of cases. **Conclusion:** In our center splenectomy was performed in more than half of the patients within the second-line treatment and resulted in permanent remission of the disease in 50% of cases. It is still a considerable method of ITP treatment, however its frequency decreases over time due to introduction and wider availability of thrombopoietin receptor agonists.

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OTHER DISEASES

OP 09

DIRECT ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS IN SICKLE CELL DISEASE, WHERE WE STAND AND WHERE WE ARE HEADING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Objective: The evidence guiding VTE management in SCD, specifically in terms of anticoagulant choice, is scarce. Therefore, we conducted a systematic review that evaluates the effectiveness and safety of direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) in SCD with VTE. **Methodology:** We performed a systematic review following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. We searched the English literature (PubMed, SCOPUS, and Google Scholar) for randomized controlled trials, observational studies, reviews, case series, and case reports for patients with SCD treated with DOAC for thromboembolic disease. **Results:** The current data demonstrated that the use of DOACs for VTE in SCD has similar effectiveness in the prevention of VTE recurrence in comparison to other anticoagulants, including VKAs and injectable anticoagulants with a better safety profile. However, given the absence of clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of VTE among patients with SCD, the clinical practice guidelines recommendations for VTE treatment can be applied to patients with SCD. **Conclusion:** In view of the current evidence and based on the results observed; using DOACs was associated with lesser bleeding incidence and fewer complications comparing to VKAs. We think it is rational to use DOACs for VTE treatment among patients with SCD rather than use VKAs.

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OP 10

ANTI-GLYCAN ANTIBODIES IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF GASTRIC CANCER

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Objective: Gastric cancer (GC) is traditionally considered a difficult disease to diagnose and treat. The search for new markers for GC is an extremely urgent purpose. Previously has been shown, that serum anti-glycan antibodies (AGAT) are very large reservoir of markers which can be reliably detected using an instrument called glycoarray (PGA). A ";signature"; approach, i.e. searching of combinations of diagnostically significant markers – AGAT detected by PGA, is used in this study. **Methodology:** The cohort of the serum of apparently healthy donors from the National Medical Research Center of Oncology (NMRC) (n = 55, 69%/31% - m/f) and previously untreated patients with an established diagnosis of GC I-IV stages from the NMRC (n = 146, 52%/48% - m/f) were collected. To study serum AGATs glycoarray containing 300 different glycans was used. To search for a diagnostic signature, the mathematical apparatus ";Immunoruler"; [Int. J. Bioinformatics Res. Appl., 7, 402-426 (2011)] was applied. **Results:** Using glycoarray IgG and IgM profiles of donors and GC patients were obtained and data quality control has been performed. The mathematical apparatus Immunoruler was applied to the resulting database and a signature was obtained. It includes antibodies to 11 glycans: 7 IgM (directed to KDNb6'LN-C3, b3'SLN, LN-C8, Aa4A, TF, 3'SiaLeC and Tn3Su) and 4 IgG (GN6Su, TF, para-Fs and bGU). The quality of the developed diagnostic approach was assessed: the AUC value was 0.87, and the accuracy was 0.81. **Conclusion:** Thus, the use of glycoarray technology in combination with a mathematical signature search apparatus has made it possible to find a reliable combination of molecular markers for the diagnosis of gastric cancer. Since the tumor can dramatically change as it progresses, the AGAT profile can also change. This opens up the possibility for a differentiated diagnosis of GC depending on the stage of the disease and, first of all, to develop early diagnosis of this disease.

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OP 11

THE IMPACT OF HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS ON SURVIVAL FOR PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

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Objective: Coronavirus disease 2019 is an infectious disease caused by the novel severe acute respiratory syndrome