



Kazakh National Medical University named  
after S. Zh. Asfendiyarov

# Presentation

on theme: «Botkin's Disease»

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# Content

- Definition
- Causes of the disease
- Signs and Symptoms
- Treatment
- Prevention

- Infectious hepatitis — a widespread acute contagious disease. It is also called by the name of an infectious disease of the largest representative of the Russian clinical medicine, the second half of XIX century, who first identified as an independent infectious hepatitis disease. One of the brightest and most common signs of hepatitis is jaundice. So in the old days it was called catarrhal jaundice, infectious jaundice.



- First, the jaundice may be a consequence of the disease process in violation of bile ducts through which bile is released into the intestine. There is "jaundice" due to mechanical delays of bile and its penetration into the blood. An example is the blockage of the bile duct stone in cholelithiasis or compression of the flow in the neighborhood of the growing tumor.
- Secondly, jaundice may develop in lesions of the liver as a result of dysfunction of the bile. This form of jaundice is observed with some severe poisoning (phosphorus, arsenic, etc.), in some infectious diseases, and most often with infectious hepatitis.
- Third and finally, a symptom of jaundice can develop without the liver and bile ducts disorders a result of increased decomposition of red blood cells — red blood cells. In their decay in the blood builds up a significant amount of dye bile — bilirubin. This symptom is typical of the so-called hemolytic jaundice. It is observed in malignant anemia, blood poisoning, or sepsis, certain other diseases and poisoning.
- So, jaundice may have very different origins. In this article we will only go on epidemic hepatitis — infectious disease, which is a frequent sign of jaundice.

