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Commentary

Risk of Lamivudine in Chronic Liver Disease

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DESCRIPTION

Clonal Hematopoiesis (CH) occur when cells called hematopoietic stem cells develop into different types of blood cells and begin to make cells with the same genetic mutation. These blood cells have a different genetic pattern than other blood cells. There is no warning sign from

CH. Most people with CH have no symptoms at all. Many people find that they have CH for other reasons after doing a genetic test on their blood.

CH can cause blood cancers, especially myelodysplastic syndrome and acute myeloid leukemia. However, this is rare and most people with CH do not get blood cancer. Less than 1 in 100 CH patients develop blood cancer each year. People with

CH is also at increased risk of cardiovascular problems such as heart attacks. People with CH are at about the same risk of cardiovascular disease as people with diabetes.

Uncertain potential Clonal hematopoies, or CHIP, is a common age-related phenomenon in which Hematopoietic Stem Cells (HSCs) or other early blood cell progenitor cells contribute to the formation of genetically distinct subpopulations of blood cells. As the name implies, this blood subpopulation is characterized by unique mutations common to cellular DNA. This subpopulation is composed of the founder's genetic "clones" because they are thought to be "clonally" derived from a single founder cell. Clone population establishment can occur when stem or progenitor cells acquire one or more somatic mutations, giving them a competitive hematopoietic advantage over stem / progenitor cells without these mutations. There is alternatively, clonal hematopoies can occur without drive mutations through mechanisms such as neutral drift in stem cell populations. Clonal hematopoies can occur in perfectly healthy people, but it is also found in people with blood disorders. The size of the clonal population varies from individual to individual and can grow to less than 2% of blood or nearly 100% on the other side of the age. Recent studies have shown that less than 1% of the population under the age of 40, but about 1020% of the population over the age of 70 have observable clonal hematopoies. Clonal hematopoies are associated with a 10-fold increased risk of developing blood cancer, although the overall likelihood is still small. Clonal hematopoies usually do not cause noticeable symptoms, but increase the risk of cardiovascular disease.

CAUSES OF LIVER DISEASE

- Infection
- Exposure to poisonous chemicals
- Blocked or broken tubes
- Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E
- Episodes of coronary heart failure
- Viruses
- High cholesterol
- Autoimmune disorders
- Parasitic infection
- Certain medications
- Heredity

STAGES OF LIVER DISEASE

Mild fibrosis

Fibrosis due to scarring of the liver. Other health conditions can cause liver disease, which is often caused by alcohol. As a result, the liver becomes non-functional and uncomfortable.

Inflammation of liver: In the second one stage, called "the alcoholic hepatitis" section, the man or woman suffers irritation of the liver. The cells of the liver are destroyed via way of means of the heavy quantities of alcohol the man or woman has fed on over time. Roughly 35% of heavy drinkers undergo this section of liver disease, and additionally develop: Jaundice, Vomiting, Nausea, Fever, Abdominal pain, liver scarring/fibrosis.

Cirrhosis

This situation can arise from kind 2 diabetes, in men, women and in human beings older than 50, and alcohol abusers. There are 200,000 annual instances of cirrhosis withinside the U.S. Percentage-wise, 10% to 20% of heavy drinkers sooner or later get cirrhosis. Cirrhosis is characterised via way of means of scarring of the liver. Consequently, the liver fails to paintings properly. Fibrosis starts offevolved to shape withinside the liver. Portal hypertension, any other problem from cirrhosis, is scar tissue blocking off the glide of blood withinside the liver; for this reason the onset of excessive blood strain withinside the portal vein.

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