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(HBV) (
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2010; Chen X. et al., 2004).

(L- - L-)
Merz () (Rosch W., Stauch S., 1992; Gebhardt R. et al.,
1997; Fleig W.E. et al., 1999).

(Kowalsky P., Bieniecki M., 2006).

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2003;
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Husa P., Husora L., 2003; Chien R.N., Liaw Y.F., 2004).

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1995;
2004;
2008).

(Haussinger D., Gerok W., 1984).

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2004). (Feher J. et al., 1997; Gebhardt R. et al., 1997; Kircheis G. et al., 1997; Fleig W.E. et al., 1999; Delcker A. et al., 2000; Kowalsky P., Bieniecki M., 2006),

() (, 2003; , 2003).

(, 1995; , 2004; Delcker A. et al., 2000).

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30 - , 38 -), 20 (12 - ,

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3. IL-1 IL-8 .

4. HBV

IL-1 IL-8.

IL-1 IL-8

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« - » (, 2012).

« : : - » (, 2002); -

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2005-2011 . , (-

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560 30.10.2000 .

HBeAg HBV- : HBsAg, -HBcor (),

D- -HCV () -HCV ().
 -D ().
 52 (63,7%)
 HBV .

, 1994), 560 30.10.2000 .
 - 12 (15,0%), - 30 (37,5%) : - 38 (47,5%).

, 15 - 19 - . 6

- 10 , 1 : 20 2
 30 ; - 10 , er os 1 3
- 10 1 : 10 2 10 ,
 30 ; , er os 1 3
- : 1 3 30 .
 2

(40)

31,0±1,2 .
 - 58 (72,5%) - 22 (27,5%)
 51,25% 1 (48,75%) 6
 1-5 .

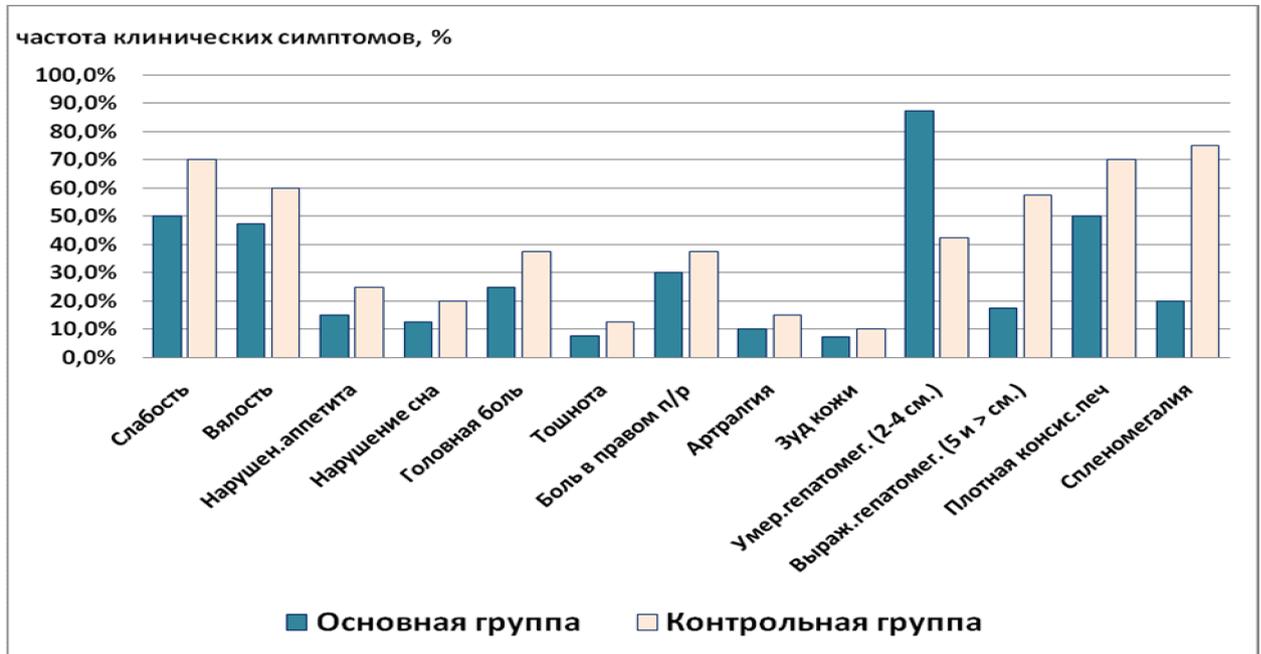
(D3+), (D4+), (D8+), (D20+), (), M G D3+ -, D4+-, D8+- , D20+- (, « ») (1995).

