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CLINICAL AND LABORATORY CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRONIC VIRAL HEPATITIS "B" AND "C" IN HIV-INFECTED INDIVIDUALS

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Relevance of the Topic

HIV infection and parenteral viral hepatitis are socially significant diseases that affect the demographic situation of the country. The commonality of transmission routes and risk factors, along with the involvement of youth and children in the epidemic process, complicates the epidemiological situation regarding HIV. According to the World Health Organization, there are approximately 350-400 million carriers of viral hepatitis B and over 170 million carriers of viral hepatitis C worldwide, and more than 35 million people are living with HIV. The commonality of transmission routes contributes to the concurrent presence of viral hepatitis B, C, and HIV infections in some patients.

Main Objective of the Study

The primary goal of this study is to determine the prevalence of viral hepatitis B and C in HIV-infected individuals, investigate their clinical and laboratory characteristics, and assess the level of liver fibrosis in these patients.

Key Tasks of the Study:

1. To study the prevalence (epidemiology) of HIV infection and viral hepatitis B and C.
2. To identify the markers of viral hepatitis in HIV-infected individuals in Fergana province.
3. To examine the features of viral hepatitis B and C in HIV-infected individuals, including clinical manifestations and laboratory results.
4. To assess the level of liver fibrosis in HIV-infected individuals with viral hepatitis B and C using a Fibroscan device and compare it with mono-infected patients.



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Research Object and Subject:

A total of 82 patients aged 18 to 55 participated in the study, divided into the following groups:

- 15 patients with chronic viral hepatitis B (n=15)
- 20 patients with chronic viral hepatitis C (n=20)
- 23 patients with HIV (n=23)
- 8 patients with HIV + chronic viral hepatitis B (n=8)
- 16 patients with HIV + chronic viral hepatitis C (n=16)

Research Subject:

The study was conducted at the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Fergana province:

- A block (HIV-infected patients' ward)
- B block (Viral hepatitis ward)
- Laboratory (IFA, biochemistry)
- Fibroscan examination method

Methodology and Methods:

Based on the orders of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan (No. 542 and No. 336), the results of specific HIV diagnostics, laboratory tests for viral hepatitis, and Fibroscan examinations were compared among the 82 patients. Additionally, patient anamneses (complaints) and clinical symptoms of the disease were studied.

Scientific Novelty of the Research Results:

This is the first study in Fergana that investigates the prevalence, clinical-laboratory characteristics, and level of liver fibrosis in HIV-infected individuals with viral hepatitis B and C.

Practical Significance and Application:

The study provides practical recommendations on the distribution, progression, and outcomes of chronic viral hepatitis B and C in HIV-infected individuals, along with findings related to the level of liver fibrosis using laboratory methods and Fibroscan, which will be applied in clinical practice.



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Structure and Composition of the Work:

The dissertation is composed of 90 pages, divided into the following sections: Introduction, Chapter I – Literature Review, Chapter II – Research Materials and Methods, Chapter III – Results of the Research, Chapter IV – Discussion of Results, and Conclusions, with a list of 99 scientific references and 6 electronic sources. The dissertation is written in Uzbek.

- In the introduction, the relevance of the chosen research topic is discussed.
- Chapter I provides comprehensive information on HIV infection, viral hepatitis B, and viral hepatitis C.
- Chapter II describes the research materials and methods used in the study.
- Chapter III presents the statistical results of the research, illustrated in tables and diagrams.
- Chapter IV discusses the findings, with conclusions and proposed solutions regarding the research problem.

Main Findings of the Research:

The study results show that when chronic viral hepatitis C occurs in conjunction with HIV infection, the development of liver cirrhosis related to hepatitis C is more pronounced compared to mono-infection with viral hepatitis C. Additionally, HIV-infected individuals were found to have a lower incidence of viral hepatitis B and C compared to other groups. Our observations revealed that, due to mass vaccination campaigns, the incidence of acute hepatitis B has decreased, and there is a significant reduction in viral hepatitis B among children.

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