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HEPATITIS B(ORTHOHEPADNAVIRUS) AND CORONOVIRUS INTERFERENCE

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to direct the study of patients with chronic hepatitis C virus in 2020-2021. with a low incidence of COVID - 19 and the fact that the disease is transmitted mildly in patients with hepatitis C virus or their components may have had an inhibitory effect on coronavirus replication Researchers compared 105 patients who were under dispensary control with chronic viral hepatitis B with COVID 19 cases during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021), 115 patients treated with COVID 19 in specialty hospitals during the pandemic, with their medical records. The authors reported that COVID-19 was rare among people with chronic viral hepatitis B and that people with COVID-19 had the disease as a mild degree of coronavirus acute respiratory illness

Keywords: Chronic Viral Hepatitis B COVID 19, Coronoviruses, Viruses Interference.

INTRODUCTION:

the fact that COVID 19 has been giving out a pandemic in the population since 2020, in some cases, the transition of the disease to a severe level, the observation of various complications and mortality has led to the need to push the issue of the interaction of coronoviruses with other viruses in scientific infectology.

Viruses interoperability (lat. Inter-interpersonal, death, destruction + ferens, ferentis-penetrating, viruses) - this is an antagonistic, or inhibitory effect of viruses or their components on the replication of other viruses during the infectious process. The virus that produced this phenomenon was called an interferent, the second-a curative or interferent viruses. At the simultaneous descent of viruses into macroorganism, a bilateral interpherent can be observed.

The first experimental studies on the interaction of viruses in humans and animals were conducted by Hoskins (M. Hoskins, 1935) and Magrassi (F.Magrassi, 1935) conducted by. The term" virus interference " refers to science as Fındlı and Mak-Kallem (S. M. Findley, F.O. McCallum, 1937) included by (1,2,3).

The interpherent of viruses can also be observed between identical virus strains (homologous interpherence) as well as between immunologically different viruses (heterologous interpherence). The interaction of viruses can be observed both between biochemical, morphological structure, replication mechanism and place of replication, between viruses whose biological properties are similar, and between viruses that do not necessarily resemble each other by similar symptoms. Almost all infectious diseases viruses have interferent activity and sensitivity.

How viruses lay in the interpersonal pronoun of the interpersonal has not been studied until the end. After the production of interferon in the communication of the cell with the virus is opened, although the mechanism of interferencing of viruses is somewhat understood, however, several factors can not be understood by the interferon effect (lack of interferon formation, low sensitivity to the interferon) of homologous interferencing and oncoviruses interferencing. Portner and Kingsberi (A.Portner, D. W. Kingsbury, 1971)from the analysis of interference not related to interferon, it was assumed that at least 5

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units could exist in this Zam pronoun. And; 1) competition for cell receptors or their destruction by interpherent viruses, 2) the production of a protein encoded by interpherent viruses and its feature of destruction of heterological polyribosomes, 3) the formation of non-functional aggregates with proteins that are specific for interpherent viruses, 4) the inhibition of the RNA function of interpherent viruses, 5) competition for intracellular substrates and the place of replication. (4)

According to WHO official data, despite the fact that in 2019 296 million people in the world suffered from chronic viral hepatitis B, 820000 people died from liver cirrhosis or primary liver cancer, a highly effective vaccine against hepatitis B (98-100% protects) was created, the number of primary lesions accounted for about 1.5 million people in 2019, COVID 19 has been the issue of the interaction of coronoviruses with hepatitis V viruses, The need to study the specific features of clinical course in people suffering from chronic viral hepatitis B is emerging COVID 19 (5).

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY.

The study of the incidence and clinical course of COVID 19 in patients with chronic viral hepatitis C by the example of residents of Samarkand region.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS.

The specific features of COVID 19 in 105 patients with chronic viral hepatitis C were compared with COVID 19 clinical manifestations in 115 patients without chronic viral hepatitis C (Table 1). The patients under study were patients aged 25 to 75 years of age, and their average age (MV=(x1+x2+.....+ xn) / n) 50 +_ makes up 10 years of age.

Patients under observation were studied into 2 clinical groups.

The first clinical group included 105 patients (56 men, 49 women) who were treated in outpatient settings, with epidemiological, clinical, laboratory-based diagnosis of chronic viral hepatitis V. The fibrosis processes in the liver were detected through fibroskan I, II, III and IV stages.

The second clinical group included 115 (61 adolescents, 54 women) patients treated in special hospitals, with epidemiological, clinical, laboratory (PZR positive) diagnosis of COVID 19 confirmed, with signs of rengenologically coronovirus pneumonia (stages of campus tamography, CT I, II, III and IV) identified.

When interviewing patients in the first clinical group and examining the outpatient card, it was found that in 2020 (60 people), 2021 (45 people) years, 52 of 105 patients had mild acute respiratory disease-specific clinical symptoms, of which 31 were confirmed COVID 19 through PCR. It was found that in 53 patients with chronic viral hepatitis V, however, no single clinical signs characteristic of upper respiratory tract disease were observed.

When selecting medical records of 115 patients (65 in 2020, 50 in 2021) who were treated in the second clinical group in stationary conditions, it was determined that 7 of them had chronic viral hepatitis C and the disease was moderately severe. In 19 out of 108 patients treated with COVID, viral hepatitis B specific clinical and laboratory (vgv IFA negative) symptoms were observed .

Table 1

Clinic groups	**2020 year**								**2021 year**							
1 clinical group viral hepatitis B	F 1		F2		F3		F4		F1		F2		F3		F4	
	M	W	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
	11	10	11	10	7	6	3	2	10	9	9	8	4	3	1	1
2 clinical group COVID 19	CT 1		CT 2		CT 3		CT 4		CT 1		CT 2		CT 3		CT 4	
	M	W	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
			12	10	18	15	5	5			12	11	10	9	4	4

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Of the 105 patients in the first clinical group undergoing treatment with chronic viral hepatitis C in outpatient settings, 31 (32,5%) were diagnosed with a mild degree of COVID19 in 2020 - 2021, while 53 (59,4%) were not diagnosed with COVID19, or the disease may have occurred in an innaparant or subcutaneous form.

2. Of the 105 patients in the first clinical group undergoing treatment with chronic viral hepatitis B in outpatient settings, 31 were diagnosed with a mild

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degree of COVID 19 and 115 patients in the second clinical group were treated with COVID 19 in stationary settings, 7 (6,08%) were diagnosed with chronic v viral hepatitis B, which led us to conclude that viral hepatitis B

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