

ABSTRACT

Particular aspects in case of erosive arthrosis

The arthroses is a chronical affection that can often be found in the practice of the MD mostly after 40 years and mostly in women's case than in men's, the symptoms being the acute pain and the frequent urge of seeing the doctor. It has an easily way of diagnose the illness and with a treatment which is easy to prescribe by the MD and whose aim is to calm the pain and to decrease the articular disfunctions the stop of the evolution towards dependence and handicap and then the suggestion of seeing a rheumatolog who starts a treatment.

The aim of the study

The aim of the research is based on the induced influence on the antinociceptive action and on the different laboratory markers , therapy products with an analgesic drug: nonopioid, COX 2 inhibitors (Etoricoxib) and opioid (Tramadol) associated with a member of the drug class of statins (Fluvastatin) for the erosive arthroses treatment.

Our study analyses in comparison the influence of the evolution of the symptoms of the illness at the patient with or without pathology associated with erosive arthroses such as atherosclerosis, hypothyroidism, obesity, or hyperlipidemia, before the beginning of the treatment and after 6 months of treatment. This changes have been studied at the subgroups patients diagnosed with erosive arthrose and with one of the illnesses mentioned above.

The age groups divided was taken into account as well , the relation between the age of the patient and the sex , the relation between the age and the associated pathology , the distribution of the patients with the pathology associated with the sex.

The number of the patient included in the study as of 182. These persons were group into four plots. The witness plot with the pharmacological therapy with different nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. The second plot received the medication NSAIDs associated with statins. The third plot received the therapy combined with antialgic drug with statine. The fourth plot being on a treatment on antialgic, NSAIDs and statins.

The statistic analysis of the data outcome was made by the Med Calc programme which is designed for the statistics in the biomedical research the SPSS programme 17 version and GRAPH Pad Prisma.

In order to estimate correctly and objectively the state and evolution of the symptoms of the patients I used some of the standard methods of evaluation: visual analog pain scale (VAS), LIKERT scale, daily registration of the patient.

It was also taken into account the relation between the age of the patient and the sex , the relation between the age and the associated pathology , the distribution of the patients with the pathology associated with the sex.

In the subgroup of the patients diagnosed with hypothyroidism we noticed the influence of the medical therapy upon the hormon parameters (TSH, FT 4)

The major groups of lipoproteins (cholesterol total, LDL cholesterol and HDL cholesterol) were analysed before and after the patients diagnosed also with hyperlipidemia.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of our research put into evidence the fact that the statine given in obesity has the role of annulling the mechanical theory of the appearance of the erosive arthroses

The patient who have as associated illness hypothyroidism we can conclude that the treatments of arthroes of the four plots do not affect the hormonal values after 6 months of treatment together with the arthrosis improvement and hypothyroidism arthropathy.

As we compared the four plots of patients on different treatments we can notice that the station associated with the NSAIDs treatment potentiate their anti-inflammatory effect and the statins associated with the antialgic treatment maintains the anti-inflammatory effect during the whole treatment stressing the anti-inflammatory effect of the statine.