

LIVER CIRRHOSIS, ORIGIN, TREATMENT

Allanazarov Ismoil Musurmonkulovich

Tibbiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

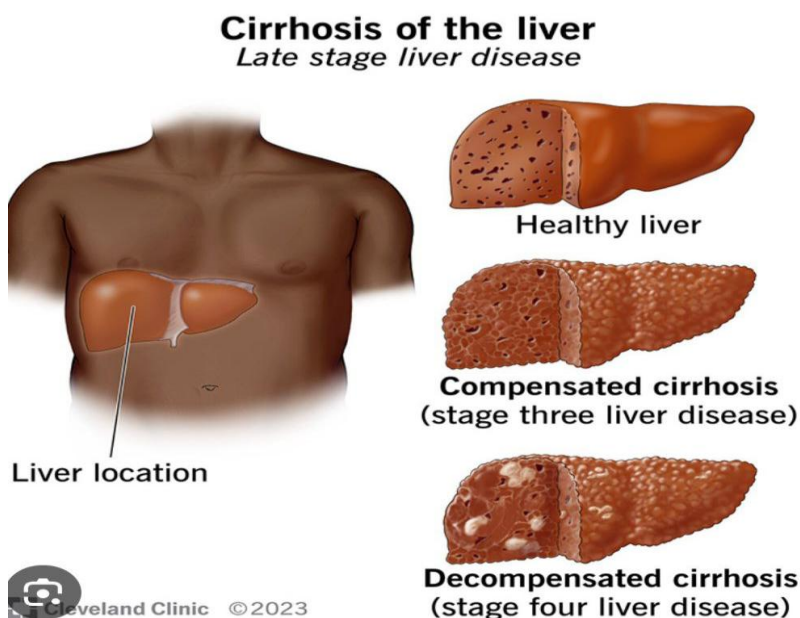
Mahkamova Mohbegim Aziz qizi

Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Annotation

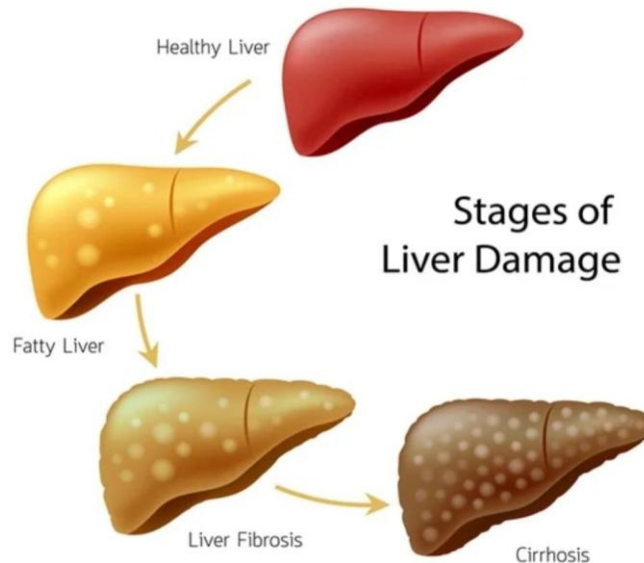
Cirrhosis! this is the last stage of chronic liver disease. Liver cells die under the influence of infection, alcohol and other reasons. As a result, the liver cannot perform its function, blood circulation is disturbed, and liver failure begins. if it is not quickly eliminated, it will end in death.

Cirrhosis of the liver is a chronic disease of the liver; in this case, the liver tissue became inflamed, and part of it was replaced by connective tissue. this is manifested by scarring (fibrosis) caused by long-term damage to the liver. Scar tissue prevents the liver from working properly. Acute inflammation of the liver - in hepatitis, its B, C, D forms, when acute hepatitis turns into chronic hepatitis, MalariaIt appears in infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, wound, brucellosis, chronic inflammation of the gallbladder and bile ducts, regular poisoning from various chemicals, as well as alcoholism and other reasons. Liver cirrhosis is a slowly developing chronic disease. Cirrhosis of the liver manifests itself in different ways and it depends on the form and period of the disease, despite the hardening of the liver and impaired function, a person can walk without noticing any symptoms of the disease for a long time. it occurs mainly in people over 40 (forty) years old. In children, liver cirrhosis may appear in the first months of life due to viral infection or congenital liver pathology. 300,000 people die of cirrhosis of the liver every year. In the last three years, this figure has increased by 12%.



