

COURSE OF HEPATITIS DISEASE

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Annotasia: *The emergence of diseases such as SARS and bird flu in recent years, and the high probability of their occurrence among children, also requires great responsibility on the part of medical workers. One of the most common diseases among children is viral hepatitis.*

Keyword: *Zardob, vaksina, virusli gepatit, pikarnovirus, enterovirus, HbsAg, HbeAg, nekrotik, najas, RNK, DNK.*

Infectious diseases have posed a serious threat to their lives since the appearance of humans. Scientific research has proven that almost all infectious diseases known to mankind today are found among infants, kindergarten and school-age children. Even today, the prevalence of these diseases among children and their impact on disability and mortality rates remain high. (1,4,5,12)

By the second half of the last century, a sharp decrease in the number of infections caused by infectious diseases is associated with the rapid development of medicine, the discovery of antibiotics, the development of serums and vaccines, and toxoids. Vaccines, toxoids, and immunoglobulins are treatable, and such diseases are only a fraction of infectious diseases. But there are such uncontrollable infectious diseases that they threaten the lives of people, especially children. Infectious diseases continue to manifest themselves in all areas of medicine with their complications and consequences. It is no secret that it is one of the main causes of the occurrence and development of a number of somatic diseases. (2,10,9,13)

It is noted that children fell ill with one type of infectious disease several times a year. At the same time, the import of medicines used in the treatment of these diseases and reagents used for diagnostics from foreign countries hinders the development of medicine and causes great material damage to the economy of our republic. (3,6,7,12)

It should be emphasized that the irregular, unprescribed use of antibacterial drugs has changed the clinical stages of many infectious diseases, complicating clinical,

laboratory diagnosis. At the same time, there is a decrease in the sensitivity of pathogens to drugs.

The fact that infectious diseases that are not found in our country are very likely to enter and spread from abroad ensures that every medical professional carefully studies these diseases, prevents them and is always on the alert. One of the most common diseases among children is viral hepatitis.

The main symptoms are liver enlargement, yellowing of the skin and mucous membranes, redness of the forehead, white feces, increased activity of liver enzymes, dyspeptic, asthenogetic, catarrhal and arthralgic signs. (5,8,12,13)

Viral hepatitis is an acute infectious disease characterized by its periodic course, manifestation of signs of poisoning, jaundice on the skin and mucous membranes.

Etiology: At present, several viruses have been identified that cause viral hepatitis, which are divided into types A, B, S, D, E, F, G. In our region, it has been proven that types A, B, C, D cause disease in children. They are also resistant to the external environment. They cause diseases only in humans.

The hepatitis A virus belongs to the family of picornoviruses, a genus of enteroviruses that store RNA in it. They have 4 markers and are used to diagnose anti-NAV JgM. Viruses are excreted from the patient's body into the external environment through stool and urine at the beginning of the disease. (3,9,11,12)

Epidemiology: Source of the disease: For viral hepatitis, a sick person is especially dangerous as an acute, inconspicuous – unknown, jaundice, asymptomatic type of the disease.

Route of transmission: hepatitis A and E are transmitted through the feces-oral mechanism, through household contact. Hairdressers, manicurists, pedicurists also play an important role in the transmission of the disease. Parenterally transmitted hepatitis is also transmitted from mother to fetus through the transplacental route. It has also been proven to be sexually transmitted.

Susceptibility: With a very high susceptibility to hepatitis, children under 1 year of age with type A do not develop the immunity they get from their mothers. Basically, children aged 2 to 7 years get sick, and in our epidemiological conditions, almost all children are sick with one form or another of the disease. Every 3-4 years, the disease spreads in the form of an epidemic. Adults are very rarely infected with hepatitis A.

Seasonality: Hepatitis A is more common in the autumn-winter period. Hepatitis E is more common in the warm season. (1, 4,9,13,14,)

Treatment at home: Mild to moderate forms of hepatitis A can be treated at home.

Hepatitis B is a DNA-preserving virus. It is spherical in shape and is 42 nm in diameter. It has an abdominal spiral structure. On the surface of the antigen (HBsAg), on the protein capsid (HBsAg), DNA is a polymerase marker (HBeAg). These antigens produce antibodies, anti-Hbc antibodies, anti-Hbe, anti-Hbs antibodies. (6, 12,15)

Classification of viral hepatitis B. Clinical and morphological types:

Acute form of cyclic jaundice;
Asphalt type without yolk;
Necrotic (poor quality. lightning fast)
Cholestatic;
It differs in the type of chronology.

After infection with this virus, necrosis and dystrophic processes in hepatitis intensify, acute hepatitis develops. In some cases, the virus carrier causes the development of chronic viral hepatitis.

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