



CLASSIFICATION OF HYPOTOPROTECTIVE DRUGS

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ABSTRACT

Hepatoprotectors are medications designed to protect liver cells (hepatocytes) from damage, restore their functions, and stimulate regeneration. They increase the liver's resistance to harmful effects, improve its ability to neutralize toxins, and are used in various liver diseases, such as toxic injuries and chronic hepatitis. The effectiveness of many hepatoprotectors is controversial, and their use can be controversial, while in countries outside the CIS, drugs of this group are practically not used

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According to the manufacturers, they inhibit the breakdown of cell membranes and stimulate the regeneration of hepatocytes, thereby positively affecting liver function. It is believed that hepatoprotectors increase the liver's resistance to pathological effects, enhance its detoxification function by increasing the activity of enzyme systems (including cytochrome P450 and other microsomal enzymes), and also contribute to the restoration of its functions in various injuries (including those with toxic properties) [3].

There is no single classification of hepatoprotectors[1]. Also, in different sources, opinions differ on which agents should be included in "hepatoprotectors"[5].

They are often classified according to their origin and chemical structure[3]:

- plant preparations

This group of preparations includes medicinal preparations containing rastaropsha, buzznoch, common wormwood and selimarin, preparations containing carsil, glycyrrhizin, artichoke leaf, and other plant-based preparations.

- Preparations of animal origin - this group of medicinal products includes cattle liver extract, such as sirepar, hepadif.
- Phospholipid-containing preparations - essensiale, livensiale, essliver, phosphogliv, enerliv.
- Amino acids and their derivatives - methionine, ademetionine, ornithine.
- Vitamin preparations - group B, E, C and others.

By mode of action:

icholeretic agents and bile preparations - choleretic (or choleretic) agents are medications that activate liver function and increase bile secretion. Cholear agents are divided into two main groups:

choletics or choletic agents - increase the concentration of bile acids in bile:

preparations that increase the secretion of bile and bile acids (true choleretics):

- preparations containing natural bile acids (mainly animal origin);
- synthetic preparations;
- preparations of plant origin;
- preparations containing a water component and increasing the amount of bile by diluting it (hydrocholeretics) - primarily a number of therapeutic mineral waters;
- cholakinetics or cholakinetic agents - promote bile outflow into the intestine;
- preparations that increase gallbladder tone (cholecanetics);
- drugs that reduce the tone of the bile ducts and reduce spastic phenomena (cholespasmolytics).

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