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**PARODONT, WHICH OCCURS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC VIRAL
HEPATITIS DIFFERENTIAL APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF
INFLAMMATORY DISEASES**

ANNOTATION

Chronic hepatitis is marked by inflammation of the liver, with a violation of its work, with damage to tissues and cells in a fold, with dystrophic damage, with histio-lymphocytes of the parietal pathway being covered with cells, and with the appearance of additional cells in small quantities here.

Key words: dystrophic damage, with histio-lymphocytes, various harmful substances

Causes of the origin of chronic hepatitis

The main cause in the development of chronic hepatitis is to suffer from yellow disease (Botkin's disease) earlier, especially if it is a severe form of infectious disease. In addition to alcohol consumption for a long time, in large quantities, as a result of the action of various harmful substances, this disease is also caused. Chronic diseases of the stomach, intestines, gallbladder and pancreas can also be the cause.

Pathogenesis of chronic hepatitis

The main importance in the development of the disease is the decrease in the body's protective power, the fact that viruses come to the liver through the blood and continue to disrupt its work, the accumulation of grass. Due to the above reasons, blood accumulates in the liver, which leads to disruption of liver cells. In addition to these, the importance of humoral, immune and autoimmune phenomena is also great.

Symptoms of chronic hepatitis

There are three types of chronic hepatitis:

- 1) persistent,
- 2) Active,
- 3) cholestatic

The persist type of the disease is considered quite mild, patients complain of weak pain under the right rib, malaise, decreased ability to work. When checked, all the boundaries of the liver are down 3-4 cm. when palpated, it is found to shift up to a slight pain and becomes stiff. When a blood test is performed in the laboratory, the total amount of protein is increased, with a decrease in albumin and an increase in gamma-globulin. Other analyses hardly change.

Chronic acute hepatitis is a severe type of disease in which patients complain of pain in the right side of the abdomen, increased temperature, nausea, vomiting of bile, dry mouth, weakness, loss of appetite. When palpating the abdomen, the pain in the liver increases, down 5-6 sm.ga it is determined that it is shifted, enlarged, the lower part is rounded. It is important that the eye turns a little yellow, and the venous blood vessels in the abdomen expand, "asterisks" appear from certain areas of the body. It is known that the amount of bilirubin, enzymes in the blood increases and protein decreases.

When examined by radiological methods, it is determined that the ability to work the liver decreases and expands to the side. Chronic acute hepatitis then develops into cirrhosis, which, however, can completely heal if the persist type is treated in a timely manner, correctly. Chronic cholestatic hepatitis is caused by inflammation of the gallbladder, stones in the liver bile ducts and gallbladder. It is

accompanied by pain that the body turns yellow, itches and the temperature rises. Liver 4-5 cm. up to down, hardens. Bilirubin increases in the blood and urobilin appears in the urine. This disease then develops into biliary cirrhosis.

It is first necessary to be able to distinguish between all three types of chronic hepatitis. After that, it is necessary to distinguish them from cirrhosis of the liver, chronic cholecystitis and liver cancer.

Treatment of chronic hepatitis

In the treatment of the disease, it is necessary to attach importance to the diet in the 1st place. From this, fatty, fried, spicy, salty, sour things are prohibited. Patients should eat milk, yogurt, lean cream, sweet wet fruits, meat cooked in water, mastava, decoction soup, shovla. Patients with the disease should lie in place more and move less. From drugs, various vitamins are given, which first leave pain (such as no-shpa, papaverine), improve liver function (essential, carsil, vitagepat, glucose). When the condition of patients is relieved, physiotherapeutic methods are used. After leaving the hospital, they are advised to do light work.

Every day in the human body, along with useful substances, poisons enter. Most of them are fatal to liver cells. When these harmful substances accumulate, chronic hepatitis develops. The disease is provoked by the following groups of " toxins:

- phenols, arsenics, aldehydes, pesticides and other industrial poisons;
- medicines;
- alcohol;
- plant poisons.

Diagnosis and food toxic hepatitis. His second name is fecal-mouth. Infection occurs in nailing's. Those at high risk in the group support modern sexual immorality. The cause of the disease is the transformation of thin slices of hepatitis with contact with the mouth into a healthy person.

Chronic cryptogenic genetic hepatitis

Inflammatory process of unknown etiology, which occurs in the liver for more than 6 months. In every 5th case, even after a detailed examination, the cause

of the development of the disease is not determined. Cryptogenic hepatitis has one characteristic feature: the disease quickly develops into cirrhosis or the main form of cancer. At the same time, the loss of such liver is not a sentence. If the disease is detected and treated, it can be defeated.

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