MODERN THERAPY OF VIRAL HEPATITIS

Juraev Bobur Rakhmonovich
boburj386@gmail.com

Relevance of the topic. The frequency of chronic acute hepatitis C infection reaches 80%, acute hepatitis B-in 10-15% of cases, and in B+D infection-up to 90%. Progression of chronic hepatitis B to cirrhosis occurs with varying frequency and varies with HC and HC in 40-60% of patients, with GO-in 90% of patients with acute hepatitis. Patients with chronic hepatitis have a high risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma, which kills more than a million people worldwide every year. Chronic hepatitis is a prolonged (more than 6 months) pathological process in the liver caused by the persistence of hepatitis B, C, and D viruses, with a genetically determined deficiency of cellular and macrophage immunity. It should be noted that clinical symptoms may not always serve as a reliable criterion for assessing the severity of chronic viral hepatitis (CVH).

The purpose of the work. Study to modern therapy of viral hepatitis.

Materials and methods. Indications for the appointment of etiotropic therapy for PRand viral hepatitis are: laboratory andmorphologically proven hepatitis B or C presence of markers of hepatitis B virus replication (determination of HBV and HBeAg DNA in blood serum) or hepatitis C virus (determination of RNA of the virus and its genotypes) ; if possible, of viruses in the blood persistently elevated ALT level absence of decompensated portal hypertension [29-30]. Contraindications to the use of alpha-IFN are: hypersensitivity to any of the components cirrhosis and decompensation of liver disease severecardio vascular diseasesevere renal failure epilepsy previously long-term immunosuppressive therapy autoimmune disease in the anamnesis (hepatitis, thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus, drug addiction. But the appointment of IFN is associated with certain difficulties, namely, the side toxic effect of the drug: flu-like syndrome, leuko and thrombocytopenia, hypo orhyperthyroidism, the formation of neutralizing antibodies to IFN, and deterioration of liver function indicators.

Results. Recombinant interferons include IFN α-2a (roferon-A, Switzerland), interferon-α>2b (intron-A, USA), human leukocyte IFN-a (reaferon, Russia), and viferon. The list of IFN drugs offered for the treatment of VH is constantly expanding. There are new drugs - alfaferon (alfa-wasserman, Italy), recombinant α-2 IFN-heberon-α-R. Introduction of long-acting (pegeled) recombinant alpha- IFN drugs-pegasys (Switzerland) and Peg Intron (USA) - into clinical practice is very promising, which makes it convenient to administer (once a week) and individually select the dose taking into account the patient's weight.

Conclusions. Amixin is the first oral inducer of endogenous interferons a, P, and y. As a polyclonal stimulator, amixin induces the synthesis of IFN types 1 and 2 in T lymphocytes, penetrates the blood-brain barrier, and induces interferon in brain cells. For the treatment of acute hepatitis B, C, B+C, amixin is prescribed in one course according to the scheme: on the first day - 2 tablets of 0.125 mg, then every 48 hours 0.125 mg (10-12 tablets per course). For the treatment of chronic hepatitis B, C, and B+C, 4 to 6 courses of 10-12 tablets are prescribed (the total number is from 40-48 to 60-72 tablets). In pediatric practice, only viferon is widely used, since it is the only drug from the IFN group that is approved for the treatment of children (including newborns) with various infectious and inflammatory diseases.

Literature

1. World Health Organization. Global hepatitis report. Geneva, Switzerland; 2017. (Electronic resource). URL: http://www.who.int/hepatitis/publications/global-hepatitis- eport2017/en/ (access date: 11.09.2019).
2. WHO fact sheet, July 2019. Social aspects of population health. 2019;65(4). (In Russian).
3. Камилов Ф.Х. и др. Частота встречаемости различных этиологических форм хронических вирусных гепатитов и циррозов печени. Инфекция, иммунитет и фармакология. 2010. (1-2):102-105.
4. Ахмедова М.Д., Ташпулатова Ш.А., Ихтиярова Г.А., Каримова М.Т. Хронические вирусные гепатиты В и D у беременных: распространенность, течение и исходы (обзор литературы). Журнал инфектологии. 2021;13(2):29-37.
5. Mukhammadieva M.I. (2022). Modern Clinical and Biochemical Characteristics of Liver Cirrhosis Patients of Viral Etiology with Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis //Texas Journal of Medical Science. – 2022.- P. 86-90.
6. Oblokulov Abdurashid Rakhimovich Mukhammadieva Musharraf Ibrokhimovna Sanokulova Sitora Avazovna Khadieva Dora Isakovna. (2023).CLINICAL AND LABORATORY FEATURES OF SPONTANEOUS BACTERIAL PERITONITIS IN PATIENTS WITH VIRAL LIVER CIRRHOSIS. Journal of Advanced Zoology, 44(S2), 3744–3750. Retrieved from
7. http://www.jazindia.com/index.php/jaz/article/view/1716
8. Tukhtaevna, N. Z. (2023). The Relationship of Tuberculosis and Pneumonia in Children, Clinical Characteristics. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH SYSTEMS AND MEDICAL SCIENCES*, *2*(5), 168-172.
9. Ibrokhimovna, M. M. . (2024). Improvement of Primary Prophylaxis and Treatment of Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis Complicated in Virus Etiology Liver Cirrhosis. Journal of Intellectual Property and Human Rights, 3(4), 19–25. Retrieved from http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/jiphr/article/view/2506

