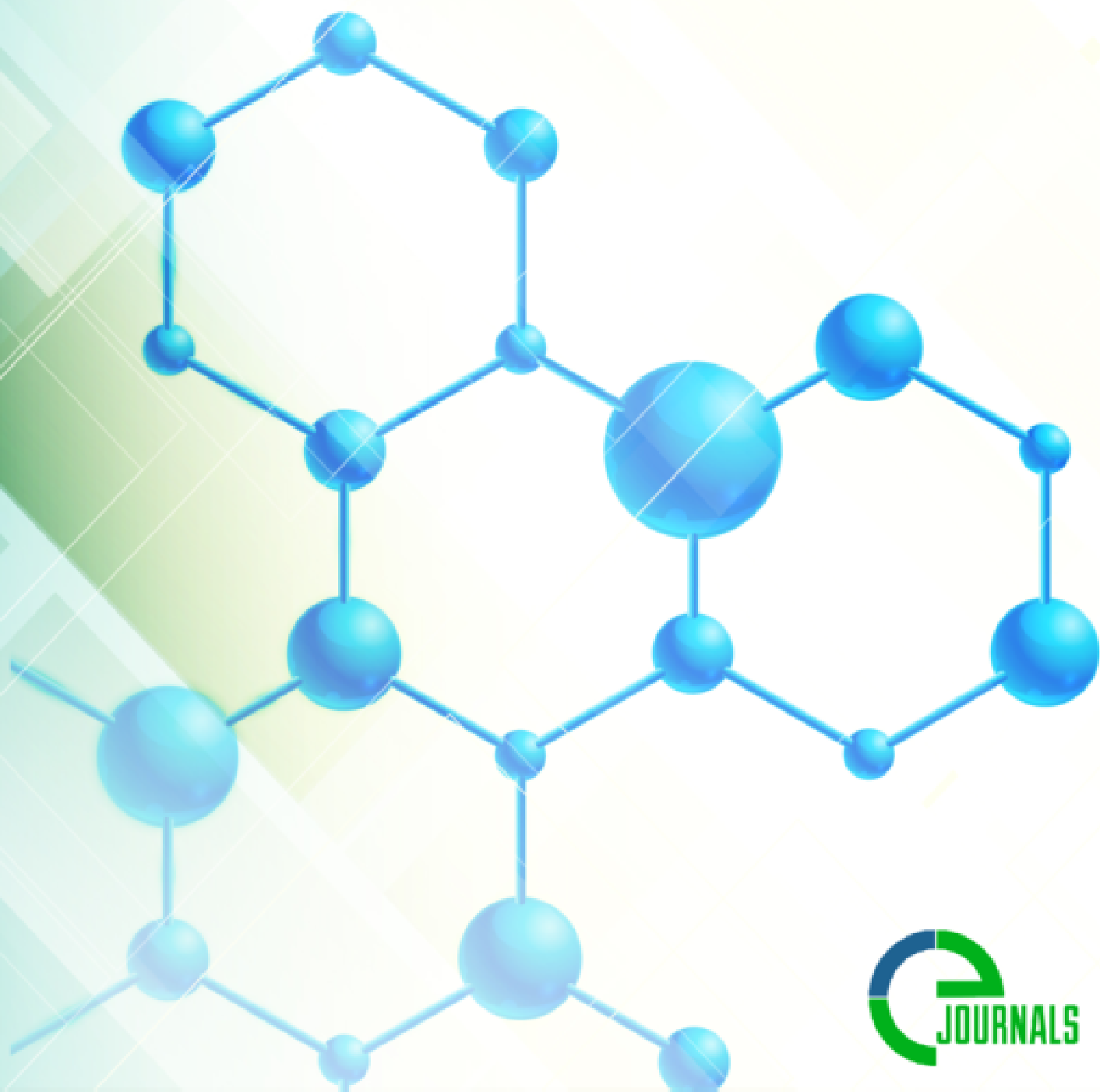


EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF  
**MOLECULAR MEDICINE**



## **European Journal of Molecular medicine**

**Volume 4, No.2, April 2024**

**Internet address:** <http://ejournals.id/index.php/EJMM/issue/archive>

**E-mail:** [info@ejournals.id](mailto:info@ejournals.id)

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

DOI prefix: 10.52325

Issued Bimonthly

Potsdamer Straße 170, 10784 Berlin, Germany

### *Requirements for the authors.*

*The manuscript authors must provide reliable results of the work done, as well as an objective judgment on the significance of the study. The data underlying the work should be presented accurately, without errors. The work should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. False or knowingly erroneous statements are perceived as unethical behavior and unacceptable.*

*Authors should make sure that the original work is submitted and, if other authors' works or claims are used, provide appropriate bibliographic references or citations. Plagiarism can exist in many forms - from representing someone else's work as copyright to copying or paraphrasing significant parts of another's work without attribution, as well as claiming one's rights to the results of another's research. Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical acts and is unacceptable. Responsibility for plagiarism is entirely on the shoulders of the authors.*

*Significant errors in published works. If the author detects significant errors or inaccuracies in the publication, the author must inform the editor of the journal or the publisher about this and interact with them in order to remove the publication as soon as possible or correct errors. If the editor or publisher has received information from a third party that the publication contains significant errors, the author must withdraw the work or correct the errors as soon as possible.*

