

## **METHODS OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF PERIODONTITIS, WHICH OCCURS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC VIRAL HEPATITIS**

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### **ANNOTATION**

Viral hepatitis is defined as inflammation of the liver caused by a viral infection. The most common causes are five unrelated viruses that make liver cells known as liver cells. These hepatotoxic viruses do not differ depending on how they are transmitted from person to person, but rather ways to prevent or treat them.

In some cases, hepatitis infection can be short-term, but few can cause symptoms and consequences.

Sometimes it develops smoothly over the years or even decades, causing consistent anguish of organ tissue (fibrosis), which leads to liver damage ( liver cancer ) or liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma).

To see healthy and damaged tissues in the liver.

However, the treatment of viral hepatitis is characterized by the specificity of viruses. Treatment recommendations ranging from hepatitis A to hepatitis E are aimed at reducing the prevalence and severity of the disease, which today accounts for more than 1.5 million deaths each year.

Mavyret (glecaprevir and pibrentasvir

Mavyret firm S can heal up to 8 weeks

Do you need to get your Hepatitis C from India?

## Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV) and is often spread through food or water, which is contaminated with hav-infected feces. It usually manifests as an acute (self-limiting) infection and symptoms appear within two to six weeks of initial exposure. In most cases, it can be completely asymptomatic, but if there are few, the appearance of infection signs.

When severe symptoms appear, they are manifested by jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), holoria (darkening of the urine), a clay pot and a feeling of extreme insomnia or restlessness.

In addition to reducing a person's discomfort in cases of illness or diarrhea and ensuring proper hydration and nutrition, the firm has no specific treatment proposals for infection A. Despite the fact that the symptoms are completely resolved within two months, they can last up to six people, Injectable vaccines can be administered in three courses to prevent HAV infection.

## Hepatitis B

Hepatitis V is caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and is usually spread through infected blood or body fluid. Injection drug use and sex are common routes of infection that go from mother to child during pregnancy.

As with hepatitis A, acute symptoms, usually 30 to 80 days, can be affected. Once these symptoms are eliminated, the virus can continue silently for years in the chronic (prolonged) stage of infection. Constant inflammation at this stage can damage the liver. While many of these diseases are self-virulent after infection, the risk of cirrhosis and liver cancer in chronically infected patients can be reduced.

Currently, there are seven antiviral drugs in the United States that are approved for use in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B infection. These drugs suppress viral replication even if the virus cannot be cleared, while reducing the risk of inflammation and liver disease. The most commonly used drugs classified as nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIS) are:

Epivir (lamivudine)

Hespera (adepovir

Viread (tenofovir

Viral activity (measured by HBV DNA mesh) and high liver enzyme (at least twice the normal level) are usually indicated. Preference is given to people diagnosed with cirrhosis. In severe or late-stage liver diseases, antiviral therapy may be more effective.

The drug Intron a (interferon alpha-2b) is used mainly in young people or those who are waiting for pregnancy. This synthetic form of interferon (disease-fighting protein) is administered by injection for 24 to 48 weeks.

Although the course of treatment is less than that of other drugs, the side effects can often be deeper, as well as a vaccine that can prevent HBV infection and also a combined vaccine to prevent firma A and hepatitis B.

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C is caused by the firma C virus (HCV) and is spread mainly through the use of injectable drugs. Sexual transmission during pregnancy and transmission from mother to baby are less common areas. Acute symptoms, when present, can occur anywhere from two to five months after initial exposure. Most viral infections are accompanied by spontaneous loss of the virus by a six-month infection, while 30% of those with chronic infections go into cirrhosis.

Group B hepatitis is classified as follows:

At lightning speed. Patients experience brain swelling within a few hours and are likely to fall into a coma. In most cases, the patient's life ends tragically in a short period of time when the disease progresses to the clinical stage. This form of the disease is very rare (less than 1%).

Acute. In the acute form of hepatitis B, several stages of the disease are observed in the patient. At first, the main symptoms are manifested, then the skin covers turn yellow. The last stage of pathology is characterized by liver failure.

Chronic. The disease progresses to a chronic stage 1-6 months after a person becomes infected. These few months are the incubation period for the virus, followed by the onset of specific symptoms and signs.

#### Incubation period

Once the Virus enters the patient's body, the incubation period of hepatitis begins. Its duration ranges from 30-180 days, with an average of 75 days.

The acute form of hepatitis can be as follows:

Superstition stage;

Long-term disease;

Recidives;

In rare cases-coma.

#### Danger

If hepatitis B is diagnosed late or not treated in time, it will result in a higher chance of developing cirrhosis of the liver or hepatocellular cancer.

Patients of such a category may face other serious consequences of the disease:

Myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscles);

Arthritis, arthrosis and other joint diseases;

Vascular, kidney diseases, etc.

The likelihood of fatal risk is significantly increased as a result of the above complications.

Currently, at the state level, the list of persons in need of mandatory vaccination against hepatitis B has been approved:

Schoolchildren and students;

Nurserymen;

Health workers who can communicate with the biological materials of patients;

Patients in need of hemodialysis;

Patients in need of intravenous injection;

Persons serving their time in places of deprivation of Liberty;

Family members and loved ones of a patient suffering from a chronic form of hepatitis;

Those who have irregular sex;

Tourists who planned trips to settlements where an epidemic of this disease was recorded.

Causes

The reason for the development of hepatitis B is the introduction of the causative agent of the disease — the virus into the human body. The disease is especially common in people with weakened immunity due to a number of negative factors (alcohol, nicotine, chemical and toxic substances, the action of drugs).

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