100. SECONDARY HYPERTENSION INCIDENCE AT PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS

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Introduction: Hypertension (or high blood pressure) is a syndrome characterized by increase of the systolic and diastolic blood pressure above the normal values. It was found that 5% - 10% cases of hypertension (and almost 50% cases discovered under the age of 40), have obvious etiology is and most frequently of the renal genesis.

Materials and Methods: 50 patients with chronic pyelonephritis of the Republican Clinical Hospital, department of Nephrology, were examined retrospectively and prospectively. The average age of patients and the disease duration was 59.1 and 27.2 years respectively.

Results: The incidence of hypertension in bilateral chronic pyelonephritis reaches 58¬65% worldwide, but in our study the incidence reached 82% (41 patients). We have determined that at 38% (19 patients) with chronic pyelonephritis, hypertension developed in more than 10 years of the pyelonephritis evolution. In 64% (32 patients) of patients with chronic pyelonephritis hypertension was detected before the age of 40.

Conclusion: Kidney diseases are the most common and frequent cause of secondary hypertension. It was found that conservative therapy at patients with chronic pyelonephritis normalizes blood pressure. Early diagnosis of acute and chronic pyelonephritis can provide effective and rational treatment and, consequently it can prevent secondary hypertension.

Key words: secondary hypertension, chronic pyelonephritis

101. THE EVOLUTION OF PULMONARY TB TO CONSCRIPTS

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Introduction: The development of pulmonary TB in young people directly influences the social and economic status of a country, especially TB to conscripts. The aim of the study was to research the particularities of the evolution of pulmonary TB to conscripts.

Materials and methods: We examined a sample of 50 cases of pulmonary TB that were diagnosed during the military service of the recruits for the 2000-2015 periods.

Discussion results: The study sample showed that in 39 (78%) cases the average recruit was 18-19 years old. In 33 (66%) cases the pulmonary TB was diagnosed in the first 6 months of military work. The detection of TB in the recruits has been done by clinical symptoms in 20 (40%) cases, and through