

PLATELETS AGGREGATION IN PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS PULMONARY DISEASES

Ye. A. Merenkova, N. Ye. Monogarova

Summary

We studied platelets aggregation in 131 patients. All patients were divided into 5 groups: patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), non-specific pulmonary inflammatory diseases, tuberculosis and pulmonary malignant neoplasm.

In patients with acute nonspecific pulmonary inflammatory diseases, active tuberculosis and pulmonary malignant neoplasm we observed higher rate of platelet hyperaggregation (up to 50 %). In patients with IPF and COPD in phase of remission along with platelet hyperaggregation (in average 13–14 % of all patients) in several cases (in average 23–35 %) hypoaggregation of platelets was registered. This fact should be considered administering anti-aggregative medicines.