

## Double Antithrombotic Therapy Complications Risk

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### Abstract

**I**ntroduction: The aim of this work is to assess the risk factors for restenosis on the antiplatelet therapy background after PCI.

**Materials:** A questionnaire was tested on patients after PCI who received double and triple antiplatelet therapy. A survey was conducted in 60 patients who were divided into 2 groups. First group was basic. It included 30 patients with coronary artery restenosis after PCI. Second group was control. It included 30 patients with coronary artery disease without restenosis. Study design was case control.

**Results:** An analysis was made of the patients' case histories with a restenosis while taking dual antiplatelet therapy. The subjects were  $55 \pm 10$  years old. In the studied groups, the proportion of women was 44%, men 56%. According to questionnaire, the smoker's index exceeded 20 points OR = 1.8-95% CI [0.68-1.14]. When analyzing the heredity among patients of both of groups revealed OR = 1.14, (95% CI [0.45-0.55]). In the main group determined (coronary heart disease, hypertension, fatal cardiovascular events) (OR = 2.7 95% CI [3.65-2.49]) and less in the control group (without restenosis) - OR = 1.2 (95% CI [-1.05 - (- 0.85)]). According to anthropometry, overweight was detected in 42% of the subjects, obesity - in 31%, which is an OR of 1.36 and 1.5 respectively. Among concomitant diseases, type 2 diabetes mellitus was often found, but the risk of restenosis in such patients was 1 (95% CI [0.76 - (- 1.8)]). The coagulation test showed the APTT shortening and hyperfibrinogenemia, which amounted to OR = 4.6 and 1.6, respectively. The lipid profile in 70% corresponded to reference values.

**Conclusions:** The combination of risk factors in patients with restenosis was higher than in patients without restenosis



### Biography:

Toleuova Aliya Teacher of residents and physicians on Internal diseases and Cardiology.

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