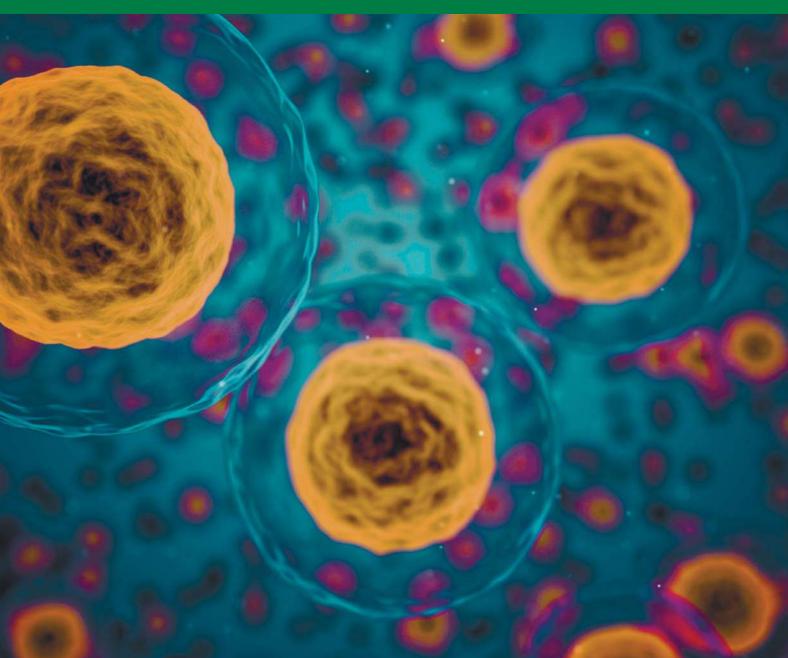
## INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ISIC - 2021





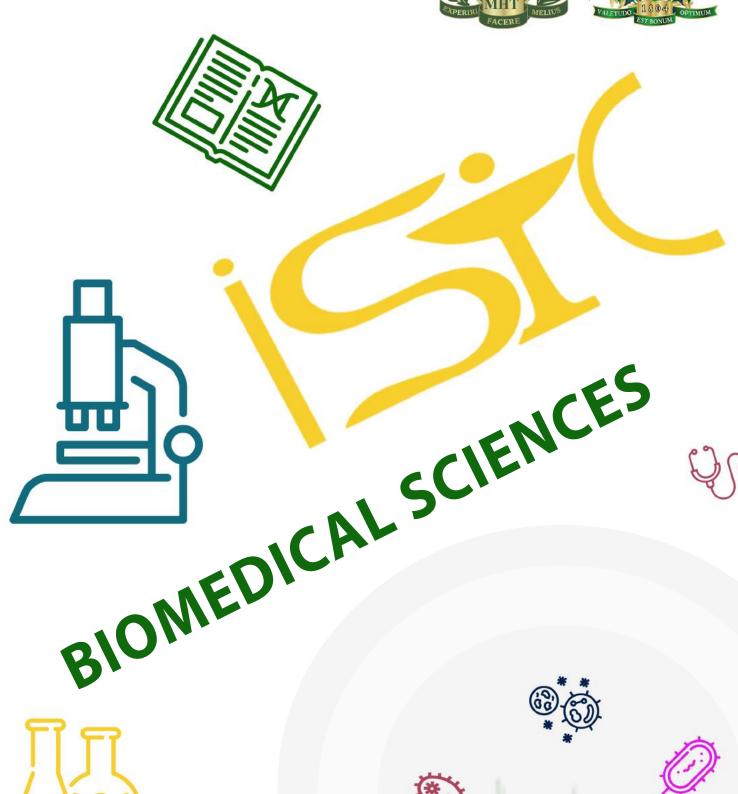




## KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY













Shubham Malhotra, Tanu Suman

## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ADEMETIONINE ON THE STAGES OF LIVER FIBROSIS AND THE PENTRAXIN-3 LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

Department of Internal medicine No.1 Kharkiv National Medical University Kharkiv, Ukraine Scientific advisor: Aleksandrova Tatiana

The purpose of study: To determine the effect of ademetionine on the stages of liver fibrosis and on the level of pentraxin-3 in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) against the background of arterial hypertension (AH).

Materials and methods: The 30 patients with NAFLD (13 men and 17women, the average age was 39.4 (32.7; 46.1) years). The control group includes 20 practically healthy individuals. Determination of the level of pentraxin-3 in blood plasma at the beginning and after 2 months of treatment with ademetionine was carried out using an immunoassay method, using the ELISA kit. Transient Elastography (TE) of the liver was done by ultrasonic scanner- Siemens -ACUSON S3000.

Results of research and discussion: According to the results of the patients with NAFLD on the background of AH before treatment, the amount of surface with fibrosis of liver stage F1 was 56.6% while the stage F2 - 43.4%. After 2 months from the start of ademetionine using the survey showed that the liver fibrosis stage F1 was 69.9%, while the stage F2 30.1 % (p1<0.05). Also in 2 months of treatment the level of pentraxin-3 in patients with NAFLD on the background of AH was reduced from 453.9 (418.1; 489.8) ng/ml to 254.49 (210.3; 298.5) ng/ml (p<0.001).

Conclusion: In patients with NAFLD on the background of AH, the results of the administration of ademetionine demonstrates that there is significant regression in the liver fibrosis stages and a significant reduction of level of pentraxin -3 due to the anti-inflammatory action of the preparation.