

## CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY

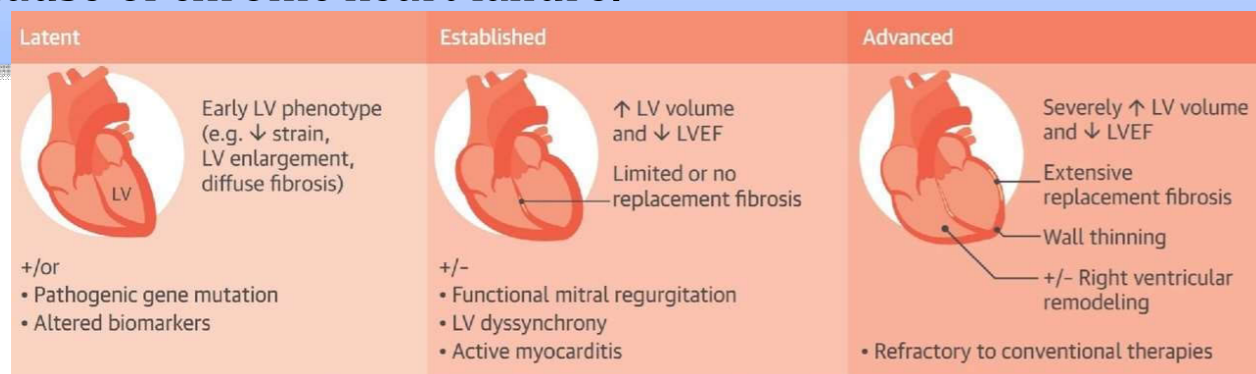
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### Introduction

Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) is the most common cardiomyopathy, which affects people of all ages and remains to date the leading reason for heart transplantation and the third cause of chronic heart failure.



### Keywords

Clinical manifestations, dilated cardiomyopathy.

### Purpose

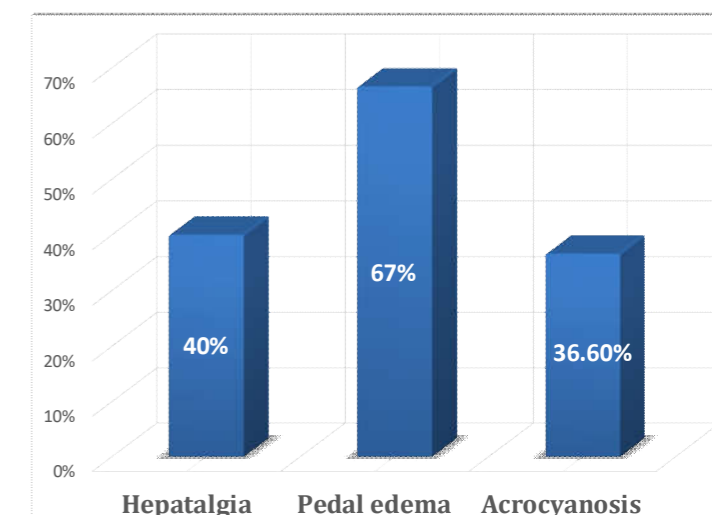
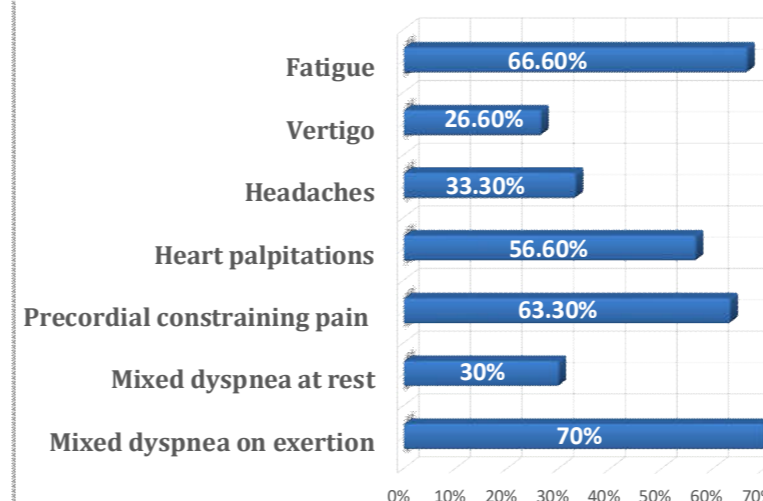
To evaluate clinical manifestations in patients with DCM.

### Material and methods:

In the study were analyzed 30 clinical observation sheets of patients (5 women and 25 men), hospitalized in cardiology and therapy departments during 2016-2019, diagnosed with DCM. The average age of the patients was  $58.73 \pm 9.73$  years. The obtained results were subjected to statistical analysis using the t-Student criteria.

### Results

The clinical picture in patients with DCM was dominated by mixed dyspnea (100% - 70% on physical exertion and 30% at rest), fatigability (66.6%), precordial constraining pain (63.3%), pedal edema (67%), heart palpitations (56.6%), hepatalgia (40%), acrocyanosis (36.6%), stasis rales in the lungs (30%). According to the NYHA classification of heart failure, 10% of patients were attributed to functional class (FC) II, 53.3% - FC III and 36.6% - FC IV.



### Conclusions

The clinical picture of DCM is dominated by manifestations of global heart failure. As a rule, symptoms progress from left ventricular damage to right ventricular damage.