(1,5-2 () 3,5% IgM G (1987). IL-1 IL-8 « ») (-). - « » ().

(. ., 1960) IBM PC Ms Excel.

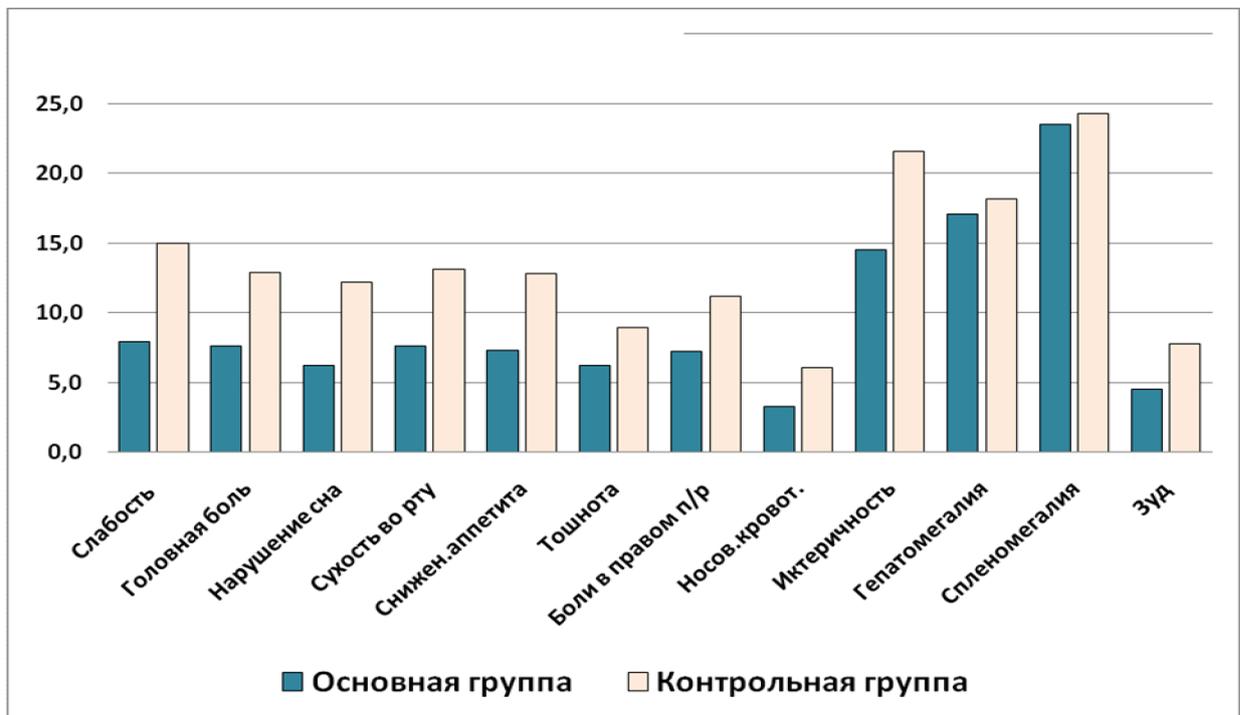
, , - : (), , , : , , - (.1). - . , - , , , .

(.2).



. 1.

(%)



. 2.

