



ANEMIA IN THE SECTION OF COMORBIDITY IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY EVENTS

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Introduction. To study the incidence of anemic syndrome and evaluate its effect on some clinical characteristics in patients with acute coronary syndrome and acute myocardial infarction (ACS / AMI).

Material and methods: Measurement of the level of hemoglobin (Hb) in blood was carried out in 362 patients with ACS / AMI, of which 122 (33.7%) had anemia of varying severity (1 gr. - main); with the lowest blood Hb values amounted to 32 g / l; in 240 (66.3%) - the blood Hb level was within the normative values (2 gr. - control).

Results: Among persons with anemia, the number of women was much higher than that of men; male / female ratio was 2.2 / 1 ($p < 0.0001$). The reference values of systolic and diastolic blood pressure in group 1 were 4.47 mm Hg. and 1.53 mm Hg. less than in group 2. Average heart rate indicators were comparable, however, the number of patients with increased heart rate in group 1 was 5.7% more than in group 2. The mean values of total cholesterol in group 1 = 115.83 ± 97.75 mg / dl and in group 2 = 175.17 ± 83.69 mg / dl ($p < 0.0001$) and the mean values of triglycerides in groups 1 and 2 were, respectively, 187.17 ± 106.36 mg / dL and 205.62 ± 187.88 mg / dL ($p = 0.315$). A direct analysis of the functional state of the kidneys was carried out in 81 (22.4%) patients (23 patients from 1 group and 58 patients from 2 groups). Average values of serum creatinine in group 1 = 140.12 ± 16.15 and in group 2 = 111.85 ± 32.73 ($p < 0.0001$). The calculation of the glomerular filtration rate according to CKD-EPI in group 1 was 49.17 ± 25.82 ml / min / 1.73 m² and in group 2 - 61.50 ± 22.35 ml / min / 1.73 m² ($p = 0.035$).

Conclusion: Thus, in patients with ACS / AMI, the frequency of anemic syndrome was 33.7% of cases. The presence of anemia in acute coronary conditions was associated with female sex, preserved blood lipid levels; worsening renal dysfunction.