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EXPERIENCE WITH THE USE OF REBAMIPIDE FOR THE CORRECTION OF LOW-GRADE SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATION IN PATIENTS WITH POSTCOVID SYNDROME

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Abstract

Introduction: *Despite the lack of a clear understanding of the mechanisms underlying the post-covid syndrome, a pronounced systemic inflammation that transforms into low-grade "chronic" inflammation during the process of recuperation undoubtedly plays an important role. One of the main problems of low-grade inflammation, which poses a risk to human health, is a significant increase in the risk of cardiovascular complications in the post-covid period, which include death from cardiovascular disease.*

Objective: *to evaluate the efficacy of the effect of the rebamipide on the level of C-reactive protein in patients with postcovid syndrome with severe arthralgias.*

Materials and methods. *62 patients with a postcovid syndrome and joint pain were included in the study. The patients were divided into two groups. The first group (n=34) received rebamipide and omeprazole for 28 days. Group 2 - 28 patients, received only omeprazole for 28 days. All patients underwent clinical examination, anamnestic data collection and blood tests for levels of systemic inflammation marker - C-reactive protein and basic lipopolysaccharide binding systems.*

Results. *In peripheral blood in group No. 1 a significant decrease in C-reactive protein level (mg/L) was found to 3.75 [2.82; 4.21] and post-drug 2.05 [1.85; 2.62] ($p<0.05$), respectively ($p<0.05$). In the second group no significant changes were found before drug administration 3.4 [2.56; 4.0] and after proton-pump inhibitor course 3.52 [2.68; 3.9] ($p>0.05$).*

Conclusions. *We can conclude that rebamipide has the potential to be a therapeutic agent for low-grade inflammation not only in patients with the presence of gastrointestinal diseases and metabolic disorders, but also in individuals who have undergone a new coronavirus infection and have signs of postcovid syndrome accompanied by an increase in peripheral blood C-reactive protein as part of low-grade inflammation.*

Keywords: *systemic inflammation, postcovid, coronavirus infection, rebamipide, C-reactive protein.*

Introduction

More than 669 million people worldwide had already contracted a new coronavirus infection (NCI) [*Yong S et al., 2023*]; in the Russian Federation, this figure exceeded 22.5 million, accounting for more than 15% of the total population [*Starodubov V et al., 2022*]. Patients who have undergone the acute phase of NCI are at risk of developing the so-called postcovid syndrome, which is manifested by symptoms of health impairment 12 weeks after reconsolidation, namely pain syn-

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