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PRESEPSIN IS A DIAGNOSTIC MARKER OF THE SEVERITY OF SEPSIS

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Introduction. Sepsis is a complex and urgent problem of modern medicine around the world [1, 2]. Early diagnosis of sepsis allows you to diagnose in time, assess the patient's condition, begin treatment. Biomarkers are important in the early diagnosis of sepsis, indicating the presence or absence of this infectious complication [3, 4]. Presepsin (PSP) is a new biomarker of bacterial and fungal systemic infections [5].

Material and methods. 96 patients were studied. The mean age of patients was 63.2 ± 2.35 years. All patients were treated in PCRL and 8 MCL from 2018-2019. Patients were divided into two groups: I – 51 (53%) patients with abdominal sepsis, II – 45 (47%) patients with other inflammatory diseases (appendicitis, cholecystitis, etc.). The level of PSP was quantified on an immunochemiluminescent analyzer Pathfast (Mitsubishi Chemical Medience Corporation, Japan). All patients received antibiotic therapy.

Results. The level of PSP in abdominal sepsis was $3,122.8 \pm 476.2$ pg/ml, in other diseases – 933.00 ± 94.87 . The level of PSP in abdominal sepsis was 1537.89 ± 325.4 pg /ml – lower compared with patients with severe sepsis – 4985.60 ± 839.85 pg / ml ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion.

1. High level of presepsin – an indicator of active infectious pathology. At pneumogenic sepsis in the general group the indicator of PSP made $3\ 122,8 \pm 476,2$ pg/ml, at abdominal sepsis – $2\ 946,2 \pm 497,32$ pg/ml, at other inflammatory diseases – $933,00 \pm 94,87$ pg/ml;

2. The higher the level of presepsin, the more severe the sepsis

3. PSP – a reliable marker of diagnosis, determination of the severity of sepsis and the effectiveness of therapy.

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