### **OPEN ACCESS**

Copyright © 2024 by Thematics Journals of Applied Sciences

## CHIEF EDITOR

**Serikuly Zhandos PhD,**

Associate Professor, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

## EDITORIAL BOARD

**Bob Anderson**

ImmusanT, *USA*

**Marco Bruno**

Erasmus Medical Center,  
*The Netherlands*

**Antoni Castells**

Hospital Clinic  
*Barcelona, Spain*

**Giacomo Caio**

University of Ferrara, *Italy*

**Michael Farthing**

St George's Hospital Medical  
School, *UK*

**Carmelo Scarpignato**

University of Parma,  
*Italy*

### Geriatric Medicine

**Ian Cameron**

The University of Sydney,  
*Australia*

**Sutthichai Jitapunkul**

Chulalongkorn University,  
*Thailand*

**Juulia Jylhävä**

Karolinska Institute, *Sweden*

**Kenneth Rockwood**

Dalhousie University,  
*Canada*

**CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER AMONG THE PEOPLE**

**Kamoljonova Gozal**

Student of Bukhara Institute of  
Innovative Education and Medicine

*Abstract: In cirrhosis of the liver, the function of hepatocytes in liver cells is impaired, connective tissue appears instead of hepatocytes. Cirrhosis of the liver manifests itself in different ways and it depends on the form and period of the disease. People often drink alcohol chronically. It is believed that people who take it will develop cirrhosis of the liver. Actually, this condition can be observed in other people as well. Cirrhosis is the last stage of all chronic liver diseases.*

*Keyword: Detoxification, hepatocytes, cholestasis, postnecrotic, bilirubin*

Introduction. The liver is the largest gland in the body, located under the arch of the right ribs. The liver has two lobes, the left and right lobes. The importance of the left lobe is mainly used in the field of transplantology. The left lobe is taken from the donor. and is transferred to the recipient. The left lobe has the characteristic of rapid regeneration. The main functions of the liver in our body are:

- Metabolism (catabolism, anabolism);
- Accumulation (carbohydrates and fats);
- Detoxification (dissolving toxic substances in the body).

In cirrhosis of the liver, the function of liver cells is damaged, i.e. connective tissue is formed instead of hepatocytes, resulting in its scarring, and as a result, the activity of all organs is lost. Cirrhosis of the liver is more common in men. Alcohol, toxic effects Medicines, metabolic disorders, hepatosis (fatty coating of the liver), low genetic predisposition, infections (hepatitis B and C viruses), lack of proteins and vitamins in food, cholestasis process are examples. Portal cirrhosis occurs mostly between 40-60 years of age, as we have already mentioned, it occurs twice as often in men than in women. In women, post-necrotic and biliary cirrhosis occurs mainly.

Symptoms of liver cirrhosis:

- Sometimes pain under the right ribs. The pain often increases after physical exertion or after consuming fried, fatty foods and alcohol;
- Bitter taste and dryness in the mouth, more in the morning;
- A person is disturbed by chronic diarrhea and severe abdominal pain;
- The patient loses some weight, becomes tired and fatigued;
- Some types of the disease, for example, post-necrotic cirrhosis, the initial stage itself is an obvious symptom called skin jaundice.

Symptoms depend on the stage of cirrhosis. In 12% of cases, cirrhosis is asymptomatic. In the initial stage of cirrhosis, it does not cause symptoms. In the later stage, ascites, loss of appetite, weight loss, pallor, bleeding from the nose and gums, jaundice, itching of the skin, pain in the abdomen and etc. The degree of damage to the liver is estimated up to four. Zero is a healthy liver, and four is cirrhosis of the liver. Liver coma can be observed during cirrhosis, in which the patient is unconscious for several hours to several days. During cirrhosis, bleeding from the dilated veins of the esophagus is also observed. It also leads to liver cancer. In other forms of cirrhosis, ascites develops in the late stages of the disease. Usually, the liver is hard, the surface is uneven, the lower edge is sharp. The enlargement of the spleen is associated with its increased activity, which in turn leads to leukocytopenia, thrombocytopenia and anemia. Serum bilirubin

is elevated only in the late stages of the disease, and conjugated bilirubin increases or decreases even when total bilirubin levels are within the norm. The presence of a large amount of urobilin in the urine is one of the important indicators of liver failure. We can observe a decrease in the amount of urobilin in the urine and stercobilin in the feces mainly when there is jaundice and when part of the bilirubin enters the intestine. prevention of processes that have a negative effect. When we take treatment measures with the help of drugs, we take treatment measures by following a strict daily routine and diet.

**Result.** In cirrhosis of the liver, mainly in the period of disease activity, anemia, leukopenia, reticulocytosis, increase in ECHT are observed in the general blood analysis in many cases. skin itching, anemia, nausea, vomiting and in some cases fever.

**Conclusion.** We should have a general medical check-up from time to time. If we have any of the symptoms mentioned above, we should immediately consult a doctor and undergo laboratory tests. Let's not be indifferent to us!

**Used literature:**

- 1.D.B. Tursunov, F.A. Abdurahmonova. The basics of physiology.
- 2.A.G. Gadayev, M.SH. Karimov, H.S. Akhmedov. Tashkent Internal medicine propaedeutics, 2021.
- 3.M.A. Ibodov, Z.Y. Bozorov, Sh.Sh.Rakhmatullayeva. Anatomy Splanchnology.
- 4.N.Abdullayev, H.Karimov, B.Iriskulov. Pathological physiology.
- 5.H.Rasulov, A.Ahmedov. Anatomy Atlas