

## BILIARY DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC VIRAL HEPATITIS

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**The purpose.** Assess the functional status of biliary tract (BT), gallbladder (GB) and the sphincter of Oddi (SO) in patients with chronic hepatitis C and B. **Materials and methods.** A total of 119 patients with chronic hepatitis C and B. We observed 64 patients – 17 women and 47 men with hepatitis C (HCV), hepatitis B (CHB) – 55 patients, 20 women and 35 men. Motor function was investigated by conducting ZHPV fractional chromatic the minute duodenal intubation. Each patient signed an "Informed consent" to participate in the research. The differences between the parameters of the comparison was considered statistically different at  $p \leq 0.05$ .

**The Results.** Under HCV hypermotility gallbladder dysfunction was recorded in 27 people (42.9%) in the group of chronic hepatitis B (38, 67.8%) ( $p < 0,05$ ). Hypomotility gallbladder dysfunction was diagnosed in 10 people with chronic hepatitis C (15.9%) in the group of chronic hepatitis B in 2 patients (3.6%) ( $p < 0,05$ ). The normal function of GB was recorded in a group of HCV in 26 patients (41.2%) in the group of chronic hepatitis B – in 16 (28.6%) ( $p < 0,05$ ). Hypertonicity CO in group HCV in 32 people (50.8%) in the group of chronic hepatitis B in 12 patients (21.4%) ( $p < 0,05$ ). Hypotonia of SO in a group of HCV was detected in 21 patients (33.3%) in the group of CHB – 38 people (67.8%) ( $p < 0,05$ ). Normal tone of SO in a group of HCV detected in only 10 people (15.9%) in the group of chronic hepatitis B – in 6 (10.7%), indicating a significant deviations in SO at CVH ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusions.** Analyzing the data obtained as a result of the chromatic the minute duodenal intubation, we can conclude that in chronic hepatitis B and C, there are pronounced changes in the functional state of the biliary tract, as in the sphincter apparatus, and in the gallbladder and duodenal hypertension and increased hepatic cholepoiesis. Biliary dysfunction in these patients requires appropriate correction.

## ADAPTABILITY AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS C

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Correlation between adaptability and attitude towards disease in patients with chronic hepatitis C (CHC) is one of the pressing problems in viral hepatitis management.

**Purpose:** to identify a character of correlation between attitude towards disease and adaptability in CHC patients.

**Methods:** Patients passed test "Type of attitude towards disease" (by Vaserman L.I., 1987) and questionnaire "Social-psychological adaptation diagnosis" (adapted by Osnitsky A.K., 2004).

**Results:** 150 patients with CHC, of ages 20-59 years, with different disease duration were recruited.

We determined that patients with balanced type of disease attitude (24%) are characterized by medium level of adaptability. They are distinguished by mature rationalism, high level of personality maturity, medium level of anxiety, adequate assessment of own possibilities and opportunities.

Patients with ergopatic type (63%) carry a high level of adaptability, which is realized by prominent vitality, self-confidence, feeling of physic, psychological and social stability.

Anozognosic type (14%) is characterized by excessively high level of adaptability. They show overassessment of their adaptation to changed situation, exaggerated estimate of their possibilities, absence of health-related difficulties critical assessment.

**Conclusion:** There is correlation between adaptability and type of disease attitude. Correcting attitude towards disease in patients with CHC by psychological effect, we can change level of their adaptability.

## ANALYSIS OF T-CELL IMMUNITY IN PATIENTS CO-INFECTED WITH HIV/HCV

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Hepatitis C virus (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are characterized by their wide distribution and ability to cause health disorders of the working population, thus causing significant morbidity and mortality worldwide.

**Materials and methods.** Study on the work carried out at the Department of Infectious Diseases of Kharkiv National Medical University. Features of T-cell immunity were studied in 30 HIV-infected patients and 30 patients co-infected with HIV/HCV. Age of patients was 22-60 years. The comparison group consisted of 32 healthy subjects. Patients underwent studies using immunophenotyping using flow cytometry EPICS™ XI™ (Beckman Coulter, USA). Statistical analysis was performed using the software package «Statistica for Windows», 8.0.

**Results.** In patients co-infected with HIV/HCV compared with controls, results showed significant difference of T-cell immunity in the form of lower relative content of CD4+ T lymphocytes in 2.1 times ( $p < 0.001$ ) and CD45+ T lymphocytes in 1.9 times ( $p < 0.001$ ), an absolute content CD45+ T lymphocytes in 1.2 times ( $p < 0.01$ ) and CD4+ T-lymphocytes by 1.8-fold ( $p < 0.001$ ), as well as increase in the absolute number of CD3+ T lymphocytes in 1.3 times ( $p < 0.05$ ). Thus, patients in this group showed a decline in CD4+ T-lymphocytes and CD45+ T lymphocytes as a background compensation slight increase in the content of total T-lymphocytes (CD3+).

**Conclusions.** Patients with co-infection HIV/HCV established a significant reduction in the absolute content of CD4+, CD45+, and the relative content of CD4+, CD45+, as well as the increase in the absolute number of CD3+ T lymphocytes. Patients with co-infection HIV/HCV degree of deficiency of CD4+ and CD45+ T-lymphocytes ( $t=5,85$ ;  $p < 0,001$ ) to 3,25 times the compensation phenomena as increase in the content CD3+ T lymphocytes ( $t=1,80$ ,  $p > 0,05$ ). Thus, adherence to HCV HIV infection causes a significant increase in the depression of T-cell immunity, causing expressed its deficit compensation.

## ANTIVIRAL EFFECT OF RUSSIAN PEGINTERFERON ALPHA-2B DRUG (ALGERON) IN COMBINATION WITH RIBAVIRIN ON EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS

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Treatment of chronic viral hepatitis C (HHC) is based on the use of ribavirin and peginterferon-2b (pegIFN-2b). Russian pegIFN-2b drug "Algeron", BIOCAD, has effectiveness on HCV and side effects comparable to these characteristics of foreign pegIFN-2b drugs. We researched the effect of "Algeron" and "Rebetol" in patients with HHC on herpesviruses (EBV and human herpesvirus type 6, HHV-6). There are reports that herpesvirus infections negatively affect the effectiveness of therapy and increase the risk for hepatocellular cancer in HHC. 11 patients with HHC were enrolled into the study (6 m and 5 f, 21-55 years, disease duration 2-16 years). HCV genotype was checked in all patients (1 b – 6, 2 - 1, 3 – 4). All patients were checked for DNA of herpesviruses in blood and saliva before treatment, 4 weeks, 3 months and 6 months after the start of treatment. X2 test was used for statistics. Before treatment EBV was detected in saliva in 5 of 11 patients (45.5%) and in blood in 3 of 10 patients (30%). HHV-6 was detected in saliva in 5 of 11 patients (45.5%). HHV-6 in blood was absent in all of the patients. In 5 patients (45.5%) both viruses were detected in saliva. 4 weeks and 6 months after the start of treatment EBV was detected in saliva in 1 of 11 patients (11.1%,  $p < 0.05$ ), and in blood EBV was absent in all of the patients ( $p < 0.025$ ). Both viruses were detected in saliva in 1 of 11 patients. The treatment had no effect on the frequency of HHV-6 detection in saliva and blood. We found no correlations between the antiviral effect of treatment on EBV and HCV genotype or presence of rapid virologic response or early virologic response. According to other authors, Ribavirin is not active against herpesviruses. Therefore, we consider the antiviral effect of treatment on EBV to be caused by "Algeron". To our best knowledge, this is the first report to show an antiviral effect of a Russian pegIFN-2b drug on EBV.