Types of liver cirrhosis:

- 1-Alcoholic liver cirrhosis
- 2- Viral liver cirrhosis (caused by complications of chronic viral hepatitis).
- 3-Drug liver cirrhosis
- 4Toxic cirrhosis of the liver (caused by chemical poisoning)

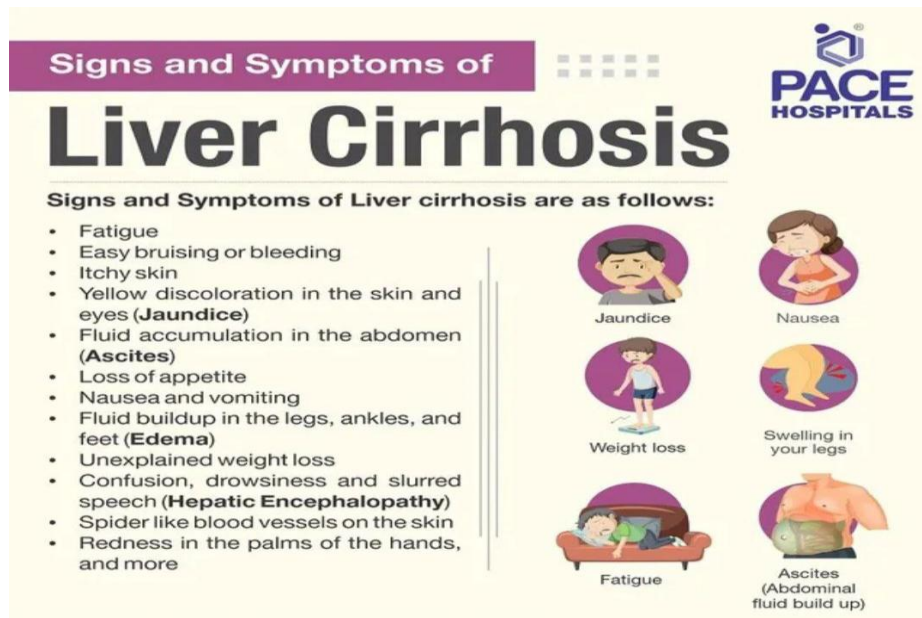
**Diagnoses:**

The disease is characterized by increased activity of alkaline phosphatase, ALT, AST, leukocytosis. It is organized in the biochemical analysis of blood. In hepatolinal syndrome, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia and hypersplenism manifested by an increase in cellular elements in the bone marrow may develop. Expanded and branched venous collaterals can be seen with the help of angiography, computer tomography, ultrasound examination or surgical intervention. In 80% of cases, cirrhosis is caused by alcohol consumption. but in some cases, the disease can be observed in people who have not ingested it, and this is caused by:

- Chronic viral hepatitis (B, C)
- Gall tract diseases
- Drug and chemical poisoning
- Chronic deficiency of proteins and vitamins in the diet
- the presence of congenital serious problems with metabolism

Symptoms of cirrhosis of the liver:

- 1- Sometimes the pain that appears under the arch of the right ribs. The pain often worsens after physical exertion or consumption of fried, fatty foods and alcohol.
- 2- Bitter taste and dryness in the mouth, especially in the morning.
- 3-People have chronic diarrhea and strong flatulence (flatulence bothers them).
- 4-The patient loses some weight, becomes tired and fatigued
- 5-Some forms of the disease, for example, post-necrotic cirrhosis, call the yellow skin, an obvious symptom at the very initial stage



Method of treatment:

In the treatment method, depending on the patient's condition, drugs that stimulate the liver and stop the disease for a certain period of time are given. But the only way to completely get rid of liver cirrhosis is liver transplantation. In advanced cases of cirrhosis, when the liver stops functioning, liver transplantation can be the only treatment method. A liver transplant is the process of replacing your liver with a healthy liver from a deceased donor or part of a liver from a living donor. Cirrhosis is the most common cause of liver transplantation. Liver transplant candidates undergo extensive tests to determine if they are healthy enough to have a good outcome after surgery. Historically, patients with alcoholic cirrhosis were not candidates for liver transplantation because they may return to heavy drinking after transplantation. However, recent studies show that carefully selected people with severe alcoholic cirrhosis have survival rates similar to those of liver transplant recipients with other types of liver disease.

Conclusion:

Cirrhosis of the liver is a powerful disease associated with modern and alarming changes in our lives, leading to difficulties in the liver. Understanding its causes, such as chronic viruses associated with fatigue reserves, cultured eggs, or alcohol exacerbations. With certainty, the signs of cirrhosis of the liver, such as fat reserves, skin color changes and other liver-related symptoms, help in the diagnosis of liver diseases. Management of cirrhosis depends on the severity and type, and thus is treated. Treatment analyzes include some, such as alcohol restriction, food reduction, and treatment of viral infections, liver grafts, amulets, and amputations. Including an explanation of the causes, symptoms, and treatment tactics of cirrhosis of the liver, and provides important information about the medical presentations and treatments of liver disease. If you need more information or help about cirrhosis of the liver or other medical questions, it is recommended that you seek the advice of a unique medical professional to improve the management of this disease.

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