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Features of the coagulation system in Covid-19 associated ischemic strokes

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Background and Aims: To study the features of blood coagulation system and treatment results of Covid-19 associated ischemic stroke.

Methods: Divided into two groups, 62 cases of ischemic stroke were analyzed. The first group (n=32; 51.6%) patients with acute ischemic stroke and history of coronavirus infection (not more than 2 months). The second group (n=30; 48.4%) patients' acute ischemic stroke without Covid-19. Hemorheological parameters (D-dimer, fibrinogen, prothrombin time, INR, APTT) were examined in all patients and monitored for a month.

Results: When analyzing the age and sex of all patients in the study, the average age of first group was 67.4 ± 2.3 , of which the proportion of men and women were 56.2% (n=18); 43.8% (n=14) respectively. The average age of second group was 63.1 ± 2.3 , with the proportion of males being 63.3% (n=19) and females being 36.6% (n=11). When analyzing the hemorheological parameters of patients in both groups, it was found that in first group patients were correspondingly higher than in second group: D-dimer (median 2.12 vs 1.61 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; $p < 0.001$), fibrin degradation products (median 7.6 vs 4.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; $p < 0.001$), prothrombin time (median 15.5 vs 13.6 sec; $p < 0.001$), INR (median 1.06 ± 0.03 vs 0.74 ± 0.029 ME $p < 0.001$) and APTT (median 29.12 ± 0.28 vs 24.14 ± 0.14 sec $p < 0.001$). The results of our month-long study showed that among patients in first group (n=32) the mortality rate was 21.9% (n=7), the incidence of disability was 46.9% (n=15) and 31.2% (n=10) patients were discharged from the hospital with positive results. No deaths were observed among patients in second group (n=30), but the incidence of disability was 26.6% (n=8) and 73.3% (n=22) patients were out of the hospital with positive results.

Conclusions: Analysis showed that in patients who suffer from Covid-19 associated ischemic stroke of the coagulation system is 1.5 times and the degree of disability is 2 times higher than patients who get acute ischemic stroke without coronavirus **infection**.