

## ANEMIA DEVELOPING IN VIRAL HEPATITIS B AND C

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### ABSTRACT

The prevalence and steady growth of liver diseases among the population is one of the urgent and serious problems of modern medicine.

Hepatitis V and C viruses are one of the most common parenterally transmitted infections today and remain the main cause of chronic liver diseases. Hepatitis is widespread in the working class of the population, that is, among people aged 30 to 50 years, especially among men more often than women, the infection is chronic in about 80% of patients, and the rate of development of liver disease in 15-20% of cases passes to the terminal stage in an average of 20 years. , moreover, the fact that chronic hepatitis occurs with clinical symptoms other than the liver means that this disease is not only a medical but also an important economic and social problem.

**Keywords:** Viral hepatitis B, viral hepatitis C, anemia, ferrokinetic indicators.

### THE PURPOSE

Diagnosis of anemia that develops against the background of antiviral therapy in patients with chronic viral hepatitis V and C.

### THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY

127 patients diagnosed with chronic viral hepatitis V and C who applied to the multidisciplinary medical center of Bukhara region were involved. 38 patients were initially diagnosed and did not receive etiotropic treatment, and the second group included 89 patients receiving combined antiviral therapy. Clinical and laboratory aspects of anemia in both groups were compared.

### RESEARCH METHODS

In research Viral hepatitis was diagnosed with the help of general clinical laboratory, biochemical examination, PCR, IFA analysis, determination of ferrokinetic indicators in blood, functional-diagnostic tests, statistical analysis were used.

### RESULTS AND THEIR ANALYSIS

Viral hepatitis V (n=18) and 52.6±1.6% (n=20) viral hepatitis C were detected in 47.4±1.7% of patients in the first group.

Taking into account the above, we studied the frequency and pathogenetic types of anemia developed before treatment and against the background of antiviral treatment in the patients involved in the study.

20 of the patients included in the study were diagnosed with primary CHVHB, among whom the level of anemia was determined. In the second subgroup of patients, the average duration of CHVHB remission is  $6.4 \pm 1.5$  years, and they receive combined antiviral therapy. The duration of this therapy was  $4.2 \pm 0.9$  years.

The results of the analysis showed that in patients with CHVHB, mild anemia was detected in  $50 \pm 3.4\%$  of patients before treatment, while this level of anemia was observed in  $31.7 \pm 4.7\%$  of patients against the background of antiviral therapy. Moderately severe levels of anemia before treatment were found to be  $40 \pm 3.8\%$  and  $47.6 \pm 3.9\%$ , and severe anemia was found in  $10 \pm 4.7\%$  and  $21.4 \pm 4.9\%$  of cases,  $r < 0,05$ ).

The number of patients diagnosed with CHVHC was 18 at baseline, and 47 patients were controlled in the background of treatment. The results of comparative analysis of the frequency of anemia detected in both subgroups showed that before etiotropic treatment, mild anemia was  $38.8 \pm 3.3\%$ , moderate anemia was  $44.4 \pm 3.1\%$ , and severe anemia was  $16.8 \pm 4\%$ .  $.2\%$ , the manifestation of anemia levels on the background of antiviral etiotropic treatment was  $17 \pm 3.4\%$ ,  $48.9 \pm 2.1\%$  and  $34.1 \pm 2.7\%$ , respectively ( $r < 0.05$ ).

In the comparative analysis of the obtained results, it was found that in both types of chronic viral hepatitis, the occurrence and severity of anemia deepened against the background of antiviral treatment.

When we analyzed the changes in the amount of hemoglobin in patients with CHVH on the background of antiviral etiotropic treatment, it was observed that in patients with CHVHC, the hemoglobin indicators were more clearly shown to be low compared to CHVHB.

**Analysis of changes in the rate of development of anemia against the background of antiviral therapy (M±m)**

The treatment is continuous league Hepatitis Type	4 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks	24 weeks	48 weeks	r
CHVHB	107.2 [101;110]	101 [94;107]	94.2 [89.2;98.8]	84.7 [71.5;91.1]	80.8 [60,2;90]	0.001
CHVHC	102.1 [98.6;108.1]	94.3 [89;103.1]	88.7 [80.6;97.1]	80.7 [72.6;89.8]	75.2 [54,7;82]	0.01

## SUMMARY

From the given data, it can be estimated that against the background of etiotropic combination therapy against the virus, the amount of hemoglobin decreases, that is, the level of anemia deepens.

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