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SYNDROMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMBINED COURSE OF CHRONIC PANCREATITIS AND ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

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ABSTRACT

The aim: To study the clinical course of chronic pancreatitis (CP) in patients with concomitant hypertension.

Materials and methods: A thorough analysis of the results of subjective and clinical and laboratory examinations of 102 patients with CP, who were hospitalized in the therapeutic department of Khust district hospital during 2017-2018 was conducted.

Results: Taking into account that the initial examination of patients was carried out during the period of exacerbation of the disease, all patients presented with pain syndrome (100%). The overwhelming majority of patients identified pain as permanent aching discomfort in the abdominal cavity with periodic intensification ($n = 41$ (40.2%), 18 patients indicated burning pain (17.6%), 30 – cutting (29.4%) , and 13 (12.7%) experienced pain of varying nature. due to the presence of hypertension (GC) 73 (71.6%) patients complained of a headache of a paroxysmal periodic pulsating character, which was most often localized in the occipital-frontal area and was accompanied by dizziness, “flickering of flies” before the eyes, noise in the ears. Also, 14 (13.7%) patients had shortness of breath at moderate physical exercise, lower extremity edema that appeared in the afternoon and disappeared by the morning. In addition, 33 (32.4%) surveyed patients indicated a periodic heartbeat. In 18 (17.7%) patients sporadic dizziness was observed. The level of blood pressure (BP), which was established in the studied patients, corresponded to arterial hypertension of grade 1-2 ($154,15 \pm 9,24 / 94,53 \pm 9,05$ mm Hg). In terms of heart rate (HR) in the examined patients, it was 80.26 ± 10.73 beats per minute.

Conclusions: According to the study, the negative impact of concomitant hypertension on the clinical course of chronic pancreatitis was established, namely: hypertension in most cases causes intensification of pain syndrome; pain syndrome in comorbid patients with chronic pancreatitis and arterial hypertension is accompanied by more pronounced manifestations of asthenisation: general weakness, lethargy; dependence of the duration of pain syndrome from the height of blood pressure and the duration of arterial hypertension was found; dyspepsia syndrome is more pronounced, varied and prolonged in patients with high blood pressure; smoking (37,3%), alcohol (19,6%), psycho-emotional overload (6,9%) are common etiologic factors in comorbid patients with chronic pancreatitis and arterial hypertension; BMI results indicate the dominance of excess body mass in most comorbid patients with chronic pancreatitis and arterial hypertension.

KEY WORDS: chronic pancreatitis, arterial hypertension, course