()

4 , 11,2±0,8 ,
 - 7,2±0,4 (P<0,005).
 14,5±1,2 , 21,6±1,3 (P<0,005).
 (3,3±0,7 6,1±0,9 , (P<0,05).
 2 , ()
 3 (2,9±0,2 / ; 1,5±0,1 / ; 0,4±0,1 / ,),
 0,9±0,1 / ; 2,3 (3,5±0,1 / 1,8±1,0 /) 2,5
 (0,7±0,5 /).
 (54,9±0,1 61,6±0,5, 67,0±2,8)
 (44,9±0,2 48,7±0,5, 56,5±2,5,
 2 , 1,2
 (P>0,05)
 (70,5±0,5% 75,6±0,5%),
 (227,4±5,7 % 288,0±6,0 %
) (24,1±0,3 .
 23,6±0,1 .),
 (193,9±4,0 236,5±4,7
 207,1±0,2 208,7±0,4 ,).

39,0±1,4 / , (65,4±3,1 / , P<0,05). : 74,3±0,9 67,7±0,8 / ,

(5,9±0,1 . 5,5±0,1 .),

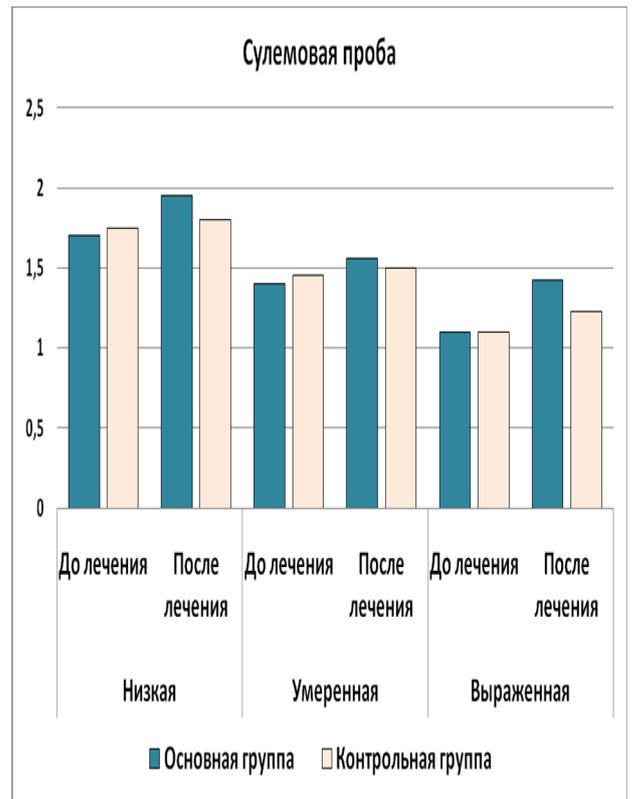
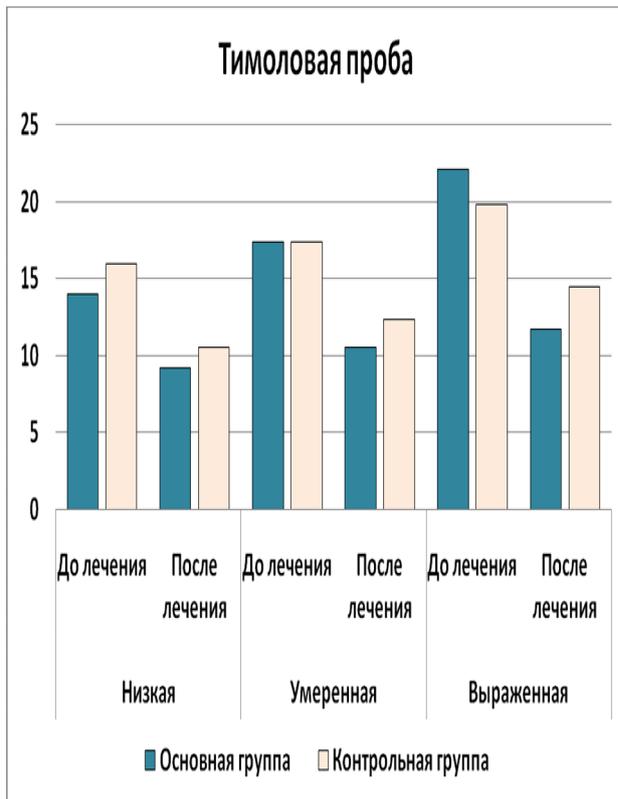
CD3+, CD4+ CD8+ ,
 (43,0±1,6%; 27,0±1,5%; 17,3±1,0%, ,
 66,4±1,35%; 36,5±1,0%; 22,3±0,6%,),
 CD20+- , 19,0±0,7%; 237,8±12,8,
 15,3±0,8%; 235,0±6,0,).

