

# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPIROMETRY AND DYSPNOEA IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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**Abstract:** Spirometry is used for diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and the staging of severity. Dyspnoea is a primary clinical feature of COPD. The aim of the study was to analyze the correlation between spirometry parameters (FEV1, FVC) and MRC dyspnoea grade, and correlation of FEV1, FVC with Borg dyspnoea scale before and after administration of bronchodilator (broncodilation reversibility test-BRT). In 52 patients with COPD we measured lung function parameters at baseline and 30 minutes after administration 0,2+0,08mcg of fenoterol ipratropium bromide (Berodual). We also assessed the level of dyspnea with the Modified 10-grade Borg's scale and MRC scale. After Berodual mean values of dyspnea and lung function parameters significantly improved. Dyspnea by MRC ( $r=-0,389$ ,  $p>0,01$ ) and Borg ( $r=-0,500$ ,  $p<0,01$ ) correlated with spirometry parameters. According to this results score of dyspnoea is a good marker of greater disease severity.

**Key words:** chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, spirometry, dyspnoea, broncodilation reversibility test