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The effectiveness of anticoagulant therapy in Covid-19 associated ischemic stroke

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Background and Aims: To study and evaluate the effectiveness of various anticoagulant agents on hemorheological indicators in Covid-19 associated ischemic strokes.

Methods: 32 patients with acute ischemic stroke and a history of coronavirus infection (not more than 2 months) were selected for the study. These patients (n = 32) were divided into three groups. In the first group, n = 17 (53.1%) patients received heparin as anticoagulant therapy for 2 weeks at 24000-36000 ED per day, n = 9 (28.1%) patients in the second group received enoxiparin 1 mg /kg /day for 2 weeks, and third group consisted of n = 6 (18.8%) patients received rivaroxaban 15-20 mg per day for 2 weeks. Hemorheological parameters (D-dimer, INR, fibrinogen, prothrombin time, APTT) of all patients were checked before and 2 weeks after therapy.

Results: When analyzing the age and sex of all patients in the study, the average age was 67.4 ± 2.3 , of which the proportion of men and women were 56.2% (n=18); 43.8% (n=14) respectively. As a result of anticoagulant therapy in groups, the hemorheological parameters were regressed in the first, second, and third groups of patients in the following order: D-dimer from 581.4 ± 1.6 ng/ml to 334.8 ± 2.1 ng/ml; from 628.6 ± 1.4 ng/ml to 336.7 ± 2.3 ng/ml; from 541.1 ± 1.9 ng/ml to 496.6 ± 1.4 ng/ml; respectively (p<0.001), fibrin degradation products from 7.71 ± 1.1 µg/ml to 3.6 ± 1.3 µg/ml; from 7.42 ± 0.9 µg/ml to 3.8 ± 1.19 µg/ml, from 7.52 ± 1.2 µg/ml to 3.71 ± 1.3 µg/ml, respectively (p<0.001), prothrombin time from 15.2 ± 1.1 sec to 9.4 ± 0.8 sec; from 14.9 ± 1.1 sec to 9.6 ± 0.8 sec; from 15.6 ± 1.1 sec to 9.2 ± 0.8 sec; respectively (p<0.001), APTT from 31.51 ± 1.29 sec to 24.16 ± 0.8 sec; from 28.2 ± 1.71 sec to 26.9 ± 1.65 sec; from 29.76 ± 1.13 sec to 25.21 ± 1.26 sec; respectively (p<0.001).

Compared with pre-treatment hemorheological parameters after 2 weeks, the following percentages decreased in the first, second, and third groups: D-dimer 42.4%; 46.4%; 8.2%; respectively ($p<0.001$), fibrin degradation products 53.3%; 48.8%; 50.7%; respectively ($p<0.001$), prothrombin time 38.1%; 35.6%; 41.1%; respectively ($p<0.001$), APTT 23.3%; 4.6%; 15.3%; respectively ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: The results of the study showed that among hemorheological indicators, all anticoagulants have a significant positive effect on fibrinogen and prothrombin time, heparin and enoxiparin are effective against D-dimer, heparin and riboraxaban are effective against APTT. However, riboraxaban has almost no positive effect on D-dimer while enoxiparin has almost no positive effect on APTT.