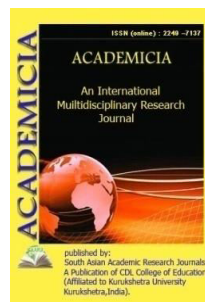




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**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY GROUP AND DYNAMICS OF  
 PATHOGENETIC MARKERS ON THE BACKGROUND OF DIFFERENT  
 ANTI-COAGULATION MODES**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The efficacy of three modes of anticoagulant therapy (direct oral anticoagulant, hepatic heparinized, non-fractionated heparinized) was studied. It was found that with a comparable anti-inflammatory effect of standard therapy with the inclusion of an anticoagulant, low molecular weight heparin significantly more pronouncedly reduces the concentration of the thrombus formation marker D dimer in the peripheral blood; All studied anticoagulation regimens significantly reduce the risk of thrombosis of the PA branches, with a more pronounced effect of low-molecular-weight heparin established; markers of resistance to anticoagulant therapy were found in patients with COVID-19 against the background of type 2 diabetes:*

*hyperglycemia, greater volume of pulmonary parenchymal lesions, and pancreatic dilatation.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Hyperglycemia, Non-Fractionated, Anticoagulation, Molecular*

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