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LABORATORY PARAMETERS OF ENDOGENOUS INTOXICATION SYNDROME AND LIVER MORPHOLOGY IN CHRONIC HBV- INFECTION

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ABSTRACT

A liver biopsy was studied in 25 patients with chronic viral hepatitis B and a number of morphological changes were revealed: tissue infiltration with lymphocytes, expansion of portal tracts due to fibrosis and moderate lymphocytic infiltration, formation of port-portal septa, stepwise necrosis, hydropic infiltration of hepatocytes, detection of opaque vitreous «hepatocytes and sandy nuclei». As HBV infection progresses, the incidence of diffuse lymphocytic infiltration, the number of port-portal septa, and graded necrosis increases. After antiviral therapy, an improvement in the morphological structure of the liver is recorded. Indicators of endogenous intoxication syndrome have a direct correlation with fibro genesis in HBV infection. In patients with chronic viral hepatitis B who did not receive antiviral drugs, the toxicity index significantly increased and the albumin content decreased in comparison with patients who took antiviral therapy.

KEYWORDS: *Chronic Viral Hepatitis B, Antiviral Therapy, Endogenous Intoxication, Morphology, Index Of Histological Activity, Albumin.*

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