

SAME ASPECTS OF THE MICROVASCULAR ISCHEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE

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Summary. Microvascular ischemia plays a very important role in disorders of perfusion of the myocardium in elderly patients with IHD. In order to study the efficacy of rheosorbilact use for correction of disturbances of hemovascular homeostasis in elderly patients with IHD, the authors have examined 20 persons aged 60 to 74 years with the diagnosis of IHD, stable stenocardia of II-III functional class without signs of circulatory deficiency. The patients have been examined in initial state in the presence of routine therapy, and later after a course of rheosorbilact therapy (5 infusions / 200 ml each). Rheosorbilact has been shown to be an effective drug for correction of hemovascular homeostasis disturbances in elderly persons. The authors noted a decrease in blood and plasma viscosity, a decrease in erythrocyte aggregation index, and an increase in erythrocyte deformability index. In addition, rheosorbilact decreased the aggregation activity of thrombocytes and had a positive effect on the functional state of endothelium. Patients showed a good tolerance to the drug, and no negative effect of the drug on patients' general state and functional state of organs and systems has been reported. Rheosorbilact may be used in the combined therapy in elderly patients with CHD.

Key words: *rheosorbilact, blood viscosity, erythrocytes, thrombocytes, endothelium.*