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# АВСТРАКТ BOOK КНИГА НА АПСТРАКТИ



## SERUM D-DIMER IN CIRRHOTIC PATIENTS WITH SPONTANEOUS BACTERIAL PERITONITIS

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**Aim of the study:** to investigate serum D-dimer levels in cirrhotic patients with and without ascites and the impact of presence of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) on mean serum D-dimer levels.

**Material and methods:** in the study 60 subjects were included and subdivided according to the presence of ascites and SBP, with group I comprising 22 subjects without ascites, group II comprising 29 subjects with ascites but without SBP and group III comprising 9 subjects with ascites and SBP. In all patients a thorough evaluation with history taking, physical examination, laboratory investigation and measurement of serum D-dimer was performed.

**Results:** significantly higher values of serum D-dimer were measured in group III. Statistically significant difference was registered when comparing group I and group III ( $1585.4 \pm 3006.5$  and  $7722.3 \pm 1414.9$  ng/mL respectively,  $p = .0000$ ) and when comparing group II and group III ( $3275.0 \pm 3578.6$  and  $7722.3 \pm 1414.9$  ng/mL respectively,  $p = .0009$ ). Serum D-dimer mean levels showed no statistically significant difference between group I and II ( $p = .0802$ ).

**Conclusions:** serum D-dimer mean levels showed significantly higher serum levels in patients with SBP compared to patients without SBP irrespectively of the presence of ascites. This simple biochemical test could be potential serum marker for the diagnosis of SBP and should be investigated through further studies addressing diagnostic performance in differentiating between patients with and without SBP.

**Keywords:** liver cirrhosis, ascites, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, d-dimer