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## RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND COVID-19

**Bobamuratova D. Turdikulovna***Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan***Aim:**

To study the features of the course of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in patients who have undergone COVID-19.

**Materials and methods:**

We examined 32 patients with a reliable diagnosis of RA, who were hospitalized in the departments of rheumatology and cardio-rheumatology. Among these patients, there were 28 women (87,5%) and 4 men (12,5%), the average age of patients ( $M \pm m$ ) was  $51.16 \pm 9.35$  years, the average duration of RA was  $15 \pm 9,26$ . Disease activity was determined using DAS28 index. According to the incidence of COVID-19, the patients were divided into 2 groups: Group I - RA patients who had undergone COVID-19, Group II - RA patients who did not have this disease.

**Results:**

As a result of established studies, after the transferred COVID-19, 68,1% of patients underwent an exacerbation of the pathological process. The duration of morning stiffness in patients with RA of group I was  $180,0 \pm 1,6$  minutes, while in group II it was  $156 \pm 1,5$  minutes. Depending on the presence of RF in the blood serum, 59% of the examined patients of group I were seropositive (the mean value of RF was  $19,2 \pm 1,4$ ) and 36% had seronegative RA (in group II, these indicators were 70% and 30%, respectively.). Activity according to the DAS28 index in patients of group I was

$5,13 \pm 0,6$  points, which corresponded to grade III, in group II DAS28 was  $5,0 \pm 0,8$  points, which took second place in terms of activity. In group I, the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) was  $28.6 \pm 0.9$  mm / h and was significantly higher than in group II ( $20,5 \pm 1,2$  mm / h). Comparative analysis of the CRP level showed higher level in patients of group I ( $35,1 \pm 1,3$  versus CRP-28,6  $\pm 0,9$  in group II). There was also involvement of internal organs (carditis, nephritis) in disease in 73% patients with RA in I group beside articular manifestations.

**Conclusion:**

Thus, the results of the study showed that in RA patients who underwent COVID-19, the progression of the disease and a high degree of activity of the process were often noted, which was confirmed with an increase of indicators in acute phase, as well as systemic damage to the internal organs have seen.

**Biography**

Bobamuratova Dilnoza Turdikulovna - MD, PhD, teacher of the department of otolaryngology and dentistry of Tashkent medical academy, Republic of Uzbekistan. Bobamuratova D. has published more than 50 articles in reputable peer-reviewed journals, is a member of the editorial board of 3 journals

dbobamuratova@mail.ru

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