

21<sup>st</sup> International Conference on

# Clinical and Experimental Cardiology

November 06-07, 2017 | Las Vegas, USA

## State anticoagulant hemostasis in patients with hypertensive disease in combination with obesity and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

**Bazhenova N M**

Bogomolets National Medical University, Ukraine

**Objective:** To improve the early diagnosis of thrombophilic blood changes in patients with hypertension with obesity and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) by determining the state of coagulation.

**Methods:** 42 patients were examined (24 men and 18 women). The average age of patients is  $58.4 \pm 1.3$  years. Patients were divided into three groups I: 15 patients with hypertension without obesity and NAFLD, group II: 13 patients with hypertension and obesity without NAFLD and group III: 14 hypertensive patients with obesity and NAFLD. All patients underwent clinical tests, evaluation of anticoagulant system: Antithrombin III (AT III), Protein C (PC).

**Results:** It was found reduced activity of AT III, which was significantly lower in all groups of patients with hypertension compared to the control group: in hypertensive patients without comorbidities to 37% ( $p < 0.05$ ) in hypertensive patients with obesity at 42% ( $p < 0.05$ ) and in the group of hypertensive patients with NAFLD and obesity AT III activity decreased the most by 53% ( $p < 0.05$ ). PC decreases compared to the control among all patient groups: in the I group: 26% ( $p < 0.05$ ) in group II: 34% ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the III group: by 44% ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Hypertensive patients have decrease anticoagulant activity of hemostasis. In hypertensive patients with obesity inhibition of anticoagulant hemostasis reliably higher than in the group without obesity. In case of joining, NAFLD patients with background obesity and hypertension was a significant decline in anticoagulant hemostasis.

dr.bazhenova@gmail.com