

ROLE OF CYTOKINES IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF CHRONIC CORONARY SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

The review presents the current understanding of the role of inflammation in coronary heart disease. Most patients can be given the diagnosis of chronic coronary syndrome (CCS), also referred to as stable ischemic heart disease (SIHD), based on a classic history of angina pectoris in the presence of either risk factors for or known atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. Angina pectoris, or angina for short, refers to chest discomfort that occurs when myocardial oxygen demand exceeds oxygen supply. Stable angina refers to chest discomfort that occurs predictably and reproducibly at a certain level of exertion and is relieved with rest or nitroglycerin. In recent years, the concept of atherosclerosis has been formed as a chronic low-intensity inflammatory process, accompanied by the release of cytokines by blood and endothelial cells, which have the properties of activators and inhibitors of inflammation, which ends in atherothrombosis, which is the main cause of myocardial infarction. Possible ways of influencing this pathological process in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases are discussed.

Keywords: ischemic heart disease, inflammation, cytokines, chronic coronary syndrome, heart failure