

ISSUES OF CORRECTION OF INTESTINAL MICROBIOCENOSIS IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF TREATMENT OF LIVER ONCOLOGICAL DISEASES

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Introduction. The relevance of the topic presented is due to the increased interest of the scientific world to the issue of the functioning of the «microbiota-intestine-liver» axis.

Aims. To study the biochemical and molecular aspects of the functioning of the network «microbiota-intestine-liver» as a potential target for the treatment of liver cancer.

Materials and methods. The HCC model was created in C57Bl/6 mice using the Hera 1-6 cell line. The study used molecular, morphological, instrumental methods and statistical analysis.

Results. In the course of the work, the level of expression of molecular markers, reflecting the degree of changes in the hepatic parenchyma and the level of the antitumor immune response when modifying the composition of the intestinal microflora, was determined, and the dynamics of the development of the tumor process during the pharmacological correction of the revealed changes in primary liver cancer by the use of various groups of drugs was assessed.

Conclusion. It has been shown that a violation of the intestinal microflora can contribute to chronic inflammation, the progression of changes in the liver parenchyma with its replacement by fibrous tissue or accumulation of fat, as well as directly suppress antitumor immune responses.

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