

## 5. ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN COPD PATIENTS WITH COMORBIDITIES

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**Introduction**. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) continues to be one of the leading causes of death and health-care cost worldwide. The majority of patients have at least one comorbid condition of clinical significance.

Aim of study. Study of comorbidities in chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.

**Methods and materials.** The study was conducted in 75 patients with COPD. Comorbidities were assessed by Charlson comorbidity index (CCI). Health-related quality of life was assessed by the Clinical COPD Questionnaire (CCQ), COPD Assessment Test (CAT) and St. George Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ). Spirometric data were analyzed (FEV1, FVC, FEV1/FVC).

**Results.** 75 COPD patients were studied, mean age was  $59.2\pm6.5$  years, mean FEV1, % was  $36.6\pm13.3$ %. Patients across all stages of the GOLD classification had similar age and pack/years (p>0.01). Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) had a moderate negative correlation with 6MWD (r=-0.39, p<0.01) and absence correlation with the rate of exacerbations (r=0.15, p=0.01). CCI had a moderate correlation with SGRQ activity (r=0.39, p<0.01), impact (r=0.38, p<0.001) and total (r=0.38, p<0.001) scores. Questionnaires for assessing the quality of life when applied to assess the risk of comorbidities showed unsatisfactory discriminatory power (SGRQ AUC - 0.4, CCQ AUC - 0.44 and CAT AUC - 0.39).

**Conclusion.** COPD is frequently associated with other diseases. Comorbidities have a greater negative impact on COPD patients in terms of quality of life. HRQL questionnaires, when applied to assess the risk of comorbidities showed unsatisfactory discriminatory power.

