

June 23-24, 2022

Webinar

Journal of Infectious Diseases & Therapy

ISSN: 2332-0877

Investigations of anticoagulation therapy in patients with COVID-19

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COVID-19 threat virus. From 2020 to the present day, a ludicrous number of lives have been claimed. New coronary artery disease is a phonological disorder of the neurological, cardiological, immune, and immune systems. The new coronavirus is a major cause of thromboembolic disorders, primarily immobilization. In the report and the new literature, it was shown that NOAC reduced the mortality of the patients. Discussion about new and the newest literature gave us the possibility to generate research questions about the effect of NOAC on blood flow during COVID-19.

Our goal was to study the anticoagulant effect of NOAC on aggregation of erythrocytes and platelets. We didn't write the name of the medicine which we used in our experiment to avoid advertising.

Materials and methods

We examined the sample of healthy people ($n = 5$), and also sample from Covid-19 patients. The mean age of both groups was $60 \pm 5,5$ years. We dispensed the effective dose of the preparation on 4 ml of blood in a sample, following the instructions for the preparation. For the control group, we had taken the same dose. We used the original texture analyzation system (Leitz, Germany). For creating data we used the statistical analysis system Origin 8.1.

Result

We found that the aggregation of erythrocytes in blood samples of healthy people was different from erythrocytes in blood samples of patients with Covid-19 by 20%. The aggregation of platelets in blood samples of Covid-19 was different, than the aggregation of platelets in blood samples of healthy people by 30%.

After the addition of the anticoagulant in the sample, we reduced the erythrocyte aggregation and the thrombocyte aggregation in

blood samples with Covid-19. We had advertised this study to Ethic Committee of our University.

The aggregative properties of red blood are leading to blood flow. RBC aggregation and platelet aggregation are one of the factors in the formation of a blood clot and stasis in the blood, which is very characteristic of Covid-19.

Discussion

It is obvious that the anticoagulant has a positive effect on the thinning of "red blood". The aggregative properties of red blood are leading for blood flow. RBC aggregation and platelet aggregation are one of the factors in the formation of a blood clot and stasis in the blood, which is very characteristic of Covid-19.

Conclusion

It is necessary to continue research in this direction. We should compare different anticoagulants with each other and in the future start clinical trials to compare the effectiveness of different anticoagulants in the direction of blood flow in a group of patients with Covid-19.

Keywords: NOAC (Direct Oral Anticoagulant); Anticoagulant; Aggregation of blood cells; Blood flow; COVID-19

Biography

Rishu Bansal pursuing her MD programme from European University, Georgia. Her research interest mainly focusses on [Vaccines](#), [Immunology](#) & [Pathology](#).

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