

**CLINICAL EFFICACY AND SAFETY
OF AMINOCAPROIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS
WITH MILD COVID-19 AND THE PRESENCE
OF RISK FACTORS FOR DISEASE
PROGRESSION**

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Abstract

The development of rational approaches to the treatment of patients with coronavirus disease (Covid-19), especially with the presence of risk factors for the progression of the disease, remains an urgent problem of the health care system.

Aim. Assessment of efficacy and safety treatment of mild forms of COVID-19 in patients with the presence of risk factors for the progression of the disease with the use of aminocaproic acid (ACA) compared to nirmatrelvir/ritonavir and symptomatic therapy.

Methods. Study was designed as prospective comparative clinical study of three groups of patients with a mild form of COVID-19, associated with the presence of risk factors for the progression of the disease, to evaluate the major clinical symptoms of the disease and the quality of life by a standardized questionnaire.

Results. The evaluation of the change of individual clinical symptoms has allowed to investigate the tendencies of recovery of patients with a mild form of COVID-19, associated with the presence of risk factors for the progression of the disease, with the use of various etiotropic and symptomatic drugs. The use of ACA contributes to the disappearance of the major symptoms much faster than other treatments. The rate of the disappearance of symptoms with the use of ACA and Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir was higher than with symptomatic therapy in the first 8 days of the disease. This is explained by the antiviral action of these drugs and their effect on the early stage of the disease. Inhalation use of ACA and symptomatic drugs has the advantages over systematic use of drugs due to topical effect on the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract and the absence of systemic adverse reactions.

Conclusion. A multidimensional evaluation of the clinical efficacy of the use of ACA, Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir, or symptomatic treatment alone demonstrated the rationality of inhaled ACA compared to other treatments in patients with mild COVID-19, associated with the presence of factors of risk for progression.

Key words: COVID-19, aminocaproic acid, clinical efficacy.

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