P<0,05, (43,4±1,8%; 49,4±1,8%
 (27,7±0,5%; 31,6±1,5%; P<0,05,) -
 (19,6±0,9%; 27,7±0,5%, P<0,05,).

19,0±0,7% (15,8±0,4%, P<0,05)
 (17,5±0,8%
 17,2±0,4%, P>0,05).

(43,5±0,4% 47,8±0,6%,
 P<0,05) (41,8±0,6%
 42,9±0,6%, P>0,05).

IgM
 (127,1±4,1 % , 152,6±5,0 % ,
 130,2±4,3 % , P<0,05), IgG (2500,0±34,5 % ;
 1072,1±50,4 % , 1056,0±19,5 % , P<0,05)



. 3.

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(55,1±1,2 /

59,4±1,2 /).

45,5±0,9 / ; 44,6±0,4 34,4±0,6 /
 42,5±0,9 / ,) -
 28,6±0,2% 19,2±0,2; 19,1±0,2

49,2±1,7; 48,5±1,6
 (21,7±0,4; 22,3±0,3
 22,4±0,5%,)

(2,1 1,9 ,)

(1,0±0,1 . 0,7±0,1 .,).

(70,3±0,7 76,7±2,6),
 (250,0±9,0 279,8±8,3)
 (232,3±7,6 270,5±5,6)

(49,1±2,0; 43,3±0,9%,
 66,4±1,35%; 31,0±0,9; 28,3±0,8%,
 48,6±1,1; 44,4±0,5%,
 36,5±1,0%
 56,3±1,87%).

HB Ag	15	16
(53,3%)		56,2%
	HB Ag	
(43,7%).	(33,3%),	
95,9 80,5 . .	93,9 85,7 . .	(
	IL-1β IL-8	
1,24 , 1,01 ,	IL-8 1,12 , 1,11 ,	

HBV- HBV-
 40 HBV 29(72,5%), 11
 (27,5%)
 (194,0±27,5 /) (136,2±19,3 / ;
 57,6±9,1 /), - (76,9±3,2; 46,4±2,8
 30,5±2,1 / ,)
 (5,9 2,7 , 5,2, 2,7 ,),
 2,7 , (4,1)
 (70,0±4,0; 55,8±3,6,
 1,5 - 1,6 -
 -0,9±0,1 (0,6±0,1; 0,7±0,1,)
 (3,8±0,1, P<0,05) (-
 113,4±1,8 / ; - 121,3±2,5 / , P<0,05).

(1,3 1,2 ,).

M G

HBV

IL-1

– 663,8±15,8 635,7±29,3 / ,

IL-1 (P<0,05),

(P>0,05).

IL-8

IL-8
(P<0,05).

IL-1 IL-8

HBV

HBV.

5 , 14 2 15
, 13 – 16 – 6



(1,5 , , 2,3).

(1,4), 1,3 .

50,4±3,1; 41,2±0,8, (58,6±2,7, 36,7±1,2 P<0,05,).