10. Tuxtaboyevna, N. Z. (2023). The Whole Truth about Mycoplasma through the Eyes of a Pediatrician. *AMALIY VA TIBBIYOT FANLARI ILMIY JURNALI*, *2*(12), 348-354.
11. Oblokulov Abdurashid Rakhimovich Mukhammadieva Musharraf Ibrokhimovna Sanokulova Sitora Avazovna Khadieva Dora Isakovna. (2023).
12. CLINICAL AND LABORATORY FEATURES OF SPONTANEOUS
13. BACTERIAL PERITONITIS IN PATIENTS WITH VIRAL LIVER CIRRHOSIS. Journal of Advanced Zoology, 44(S2), 3744–3750. Retrieved from http://www.jazindia.com/index.php/jaz/article/view/1716
14. Mukhammadieva M.I. (2022). Modern clinical and biochemical characteristics of liver cirrhosis patients of viral etiology with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis //Texas Journal of Medical Science. – 2022.- P. 86-90
15. Abdulloev Mukhriddin Ziyodulloevich. (2023). Modern Therapy of Viral Hepatitis. Texas Journal of Medical Science, 26, 66–69. Retrieved from https://www.zienjournals.com/index.php/tjms/article/view/4636
16. Abdulloev Mukhriddin Ziyodulloevich. (2023). Modern Therapy of Viral Hepatitis. Texas Journal of Medical Science, 26, 66–69. Retrieved from https://www.zienjournals.com/index.php/tjms/article/view/4636
17. Mukhammadieva M.I. (2023). Вирус этиологияли жигар циррози беморларида спонтан бактериал перитонит билан асоратланишнинг профилактикаси ва давосини такомиллаштириш//Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. -2023.-P.947-953.
18. Oblokulov A.R., M.I.Mukhammadieva.(2022). Clinical and biochemical characteristics of liver cirrhosis patients of viral etiology with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis//Academicia Globe: Indersciense Research.-2022.- P. 210-216.
19. M. R., M. ., & S. A., S. . (2022). Features of the Course of Contagious Giardiasis Associated with Giardiasis. Miasto Przyszłości, 26, 186–189. Retrieved from https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/464
20. To'htayevna, N. Z. (2023). BOLALAR VA O'SMIRLARDA REYTER SINDROMI. *Journal of new century innovations*, *23*(2), 3-6.
21. A. R., O., M. I., M., & B. O., K. (2024). Improvement of Primary Prophylaxis and Treatment of Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis Complicated in Virus Etiology Liver Cirrhosis. *International Journal of Integrative and Modern Medicine*, *2*(5), 85–91. Retrieved from https://medicaljournals.eu/index.php/IJIMM/article/view/303
22. Sanokulova Sitora Avazovna. (2023). Factors of Development of Hepatorenal Syndrome in Patients with Liver Cirrhosis of Viral Etiology. Texas Journal of Medical Science, 26, 4–9. Retrieved from https://www.zienjournals.com/index.php/tjms/article/view/4611

23. Авазовна, С. С. . (2023). Факторы Развития Гепаторенального Синдрома У Больных Циррозом Печени Вирусной Этиологии. AMALIY VA TIBBIYOT FANLARI ILMIY JURNALI, 2(12), 1–8. Retrieved from https://www.sciencebox.uz/index.php/amaltibbiyot/article/view/8673
24. Санокулова, Ситора Авазовна ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ КОНТОГИОЗНЫХ ГЕЛЬМИНТОВ АССОЦИИРОВАННОГО С ЛЯМБЛИОЗОМ // ORIENSS. 2023. №2. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ocobennosti-techeniya-kontogioznyh-gelmintov-assotsiirovannogo-s-lyambliozom (дата обращения: 12.12.2023).
25. Jalilova, A.S. (2022). THE SPREAD OF CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER BY ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2 (6), 253-257.
26. Nabiyeva, Z. . (2023). CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CHRONIC DISEASES ОРГАНОВ OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM IN CHILDREN. Инновационные исследования в современном мире: теория и практика, 2(15), 27–28. извлечено от https://in-academy.uz/index.php/zdit/article/view/13239
27. Облокулов, А., & Муҳаммадиева, М. (2022). КЛИНИКО-ЛАБОРАТОРНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА СПОНТАННОГО БАКТЕРИАЛЬНОГО ПЕРИТОНИТА ПРИ ЦИРРОЗЕ ПЕЧЕНИ ВИРУСНОЙ ЭТИОЛОГИИИ. Журнал вестник врача, 1(3), 66–69. извлечено от https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/doctors_herald/article/view/2016
28. Oblokulova Z.I, Oblokulov A.R, & Jalilova A.S. (2022). Diagnostic Significance of Hepatic Fibrosis in Patients with Extrahepatic Chronic Viral Hepatitis C. Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Science, 3(3), 438-443. Retrieved from https://www.cajmns.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJMNS/article/view/806
29. Aslonova.M.R. (2022). Determination of suicidality against the background of Parasitic Diseases in children // INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. – 2022.- P. 9-12.
30. Jalilova, A. S. (2022). Approaches to Etiotropic Therapy of Covid-19 in Outpatient Patients. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH SYSTEMS AND MEDICAL SCIENCES, 1(1), 41-44.