

II. COVID-19 Section

1. ACUTE PULMONARY EMBOLISM, A CASE OF PATIENT AFTER COVID-19 INFECTION

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Introduction. Pulmonary artery thromboembolism is a medical emergency caused by acute obstruction of the pulmonary artery which in the absence of prompt treatment presents a high risk of death. It is the third most acute cardiovascular syndrome in the world. It is often associated with deep vein thrombosis of the lower limbs, with various coagulopathies. Once with the onset of Covid-19 infection, an equally close link was observed between these two pathologies and a higher incidence of PET in patients suffering from this infection.

Case presentation. We present the case of a patient who has recently suffered from Covid-19 infection, medium form of severity, that was treated in ambulatory conditions. The patient's condition is obviously worsening 10 day after discharge. The sudden installation of marked dyspnea, chest pain that doesn't pass away in rest and worsens in activity, cough, dizziness and intense asthenia. Hemodynamic state: sinus tachycardia (FCC 90-100 c/min) with mild hypotension (100/70 mmHg) and decreased oxygen saturation (SO₂-89%). The results of laboratory tests are determined: D-Dimers > 10.00 mg /l. Angio-CT reported thrombus in the bifurcation of both pulmonary arteries with dimensions of 5.8 cm and 5.5 cm, respectively. Anticoagulant treatment with AVK was instituted very quickly, maintaining the INR 2-3 target values. When establishing a rapid diagnosis and a treatment as soon as possible, the improvement of the health condition and the complete resorption of the thrombus in 1 month of anticoagulant treatment are presented.

Discussion. Covid-19 infection has led to a number of cases of PET, the course of the disease often making differential diagnosis difficult, but it is essential for proper treatment.

Conclusion. Patients who have recently had Covid-19 infection and are presented to the emergency department with a sudden deterioration in their health are advised to assess the probability of pulmonary artery thromboembolism, especially at patients with high thromboembolism risk.