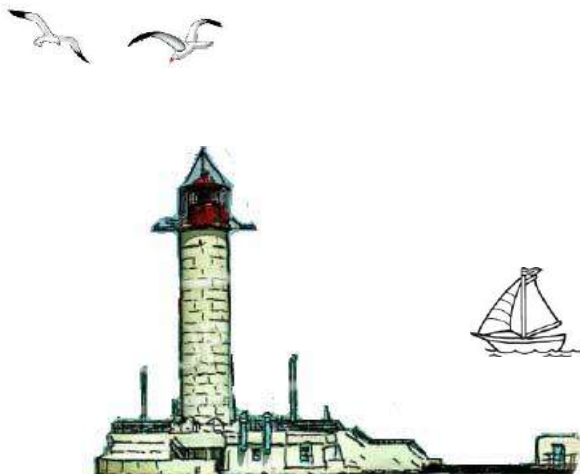


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**COMBINED USE OF HEPATOPROTECTORS IN TREATMENT
CHRONIC TOXIC HEPATITIS**

**КОМБІНОВАНЕ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ГЕПАТОПРОТЕКТОРІВ
В ЛІКУВАННІ ХРОНІЧНИХ ТОКСИЧНИХ ГЕПАТИТІВ**

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Introduction. Currently, the problem of treating toxic liver damage remains very relevant. Hepatoprotective drugs are used as drug therapy at all stages and for all forms of toxic liver damage. The choice of drug should be made depending on the leading clinical symptom complex, the severity of the pathological process, taking into account the psycho-emotional state of the patient.

Purpose: to study the effectiveness of the complex use of hepatoprotectors in the treatment of patients with chronic hepatitis, taking into account the main pathogenetic mechanisms of the development of the disease.

Material and methods. We examined 27 patients with low-active chronic hepatitis of toxic etiology with a disease duration of 3 to 6 years. The main etiological factors were exposure to alcohol and toxic effects of drugs. The diagnosis was made on the basis of generally accepted clinical, laboratory and instrumental research methods. Free radical processes were assessed by the level of malonaldehyde (MA) in the blood, and the antioxidant defense system was assessed by the level of reduced glutathione (RG).

Results. An intensification of free radical processes was established by the level of increase in MA in the blood by 1.45 times ($p < 0.05$) and a decrease in the antioxidant defense system by reducing the level of RG by 25% ($p < 0.05$). The activity of the enzymes ALT and AST was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than that of healthy people by 2-3 times, total bilirubin by 1.9 times, creatinine by 1.23 times, the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was 25% less than normal. Since the process of lipid peroxidation is significantly activated during toxic effects on the liver, we proposed including a combination of hepatoprotectors with antioxidant properties in treatment regimens for patients with toxic hepatitis.

The 2 groups were divided during the treatment: the control group received standard treatment for 20 days using the drug silymarin - Karsil forte, 1 capsule 2 times a day, the main group - additionally the drug Hepaval, containing reduced glutathione, 1 capsule 2 times for 1 month. A group of practically healthy people – 20 people – was also used for control. The normalization of indicators of cytolytic syndrome, levels of MA and RG, and GFR in the main group on the 20th day of treatment was established. In patients in the control group, GFR significantly increased compared to the baseline, but did not normalize; normalization of cytolytic syndrome indicators and MA levels was noted, although the level of RG did not reach normal.

Conclusions. Thus, the use of a combination of hepatoprotectors in the complex treatment of chronic toxic hepatitis, taking into account the main pathogenetic mechanisms of liver damage, is promising and requires further study.

Key words: chronic toxic hepatitis, combination of hepatoprotectors, mechanisms of damage, lipid peroxidation

Ключові слова: хронічний токсичний гепатит, поєднання гепатопротекторів, механізми ушкодження, перекисне окислення ліпідів.