



**THE STATE OF THE HEMOSTASIS SYSTEM IN ISCHEMIC STROKE,  
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT HETEROGENEITY**

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The purpose of the study. Recording changes in the hemostasis system in ischemic stroke, characterization of the development of symptoms of thrombinemia.

One of the central parts of ischemic stroke pathogenesis is an increase in coagulation potential with a change in the rheological nature of the blood. Different levels of hemorrhoids and hemostatic components are present in all pathogenetic subtypes of stroke. The main laboratory markers from hemostasis pathology include phase shifts of not only and not so many coagulogram parameters, thus the presence of thrombinemia, increased plasma content of soluble fibrin and soluble fibrin monomer complexes (EFMK), cell markers of diffuse intravascular coagulation (dqi), decreased physiological levels of anticoagulants.

Today, the issue of assessing the Diagnostic and prognostic value of individual tests does not lose its relevance, the tests that characterize the shifts in the hemostasis system, as well as diagnose dqi syndrome, which happiness their effectiveness.

Materials and methods 85 patients were examined during the period of ischemic stroke: 34 men and 51 women aged 38 to 86 years. Atherotrombotic podtype of stroke was found in 25 cases, lacunar – 7 cases, unspecified – 32 cases, cardioembolic – 21 cases. On arrival at the reception, patients were divided according to the severity of the neurological deficit as follows: mild neurological deficit (up to 4 points on the National Institute of Health Stroke Scale – NIHSS) -17 patients, average (5-9 points) - 28 patients, severe (over 9 points) - 40 patients. In all cases, the diagnosis was examined using MRI and in 100% of cases, duplex exography was performed. A single international NIHSS scale and Rivermid Mobility Index were used to objectify the severity of focal neurological deficits and the severity of the patient's condition during admission and in dynamics. Pathogenetic types of stroke have been identified according to TOAST criteria. A general blood taxilization test was carried out on days 1-2 and 5-7 of the development of a stroke, taking into account the calculation of platelet levels and coagulograms.

The results revealed changes in the coagulogram characterized by paracoagulation events in all subtypes of ii, displacement of platelets and plasma components of hemostasis. A comparative analysis was carried out to identify and clarify possible differences in these characteristics depending on the heterogeneity of ischemic stroke.





## TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



In the 1-2 days after the onset of the stroke, symptoms of thrombinemia in atherothrombotic, cardioembolic, and unspecified stroke subtypes were found to be more common than in the lacunar subtype, but the differences were not statistically significant. By the 5th day of the stroke, the difference in indicators became statistically significant both due to the normalization of the coagulogram in the lacunar type of stroke and due to an increase in the frequency of the symptoms of thrombinemia in other types of stroke ( $r < 0.05$ ). When analyzing the time and frequency of changes in the coagulogram (see figure), it was found that phenanthroline and naphthol samples allow similar results to be obtained. In dqi syndrome at different stages of the disease, these tests are more informative than the ethanol Test ( $R < 0.05$ ) and reflect EFMC concentration and flow dynamics.

The severity of thrombinemia in ischemic stroke is analyzed taking into account its pathogenetic variant.

Conclusion: in all pathogenetic subtypes of ischemic stroke, one-sided changes in the hemostasis system are noted, characterized by the development of the symptoms of thrombinemia. The latency of changes in at, ke, and unspecified subtypes of ischemic stroke is statistically significantly greater than that of li. In laboratory identification of Fibrinogen and EFMK degradation products, high informativity naphthol and phenanthroline tests have been confirmed to compare with an ethanol sample.

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