**STUDY THE EFFECT OF SPIRONOLACTON IN AIRWAY RESISTANCE WITH IMPULSE OSCILLOMETRY IN PATIENTS WITH CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (CHF)**

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Objective: CHF is one of the most important cause of mortality and morbidity in the world. Diuretics such as spironolacton can decreases pulmonary congestion and reduce the amount of fibrosis in CHF patients. The primary end point was to assess the effect of spironolacton on airway resistance with impulsed oscillometry the secondary goal was to localize the site that may be affected more by spironolactons

Methods: It was clinical trial that 24 patients with congestive heart failure (CHF), were assessed by impulsed oscillometry from October 2011 to December 2012 in Sina Hospital. All patients were filled questionnaire and non of them taken spironolactone before. Spironolacton was given to them and they evaluated by IOS 1month later.All data were analyzed by SPSS software version 16)

Result: The age of patients were 61 ± 10 and the age of control were 57 ± 7 years old. The data of oscillometry before and after spironolacton were

X5( 0.14 ± 0.05 VS 0.14 ±0.05 , P: 0.93), R5( 0.39 ± 0.21 VS 0.39 ±0.15 , P: 0.35) , X20(0.04 ± 0.06 VS 0.06 ±0.06, P: 0.37), R20(0.04 ± 0.03 VS 0.06 ±0.06 , P: 0.37) , Zrs (0.39 ± 0.21 VS 0.39 ±0.15, P: 0.35).

Discussion: Although spirinolacton had no significant decrease on air way resitance after one month treatment, there was a trend toward reduction of peripheral airway.