

Study of the effects of the principle of low-volume infusion therapy

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Objective. To study the effects of low-volume infusion therapy on the pathogenetic elimination of endogenous intoxication in a patient with coronary heart disease.

Materials and methods. The study included 30 patients diagnosed with COVID-19. The age of the patients was 45-65 years. All patients underwent generally accepted clinical laboratory and instrumental examinations. Rheosorbilact 200 ml intravenous was prescribed to all patients for the purpose of low-volume infusion therapy to reduce metabolic disorders, reduce the amount of free radicals and weaken inflammatory reactions, eliminate endogenous intoxication. The drug contains potassium chloride, calcium contains magnesium chloride, sodium lactate, sodium chloride and sorbitol.

Results and discussion. The drug was positively received by patients during treatment and no side effects were observed. A "mild" effect on the pH of the blood

was observed during the determination of Rheosorbilact. In addition, lactate has been shown to have a positive effect on cardiac function, liver and kidney detoxification function. The positive effect of Rheosorbilact on the functional state of the endothelial layer of microvascular vessels should be noted. As is known, the endothelial layer, which determines the motility of the vascular wall, has anti-inflammatory, antiplatelet, antiproliferative activity. Therefore, improvement of endothelial function under the influence of Rheosorbilact has been observed to increase the stability of hemovascular homeostasis and to maintain a stable level of adequate tissue perfusion in the examined patients. The unconditional advantage of the drug is the improvement of hemorrhagic parameters, as well as prophylactic antithrombotic effect. In elderly patients with ischemic heart disease, a 30 % decrease in platelet aggregation activity was observed

during the administration of Rheosorbilact in combination with drugs for complex treatment. One of the positive effects of the drug was the improvement of rheological properties and microcirculation of the blood. In particular, a decrease in blood viscosity from 1.35 ± 0.02 to 1.25 ± 0.03 and a 25 % decrease in the erythrocyte aggregation index were observed in elderly patients.

Conclusions. Thus, according to the results of the presented study, Rheosorbilact can be prescribed for the treatment of endogenous intoxication for small-volume infusion in patients with COVID-19 diagnosed with cardiovascular diseases. A positive effect on the size was observed.

Key words: coronary heart disease, Rheosorbilact, COVID-19, infusion therapy.