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**Title:** Evaluation of quality life indices in patients after pulmonary embolism

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**Body:** Background. Pulmonary embolism (PE) is a multifactorial disorder as a complication of many diseases which remains an urgent problem of medicine. Study of indices of changes of physical abilities, psychic state and social adaptation of an individual defined as quality of life are important in treatment of patients with PE. Aims and objectives. To evaluate the indices of quality of life after PE depending on sex and age and to determine their dynamics under the influence of warfarin. Methods. Assessment of indices of quality of life was done in 80 patients who had survived PE during their hospital stay and out-patient treatment using the questionnaire MOS SF-36. Results. Patients of both sexes taking warfarin after PE showed better indices of physical status(PhS), psychic status (PsS), general status (GS) during out-patient treatment than during their hospital stay. Females had lower indices of quality of life than males both on the in-patient and out-patient stages of treatment. Patients of both age groups (45-60 years and over 60) taking warfarin after PE demonstrated significantly higher indices of PhS, PsS and GS than those who did not take warfarin. Indices of general health of patients taking warfarin after PE were significantly better ( $39.5 \pm 9.5$ ) than those in patients who received no anticoagulant therapy – ( $25.3 \pm 5.9$ ),  $p < 0.05$ . Conclusions. Administration of warfarin in the dose of 3-5mg in complex program of therapeutic and prophylactic measures leads to significant increase of absolute values of life quality parameters in accordance with physical and psychic statuses as well as general health being an objective sign of level of adaptation of a person to living conditions in society.