

## PARODONT, WHICH OCCURS IN PATIENTS WITH VIRAL HEPATITIS B AND C TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

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Acute viral hepatitis is a diffuse inflammation of the liver caused by specific **hepatotoxic** viruses characterized by different transmission routes and epidemiology. Nonspecific prodromal period with viral infection is accompanied by anorexia, nausea, often with fever and pain in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. Jaundice often develops, usually after other symptoms begin to disappear. In most cases, the infection is resolved spontaneously, but sometimes progresses to chronic hepatitis. In rare cases, acute viral hepatitis progresses with the development of acute hepatic insufficiency (fulminant hepatitis). Compliance with hygiene can prevent infection with acute viral hepatitis. Depending on the specificity of the virus, prophylaxis before and after the disease can be carried out by vaccination or the use of serum globulins. Treatment of acute hepatitis hepatitis, usually symptomatic.

Acute viral hepatitis is a widespread and important disease worldwide with a different etiology; each type of hepatitis has its own clinical, biochemical and morphological features. Liver infections caused by other viruses (eg, Epstein-Barr virus, yellow fever virus, cytomegalovirus) are not generally called acute viral hepatitis.

Viral hepatitis A is a picornavirus containing single-stranded RNA. HAV infection is the most common cause of acute viral hepatitis, especially among children and adolescents. In some countries, more than 75% of adults undergo exposure to HAV, primarily through the fecal-oral route of transmission, so this type of hepatitis occurs in areas with low hygiene. The transmission of infection through water and food and epidemics are most common in underdeveloped countries. Sometimes the source of infection can be an edible infected raw clam. There are also sporadic cases, usually as a result of human-to-human contact. The virus is excreted from the body with feces before the symptoms of acute viral hepatitis A develop, and usually this process ends a few days after the onset of symptoms; Thus, when hepatitis manifests itself clinically, the virus no longer has infectiousness. Chronic carriage of HAV is not described; hepatitis does not take chronic course and does not progress to cirrhosis.

HBV is the second most frequent cause of acute viral hepatitis. Undiagnosed infections occur frequently, but are much less common than HAV infections. Viral hepatitis B is most often transmitted parenterally, usually through infected blood or blood products. A standard blood test for hepatitis B (determination of the surface antigen of HBsAg) virtually eliminated the possibility of transmission of the virus through blood transfusions, but there is a risk of infection through a common needle when injecting drugs. The risk of HBV infection is elevated among patients in hemodialysis and oncology departments, as well as in hospital staff in contact with blood. The non-parenteral route of infection is characteristic of sexual contacts (heterosexual and homosexual), as well as in closed institutions such as psychiatric hospitals and prisons, but the infectivity of this virus is much lower than the infectivity of HAV, and the transmission route often remains unknown. The role of insect bites in the transmission is not clear. In many cases, acute hepatitis B occurs sporadically in an unexplained source.

For unknown reasons, HBV is sometimes associated primarily with certain extrahepatic manifestations, including nodular polyarteritis and other connective tissue diseases, membranous glomerulonephritis and idiopathic mixed

cryoglobulinemia. The pathogenetic role of HBV in these diseases is unclear, but autoimmune mechanisms are assumed.

Chronic carriers of HBV create a global reservoir of infection. Prevalence varies widely and depends on a number of factors, including geographical areas (for example, less than 0.5% in North America and Northern Europe, more than 10% in some regions of the Far East). Often there is a direct transmission of the virus from mother to child.

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