

C-19 Conference

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Paldies, ļoti interesanti secinājumi par audu dzīšanu pēc covid19 pārslimošanas. 19 days ago

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[Features of blood coagulation in patients with avascular necrosis of the femoral head who underwent covid-19 before and after hip replacement](https://live.rsu.lv/posters/features-of-blood-coagulation-in-patients-with-avascular-necrosis-of-the-femoral-head-who-underwent-covid-19-before-and-after-hip-replacement)



Welcome to our e-poster "Features of blood coagulation in patients with avascular necrosis of the femoral head who underwent covid-19 before and after hip replacement" Please feel free to ask questions by posting comments or press chat icon to chat with us. Also your vote will be very much appreciated.



Features of blood coagulation in patients with aseptic necrosis of the femoral head who underwent covid-19 before and after hip replacement

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Actuality / The Goal

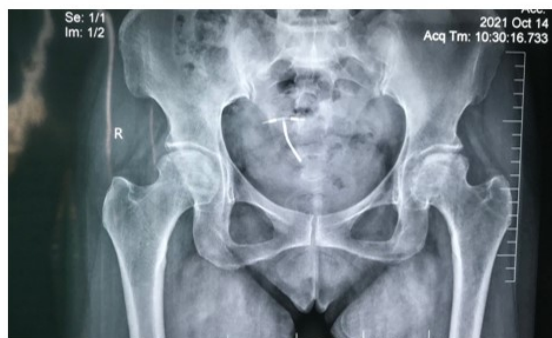
The aim was to study the rheological properties of blood before and after total hip arthroplasty in patients with aseptic necrosis of the femoral head who underwent COVID-19.

Methods

The results of the treatment of 20 patients from September 2020 to January 2022 were studied. The control group consisted of 20 patients who had not undergone COVID-19. Women - 29, men - 11. The average age was 60.5 ± 5.5 years (from 55 to 75 years). In the preoperative period, all patients were examined for antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 IgG and IgM. There were no antibodies at all cases. All patients were examined by standard digital radiography of the hip joint in a standing position. The condition of the joint was additionally studied on a 1.5-tesla MRI device, expert class Essenza. During the pre and postoperative period, the main focus of laboratory tests was directed to the following: general blood analysis, coagulogram, D-dimer, INR. Multidisciplinary approach of specialists: cardiologist, endocrinologist, therapist, hematologist, gynecologist and anesthesiologist were the key to success. The quality of life of patients was assessed using a visual analog scale (VAS).

Results

Total hip arthroplasty was performed in 20 patients diagnosed with aseptic necrosis of the femoral head after a transfused COVID 19. In all 20 patients, hypercoagulation markers were observed, which included: Fibrinogen, D-dimer. Data on fibrinogen showed that the average index in patients was 6.6 g/l in the preoperative period, while the average level of the d-dimer was 3100 ng/mL. In the postoperative period, the average values showed 8.1 g/l for fibrinogen, and 4170 ng/mL for d-dimer. In order to prevent thromboembolic complications, anticoagulant therapy (xarelto 15 mg x 1 time per day) was performed in the pre and postoperative period. A decrease in the level of hypercoagulation markers was observed on average in the 12-day period. Fibrinogen and d-dimer were on average equal to 4.5 g/l and 1250 ng/mL. The VAS scale decreased from 7.6 to 2.3 during this period.



Conclusion

Perioperative dynamic coagulation control dramatically reduces possible complications in the form of thrombosis, thromboembolism.

Fibrinogen indicators may persist for a long time in the upper indicators from the norm in comparison with patients who have not suffered from COVID-19.

