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## MEDICAL SCIENCES

### STUDY OF THE BASIC PARAMETERS OF HEMOCOAGULATION IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY

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**Objective:** To study the main parameters of hemocoagulation in patients with psoriatic arthritis associated with cardiovascular pathology

**Material and research methods:** The study included 58 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of active psoriatic arthritis (main group) and 27 patients with psoriatic arthritis without signs of inflammatory joint damage (comparison group). The activity of the course of the disease was assessed according to the CASPAR criteria, 2006.

**Results of research:** In the examined patients with active psoriatic arthritis, the state of the blood coagulation system was assessed. When analyzing the results of the study of blood coagulation parameters, which were compared with similar indicators in the control group, there was a statistically significant ( $p < 0.05-0.01$ ) decrease in prothrombin time, APTT, as well as a noticeable decrease in PTI and INR. In addition, an increase in the level of fibrinogen, soluble fibrin-monomeric complexes and PDP was revealed ( $p < 0.01$ ). In our opinion, the main indicator indicating a change in the state of hemostasis in patients with highly active forms of psoriatic arthritis is a significant decrease in the APTT index. This is due to the fact that the latter indicates dysfunction of the main factors of the blood coagulation system, and is also an indirect sign of deficiency of procallein (Fletcher factor) and high molecular weight kininogen (Fitzgerald factor). The results of the study of the state of the hemocoagulation system in patients with psoriatic arthritis established an increase, first of all, in the levels of APTT, INR, soluble fibrin-monomeric complexes and fibrinogen. The observed increase in blood coagulability against the background of aggravation of the severity of the course of psoriatic arthritis, of course, indicates a correlation between these parameters. In this regard, we decided to conduct a correlation analysis between individual parameters of the blood coagulation system and laboratory indicators of the intensity of the inflammatory process in psoriatic arthritis (ESR, C-reactive protein, immunoglobulin G). As a result, a direct dependence of the parameters of C-reactive protein and fibrinogen on the value of soluble fibrin-monomeric complexes ( $p=0.076$ ;  $p<0.05$ ), the ESR level on the value of soluble fibrin-monomeric complexes ( $p=0.076$ ;  $p<0.05$ ), The correlation between CRP and APTT was inverse ( $p=-0.28$ ).

**Conclusion:** Disorders of coagulation hemostasis in active psoriatic arthritis is presented as a kind of model, which is characterized by the activation of both cellular and humoral immunities and the blood coagulation system. The main factor contributing to the development of hypercoagulation has been identified: the activity of the underlying disease.

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