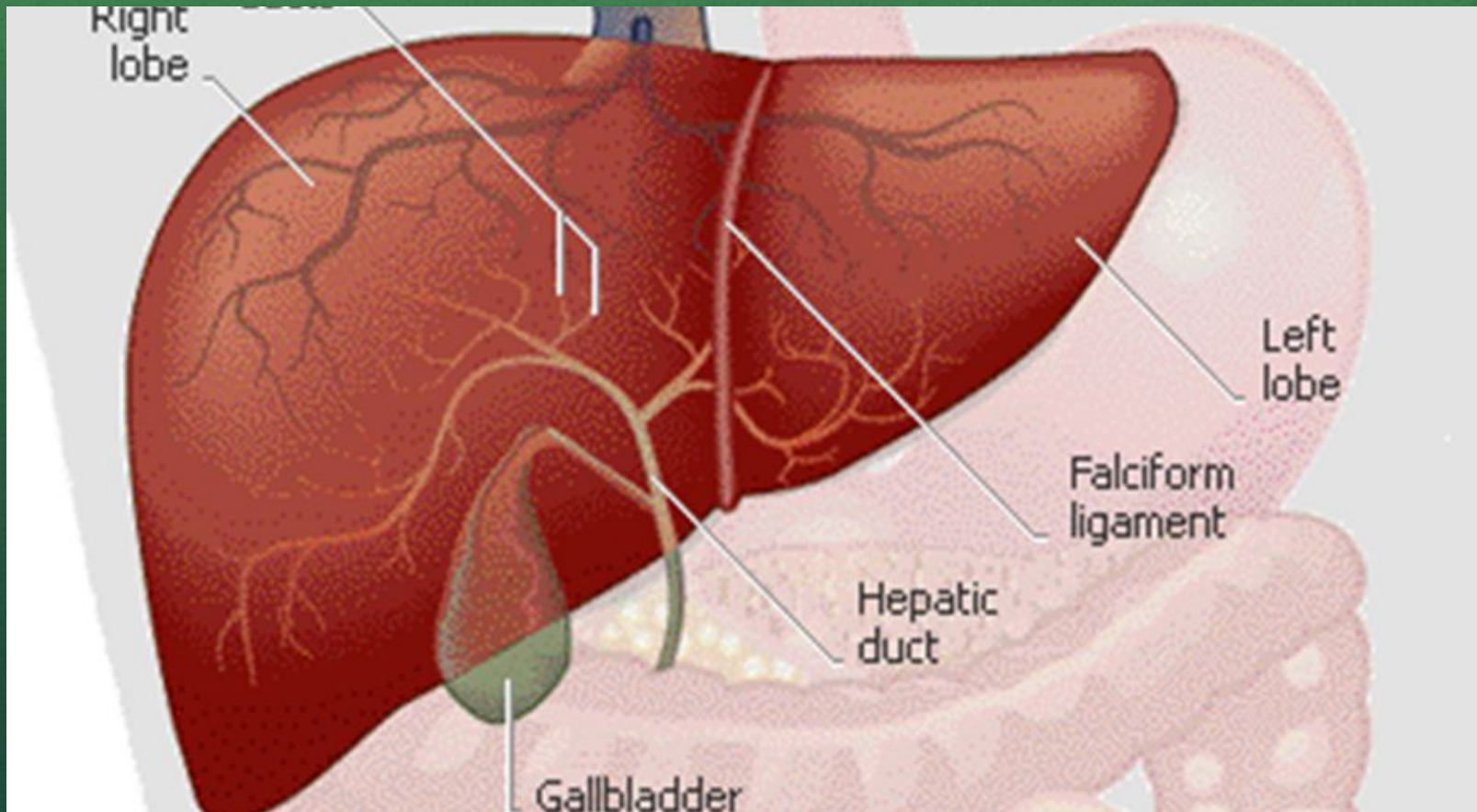
# Definition

- Botkin's Disease - a viral disease that destroys the liver and bile ducts. Another definition of Botkin's disease is - viral hepatitis. There are 3 forms of the disease on this chart.

Virus	Disease
Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)	Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)	Hepatitis B
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)	Hepatitis C



# Anatomy of the Liver



# How big is the liver?

The liver is the LARGEST internal organ!!!

- In young children: about the size of a grapefruit



- In adults: about the size of a football





- The disease is a liver disease — this most important body in which the vital processes. The liver is called the main laboratory of the human body, as it plays a pivotal role in the complex processes of metabolism. Here are synthesized various necessary for the body: proteins, cholesterol, glycogen, enzymes, and many others, here are split and disposal of toxic waste products of metabolism. The liver secretes bile that is involved in the act of digestion.
- The value of the liver to the body vividly illustrated by the experience in the dog: the removal of the body inevitably after a few days in the death of an animal with symptoms of poisoning by toxic products of the gravest violation of the exchange.



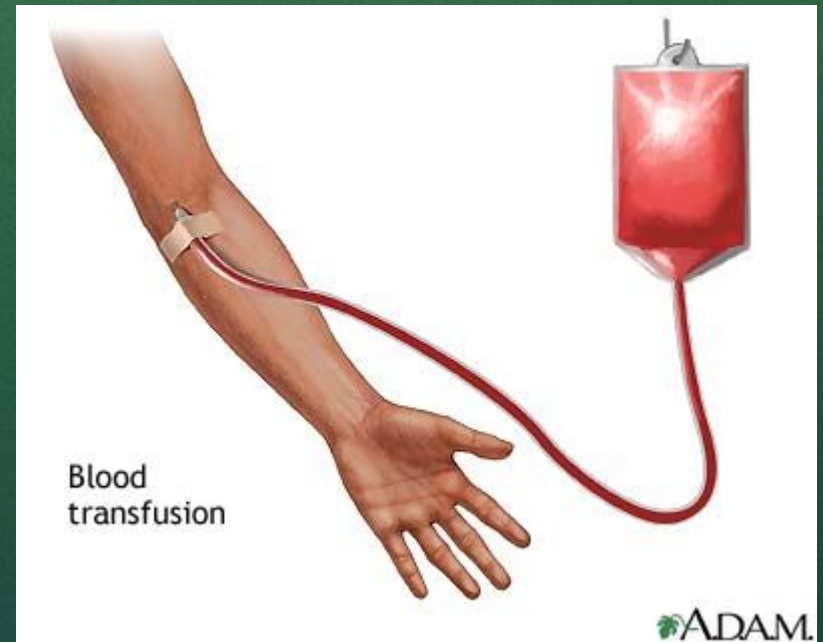
# Healthy Liver vs. Sick Liver

- This is a healthy liver      This is a sick, scarred liver (cirrhosis)



# Causes of the disease

- Viruses
- Alcohol
- Drugs/prescriptions
- Herbs
- Genetic disorders
- Obesity
- Tattoos
- Blood transfusion





