## Актуальные проблемы современной медицины и фармации - 2019

## Sami Ebrahimi, Dasha Kozlyak CYTOMEGALOVIRUS-ASSOCIATED THROMBOSIS OF VARIOUS LOCALIZATIONS Scientific supervisor д.м.н, проф. Доценко Э. А.

Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases Belarusian State Medical University, city of Minsk

**Actuality.** The clinical importance of CMV (cytomegalovirus) was, so far, ignored, yet recently it has proven to be of huge significance due to its complications, especially among the immunocompromised patients. Having considered protocol for the upcoming complications of CMV, may give us a significant head start to inhibit any further damage.

**Aim:** Acknowledging the importance of thrombosis as a life-compromising clinical complication associated to acute CMV infection.

Materials and methods. In worldwide, many cases of thrombosis complications in acute CMV infection were reported and published on PubMed (source of medical publication), having these represented clinical cases interpreted, the given knowledge became even more contributed to the investigation.

Clinical case: A 33-year-old male HIV-negative patient with similar CMV symptoms was admitted to the hospital. After routines check-up, the patient was diagnosed with acute CMV infection, which was later on successfully treated with antiviral therapy.

**Results and discussion.** Considering the possibility of the development of a slide chance of thrombosis, the patient went thru vessels ultrasound, only later was found that he had signs of thrombosis of the left posterior tibial veins. Reveling another link between CMV infection and accordance of thrombosis.

Conclusion. Thrombosis is a serious life-threating complication of acute CMV infection, especially in immunocompromised patients. Patients with a history of: thrombosis, thrombophilia, other hereditary predisposing factors (mutation of the factor V Leiden; antiphospholipid syndrome; deficiency of proteins C, S, antithrombin III; mutation of factor II), with acute CMV infection have a much greater risk of vascular complications. If the patient has risk factors for thrombosis (thrombophilia, smoking, taking oral contraceptives, aggravated obstetric history), consider the prophylactic administration of antithrombotic therapy – warfarin, low molecular weight heparin. Prescribing antiviral therapy (ganciclovir, valganciclovir) should be considered individually in each case (prescribe rather than not).