

Close relationship of tissue plasminogen activator-plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 complex with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome investigated by means of the artificial pancreas

ABSTRACT

GT was not significantly linked to SRH, coagulopathy, or MODS in the strict control of blood glucose, while hypercoagulability was strongly linked with MODs and ECI. The tPA-PAI-1 complex, which is thought to come from the ECA, was a sensitive parameter of MODMs that could potentially be interpreted as predicting MODPs. As if this were true, the treatment for reducing hyperablation and/or ECC seemed to be justified among the groups of acutely ill septic patients.

INTRODUCTION

[illegible]

CONCLUSION

The results of our study on acutely ill septic patients were positive for the following: while the BG and glucose tolerance were strictly controlled using the glucose clamp method, the GT did not exhibit significant correlation with blood stress related hormone levels, coagulopathy, or MODS. Furthermore, cardiovascular disease was closely linked to both oxidized (OTC) cells and reduced fibrinolysis, suggesting that the highly sensitive tPA-PAI-1 protein could be a risk factor for MODUS and possibly endothelial cell injury. The limited number of patients we studied necessitates additional research to clarify these conclusions.