

2,53% (2,36; 2,66) - 2,56% (2,35; 2,78)

4,98% (4,55; 5,75) 11,45% (10,75; 12,20)

5,10% (4,60; 5,40) 11,40% (10,60; 12,20) ( >0,05; 6)

6- 2,42% (2,40; 2,50) (p<0,05; 6)

( >0,05).

6 ( >0,05; 6)

6-

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41

- 59,87+-7,98

92,68%(38)

24

, 7,32%(3)

(43,36±7,1 .) (62,5 % - , 37,5% - ). SIRT1

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**Antofichuk T.M.**

**INTENSITY OF LIVER PARENCHYM FIBROSIS IN PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOLIC  
STEATOHEPATITIS ACCORDING TO THE PRESENCE OF DYSMETABOLIC IRON  
OVERLOAD SYNDROME**

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The aim of the study is to establish the fibrosis reaction intensity in the liver and progression patterns of liver fibrosis in patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis with dismetabolic iron overload syndrome. 60 patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), 25 practically healthy persons (PHIs) of the corresponding age and sex were examined. Examinations were performed in the gastroenterological, therapeutic 1 and 2, hematology departments of Chernivtsi RCNE "Chernivtsi Emergency Hospital" in 2015-2020. The diagnosis of NASH was established in accordance with the unified clinical protocols approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine 826 of 06.11.2014. The presence of DIOS was determined in terms of NASH by three of the following laboratory markers: increase in blood ferritin content of more than 300 µg/l in men and menopausal women and more than 200 µg/l in women of childbearing age; increase in serum iron above reference values; decrease in the total iron-binding capacity of blood serum; increase in iron saturation of transferrin by more than 45%.

The study has shown activation of collagen synthesis processes with an increase in blood protein-bound oxyproline - in the presence of DIOS 1.6 times ( $p < 0.05$ ), in the absence - 1.3 times ( $p < 0.05$ ), as well as a slight increase in the intensity of collagen breakdown - with an increase in the content of free oxyproline in the blood in NASH with DIOS- 1.2 times ( $p > 0.05$ ). For NASH without DIOS, the blood content of collagenolytic activity tended to decrease ( $p > 0.05$ ). Somewhat divergent data were obtained in the CLA analysis in NASH: for SRS registered an increase in CLA by 13.8% ( $p < 0.05$ ), but in its absence, CLA in NASH was reduced by 21.3% ( $p < 0.05$ ) of the presence of a probable intergroup difference ( $p < 0.05$ ). That is, the activated processes of collagen synthesis in NASH are accompanied by inhibition of its degradation with accumulation in extracellular matrix. In patients with NASH, we also found a significant increase in the content of hexosamines in the blood: in DIOS 1.3 times ( $p < 0.05$ ), in its absence - 1.2 times ( $p < 0.05$ ), the content of sialic acids, respectively - 1.4 and 1.2 times ( $p < 0.05$ ), and accelerated degradation of fucoglycoproteins (fucose not bound to protein blood content increased - 1.8 and 1.6 times, respectively ( $p < 0.05$ )). The consequence of the registered processes was an increase in the integrated Fibro-test indicator for NASH with DIOS- 2.1 times compared to the indicator in PHIs ( $p < 0.05$ ), for NASH without DIOS- 1.6 times ( $p < 0.05$ ) with the presence of a probable intergroup