EFFECTS OF THE ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME ON THE LESION OF THE LUNGS AND PLEURA IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTEMATOSIS

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Summary

The antiphospholipid syndrome (APLS) develops in every fifth-sixth patient with systemic lupus erythematosis. It occurrs reliably more often in the presence of pneumonitis and pleurisy, thus confirming a pathogenetic bond of the APLS with pulmonary pathology. Higher indices of antibodies to cardiolipin and molecules of cell adhesion of P-selectin in the blood of patients with the APLS, the growth of pressure in pulmonary artery and a great degree of changes in parameters of pulmonary function are also indicators of this syndrome.