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Viral hepatitis and its role in the development of primary liver cancer

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Abstract

Hepatitis B, C and D viruses are the most important etiological factors for the development of primary cancer. Primary cancer in 70-90% of cases develops at the stage of liver cirrhosis with HBV infection. Previous researchers associate liver cancer in 97% of cases with chronic hepatitis C. In patients with primary liver cancer, markers of combined viral infection B and C are found in 63.2% of cases. Assessment and ranking of risk factors for the formation of cirrhosis and primary liver cancer in people with chronic viral hepatitis B, C and D is a serious medical problem. Its relevance is undeniable, which requires the immediate development of an organizational model for the treatment and prevention of viral hepatitis and primary liver cancer, since this pathology is one of the threats to national security. Objectives of the study Based on the analysis of the long-term incidence of viral hepatitis B, C and D and their outcomes among our population, to determine the risk factors for the development of primary liver cancer in the infected population and develop an organizational model for the treatment and prevention of viral hepatitis and primary liver cancer. It has been established for the first time that one of the most important risk factors for the development of primary liver cancer is the simultaneous replication of hepatitis B, C and B viruses in combination with a genetically determined disturbed ratio of ADH and AlDH activity in indigenous people, predominantly males, who abuse alcohol. To reduce the risk of perinatal transmission of HBV infection, it is recommended to perform a quantitative PCR study in pregnant women with HBsAg, which will reduce the frequency of transmission of HBV by providing antiviral therapy to the woman, if necessary, and an individualized vaccination schedule with the introduction of specific immunoglobulin to the newborn.

Keywords: Viral hepatitis, Epidemiology, liver cancer, pathophysiology