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ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN COVID-19: A LOOK AT PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC CORRECTION IN TODAY'S CONDITIONS

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Introduction. In a pandemic caused by a coronavirus infection, a special risk group is patients with cardiovascular disease, in particular hypertension and diabetes, which are most common in the population. The spread of coronavirus disease is particularly dangerous in terms of decompensation of chronic complications, specific damage to the cardiovascular system, especially in cases of severe infection and high risk of adverse outcomes in the above cohort of patients. The combination of coronavirus disease and cardiovascular disease poses additional difficulties in diagnosing, identifying, and prescribing appropriate therapy, including antihypertensive therapy. Therefore, it is important to address the possible risks and complications in people with hypertension and diabetes mellitus in the conditions of coronavirus disease COVID-19 and the features of the appointment of antihypertensive therapy.

The aim of the study. Review of literature sources on possible risks and complications in persons with arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus in the conditions of coronavirus disease COVID-19 and features of antihypertensive therapy.

Materials and methods. Content analysis, methods of systemic and comparative results, as well as bibliosemantic evaluation of current research in the literature on the appointment of antihypertensive therapy in patients with hypertension and diabetes in the conditions of coronavirus COVID-19 were used. Sources of information were searched in scientometric medical databases, namely PubMedNCBI, Medline, Web of Science and Google Scholar, etc. by keywords: diabetes, hypertension, antihypertensive therapy, COVID-19, complications, cardiovascular risk. 174 scientific works in English, Ukrainian and Russian were analyzed and sources were selected, which contain questions about the risks of patients with hypertension and diabetes in the conditions of coronavirus disease, including those related to the appointment of antihypertensive therapy

Results. RAAS inhibitors, which provide better blood pressure control, may partially help to maintain the immune system imbalance in hypertension. In patients with hypertension during a viral infection, blood pressure levels should be monitored and cardiovascular risk monitored.

Conclusions. Constant monitoring of hemodynamic parameters, ECG and ECHO- CG - according to the indications. The association of RAAS blockers (ACE inhibitors and ARBs) with an increased risk of infection in patients and worsening of COVID-19 has not been established at this stage, so patients with CVD should continue to take them. Patients who have survived coronavirus disease should be included in medical rehabilitation programs for faster and better recovery of various

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systems, primarily respiratory and cardiovascular, as well as to improve quality of life and reduce the risk of disability.