

Abstract

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The Occurrence of Prothrombotic States in the Ústí n. L. Region and Their Treatment Monitoring

This thesis deals with thrombophilia - either an inherent or acquired defect in haemostasis mechanisms which causes heightened inclination to thromboembolism. Early recognition of prothrombotic states as well as general risk markers in patients and an early treatment can reduce the occurrence of thrombosis and thromboembolism, thus saving many a life.

The focus of this Bachelor Thesis has been on performing selected thrombophilic marker tests - a blood-platelet count, prothrombin test, activated partial thromboplastin time test [aPTT], antithrombin test, protein C test, protein S test and activated protein C test) on 2 groups of patients and a control group. The first group consisted of people who had not yet suffered from thrombosis, but demonstrated symptoms of risk factor presence (e.g. a family history, repeated miscarriages, pregnancy complications, etc.). The second group included patients who had recently had deep vein thrombosis. The data obtained from the tests have been evaluated statistically in order to find out whether the two sets of subjects are significantly different from each other.

For the statistical evaluation, D'Agostino method for testing normality of value distribution, a paired t-test and Mann Whitney test have been used to compare the two groups of patients. The p-value obtained in each parameter has not been lower than 0.05, which suggest a conclusion that the two sets of patients – one with and the other without thrombosis – are not statistically different.