22,4±0,5 24,4±0,5). (23,4±0,4 29,8±0,3,

42,3±1,9 / 54,4±1,3 / P<0,05), (38,7±2,2 / 49,5±2,2 / , P<0,05),

(0,90±0,04 . 1,2±2,2 ., P<0,05),

P<0,05). (0,98±0,02 . 2,1±0,04 .,

P<0,05), (120,0±2,9 / 108,0±3,1 /

250,4±11,2 P<0,05). (210,0±5,8

(124,7±2,4 / 125,6±1,9 /)

1,3 ,

200,1±4,8). (227,9±9,4

(247,4±7,1 206,4±5,2).

2 - (D3+), D4+ D8+,
 - (D20+), D4+ (31,0±0,9% 27,1±1,2%;
 P<0,05), (28,3±0,8% 25,3±0,8%; P<0,05)

(44,4±0,5% 40,2±0,8%; P<0,05).

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IgM

IgG

(P<0,05)

(P<0,001).

2
 HB Ag 15
 HB Ag-
 HB Ag-

16 -

5 (33,3%),

- 16

8 (50,0%)

(P>0,05).

(D4+),

IL-1

IL-8.

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6. 2 . HBV HBsAg- - .

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1 3 30 ;

- 3 30 . : 1
- 3. IL-1 IL-8 .
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- 2. //
 , 2002. - 2. - .35-39.
- 2. . . . - -
- 3. // , , . - , 2004. -
 2. - .31-33.
- 3. . . - -
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 , 2008. - 4 (29). - .132-135.
- 4. . . . - -
- 5. : . VIII -
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- 6. . . .
- 7. - // - , 2003. - .46-47.
- 7.
- 8. // : .
 . - , 2006. - .67-68.
- 8. . . .
- 1 8// : . I .
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- 9. . . . - -
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RESUME

Thesis of Muminov Uktam Alikulovich on the scientific degree competition of the doctor of philosophy in medical sciences on speciality 14.00.10 - Infectious diseases, subject: "Clinical and pathogenetic substantiation of Hepa-Merz application in complex treatment of patients with chronic viral hepatitis B"

Key words: Chronic viral hepatitis B (CVHB), interleukins, circulating immune complexes, Hepa-Merz.

Subject of the research: 80 patients with CVHB with various degree of pathologic process activity (12 – minimal, 30 – moderate, 38 – expressed one), 20 healthy individuals.

Purpose of work: To study clinical and pathogenetic efficiency of the preparation Hepa-Merz and to develop differentiated and well-founded therapeutic approaches to the complex treatment of patients with CVHB with various degree of liver pathology.

Methods of research: Clinical, laboratory, serological, biochemical, immunologic, molecular, genetic and statistical.

The results obtained and their novelty: Pathogenetic substantiation of the CVHB treatment with using Hepa-Merz depending on the degree of pathologic process and stage of the disease. It was established that application of Hepa-Merz in the complex treatment of CVHB resulted in decrease of frequency and expression of clinical manifestation of the disease. Therapeutic effect of Hepa-Merz depends on the intensity of pathologic process in liver. It was established that the background of Hepa-Merz therapy in patients with CVHB improvement of protein synthesizing and detoxifying functions, indices of hemogram and coagulogram and decreasing of production of proinflammatory cytokines - IL-1 and IL-8 is observed.

Practical value: Schemes of pathogenetic treatment with Hepa-Merz depending on the degree of activity of pathologic process in liver and stage of the disease have been developed. Necessity of IL-1 and IL-8 detection in blood of patients before prescription of Hepa-Merz is substantiated.

Degree of embed and economic effectivity: Results of the thesis were introduced in Tashkent infectious hospital N5, Karshi regional hospital, clinical hospital of Research Institute of epidemiology, micro biology and infectious diseases and Research Institute of Virology of the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On the basis of the thesis methodical recommendations "Hepa-Merz application in complex treatment of patients with chronic viral hepatitis B" were published (Tashkent, 2012). Economical efficiency in Hepa-Merz application in patients with CVHB amounts to 15560 sum for one course.

Field of application: Medicine, infectology, institutions of higher education.