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DYNAMIC'S FEATURES OF PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR INHIBITOR TYPE 1 IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Introduction. Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1(PAI-1) is a glycoprotein that is synthesized in endothelial cells , hepatocytes & adipocytes. PAI-1is involved in normal blood clotting (hemostasis).PAI-1 is the main regulator of fibrinolytic system activation, it inhibits the tissue plasminogen activators (tPA) & urokinase plasminogen activator(uPA) which is an enzyme responsible for cleavage of plasminogen to form plasmin. Aim. To determine the dynamics of plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 on the 1st and 10th day in patients with acute myocardial infarction and patients with concomitant type 2 diabetes.

Materials and methods. 130 patients took part in the research, including 44 women (33.85%) and 86 men (66.15%). All patients were divided into groups: the main group was 73 patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) with concomitant type 2 diabetes (among them 43 men, 30 women, the average age of the patients was 62.73±1.39 years); comparative — 57 patients with AMI without type 2 diabetes (43 men and 14 women, average age 63.98±1.47 years); control group — 20 practically healthy people (among them 10 men and 10 women, 60.85±1.37 years old). The level of plasm PAI-1 by immunoenzymatic method using commercial test systems Technoclone PAI-1 ELISA Kit (Austria).

Results and discussion. According to the results of the study, it was established that the average level of PAI -1 on the 1st day of AMI in patients with type 2 diabetes was equal to 63.15±1.48 ng/ml [72.23; 12.19], and in patients without type 2 diabetes type 51.03±1.72 ng/ml [69.47; 21.61]. Thus, in patients with AMI and type 2 diabetes, PAI -1 levels exceeded those in patients without diabetes by 19.2% ($p<0.05$), which indicates an aggravating course of myocardial infarction in patients with impaired carbohydrate metabolism. After treatment on the 10th day of AMI in patients with concomitant type 2 diabetes, the average level of PAI -1 was 69.71±1.83 ng/ml [83.31;

13.12] ng/ml, and in patients without type 2 diabetes 68 ,95±1.05 ng/ml [79.80;38.02], which is significantly higher than in the control group (18.64±1.05 ng/ml [27.05;12.81], (p <0.05)).

Conclusions. In the case of type 2 diabetes in patients with acute myocardial infarction, a significant increase in the thrombosis marker of type 1 plasminogen activator inhibitor is observed, compared to patients without carbohydrate metabolism disorders. The level of PAI -1 in patients with acute myocardial infarction was reliably high during 10 days of treatment, which may indicate the prolonged nature of this marker, regardless of the presence of carbohydrate metabolism disorders.

Ryasnyanski Timur

MODERN MOST COMMON MANIFESTATIONS OF POST-WATER SYNDROME

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Relevance: The Covid-19 pandemic, which the third generation of humanity has to face, has its own characteristics and prevalence. Even with a mild course of the disease, there may be severe residual phenomena. Identification of the main manifestations of the post-COVID syndrome can be not only the highest quality in predicting diseases, but also the creation of prerequisites for effective diagnosis and treatment.

Purpose: To study the main manifestations of the post-COVID syndrome by interviewing the population on the symptoms of various organ systems

Research methods: To conduct a study in the Google workspace, a questionnaire was created, which indicated: the time from the onset of the disease, the severity of the disease, the presence of remote symptoms, examination of the organ and system about the symptoms of post-COVID syndrome.

Result: 42 people aged 18 to 75 took part in the online survey. As a result of the survey, the results were obtained: the most noticeable symptoms a year after the onset, 70% of people got sick at a gradual pace, all the rest met symptomatic and severe course. 35% of people note the appearance of asthenic syndrome up to apathy and abulia, 40% note the presence of causeless residual dyspnea. Cognitive frequency impairment in almost