina K.¹, Bitar L.¹, Seiwerth F.¹, Ćuk B.², Marušić A.³, Grah J.⁴, Jakopović M.¹, Samaržija M.¹

¹ Kbc Rebro, Zagreb , Croatia
Klinika za plućne bolesti Jordanovac

² OB "dr.Ivo Pedišić", Sisak , Croatia
Odjel za unutarnje bolesti

³ Kbc Rebro, zAGREB, Croatia
Klinika za dijagnostičku i intervencijsku radiologiju

⁴ Kbc Rebro, zAGREB, Croatia
Klinika za onkologiju

⁵ Sveučilišna bolnica Mostar , Mostar , Bosnia and Herzegovina
Klinika za unutanje bolesti

Objective: Objective: A number of disorders with different variability accompany the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, but little is known about their manifestation at different stages of disease and prognostic outcome. The main aim of this study was to determine the occurrence and outcome of comorbidities in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in relation to the stage of disease.

Patients and methods: The study included patients with second, third and fourth degree of disease, according to the Global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease classification. Following comorbidities were monitored:

TORAKS 2018

8. Kongres Hrvatskog
torakalnog društva

8th Congress of Croatian
Thoracic Society

18.–21. travanj | april
Hotel Westin Zagreb



angina pectoris, acute myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular insult, pulmonary thromboembolism, chronic heart failure, cardiac arrhythmias, hypertension, diabetes, anxiety-depressive syndrome, anemia, and lung tumor.

Results: Most of the subjects (81.29%) had three or more comorbidities. The patients with stage 3 had significantly more comorbidities as compared to stage 2 (72.5% vs. 93.75%). The most frequent concomitant disease was hypertension (76.8%). There was a significant difference in the incidence of mortality between the patients with stage 2 (5%) and the stage 3 (36%). In patients with one or two comorbidities, mortality incidence was 4.55%, while in those with three or more comorbidities it was 12.3%. The greatest incidence of mortality was found among patients with chronic heart failure (13.92%).

Conclusion: Results of this study indicate that the frequency and type of comorbidities impair the prognosis at different stages of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and the number of comorbidities as well as mortality increases with the stage of disease.