**Original article:**

**Pulmonary function tests in chronic alcoholics**

**Dr.Lata Buktar,1Dr.Abhay Jagtap,2Dr.Hafiz Ansari3**

1Assistant Professor, Department of Physiology Vasantrao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal,India.

2Associate Professor, Grant medical college & JJ hospital Mumbai India.

3Assistant Professor, Grant medical college& JJ hospital Mumbai India.

Correspondence: Dr.Lata Buktar

**Abstract**

**Introduction**: Pulmonary function tests are the qualitative and quantitative measure of various bronco-pulmonary functions. Alcohol has multitudes of effects on many organ systems, particularly lung, liver, heart and central nervous system. In the present study the subjects who consumes more than 200 ml of country liquor daily at any time of day or night more than 5 years continuously are considered as chronic alcoholics, according to Indian classification of alcohol consumption of urban subjects.

**Methods:** The study was conducted on 120 male subjects belonging to age group 20-60 years of which 60 were chronic alcoholics and remaining 60 were normal healthy subjects who served as age matched controls.Forced expiratory maneuver was carried out in above subjects with the help of “Computerized Medspiror which is high performance pneumotachometer(Recorders and Medicare systems Chandigarh). Three readings were taken and the best of these was taken for calculations. Following pulmonary function tests parameter were recorded ,Forced vital capacity(FVC) and Forced expiratory volume in one second(FEV1) .

**Observations and results:** the results of observed values of FVC, FEV1/FVC% showed a significant decrease (P<0.05) in chronic alcoholics as compare to control groups.

**Conclusion**: these findings suggest that chronic alcoholism is dangerous as it impairs pulmonary functions with manifestations of airway obstruction and restriction as evident from determination of pulmonary function tests.

**Key words**: Pulmonary function test, FVC, FEV1/FVC ratio, chronic alcoholics