# Signs and Symptoms

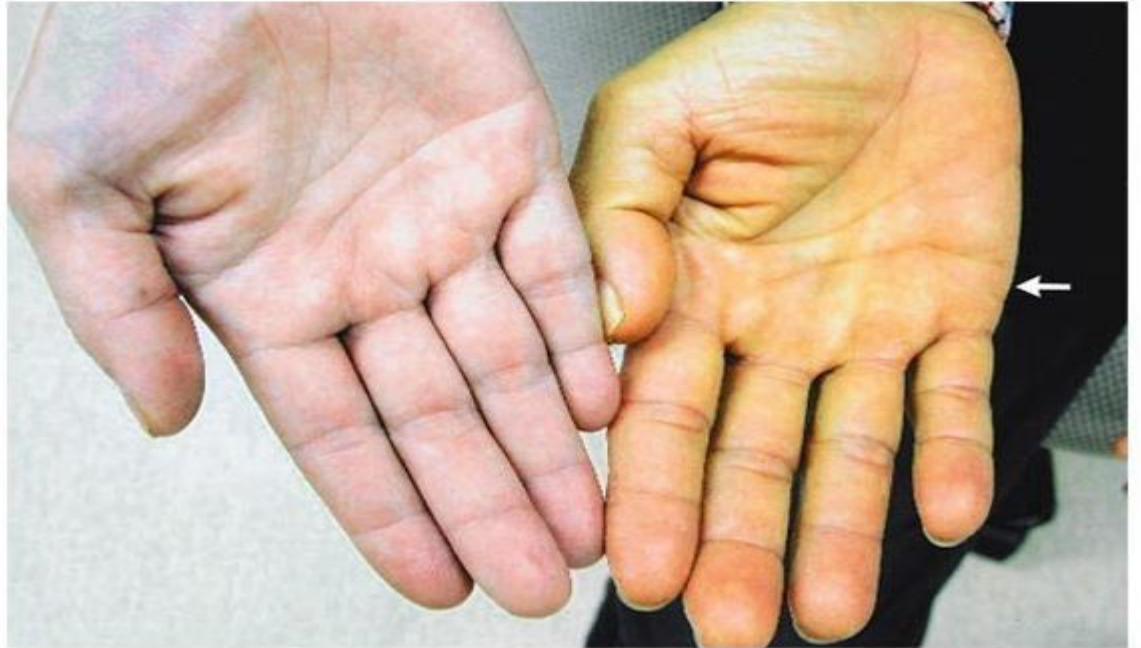
Most people have no symptoms.

Symptoms can include:

- Loss of appetite
- Fever
- Stomach-ache
- Diarrhea
- Dark urine
- Jaundice (yellow skin and eyes)
- Fatigue
- Joint pains
- Depression



Yellow eyes



Yellow skin



Naturally, with infectious hepatitis liver disease, causes a violation of its activities, seriously affects many functions of the body and especially on the processes related to metabolism. These disorders lead to accumulation of toxic substances in the body, to a violation of separation of bile, digestive disorders, etc.

Thus, infectious hepatitis — total disease with a profound disorder of various body functions. Violation of these disorders of bile flow from the development of jaundice is important and necessary. Not infrequently epidemic hepatitis, even with severe not accompanied by jaundice (anicteric form).

Infectious hepatitis can occur at any age and is particularly common in children, approximately 40% of all diseases are children under the age of 6 years and 20% — for children aged 7 to 14 years. Once infected with hepatitis is an incubation period usually lasts from 15 to 50 days. In some cases, which will be discussed separately, prolonged latent period of 3-6 months.



# Treatment

- Combination of 3 drugs: interferon, ribavirin and a protease inhibitor
- Kill the virus
- Entering vitamins: B12, B6
- Give a lot of juice, tea
- Stop scarring of the liver
- Prevent cirrhosis
- Get rid of the fatigue and other symptoms

# Prevention

- Vaccination



- Personal hygiene



- To wash your hands frequently,  
especially after using public facilities



# References

- <http://www.google.kz/>
- <http://www.slideshare.net/>
- <http://www.medterms.com/>
- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/>



# Thanks for watching!

