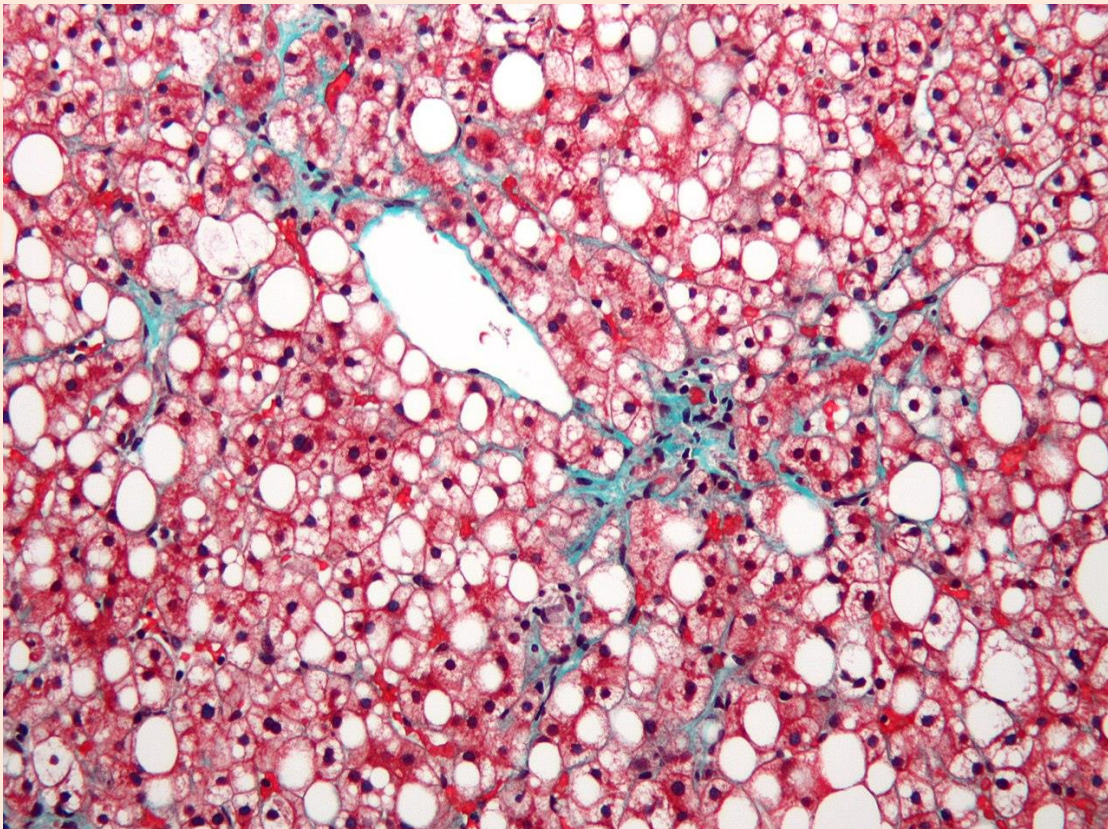


# ADIPOSE HEPATOSIS



**Fatty hepatitis (liver steatosis, fatty infiltration of the liver) is a disease in which fat accumulates in the liver cells.**

**The accumulation of fat can be a reaction of the liver to various toxic effects, sometimes this process is associated with certain diseases and pathological conditions of the body.**

Fatty liver damage is not always associated with the action of toxic factors (alcohol, drugs, etc.). Fatty infiltration of the liver that is not associated with the effects of alcohol or other toxic substances is called primary or non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (abbreviated as NATAS; alcoholic fatty liver disease - ATAS).

The prevalence of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is very significant.

Approximately a quarter of the population in developed countries has liver steatosis, and 3.5 -11% have non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (fat infiltration + inflammation), including liver cirrhosis.

Usually, steatosis is characterized by a stable, non-progressive course. If an inflammatory process joins the fatty infiltration, that is, steatohepatitis develops, then the disease often progresses with the formation of liver fibrosis (in 30-40% of patients) and cirrhosis (approximately 10%).

#### **Risk factors for the severity of the disease:**

- age over 45 years
- morbid obesity
- type 2 diabetes
- genetic factors
- female

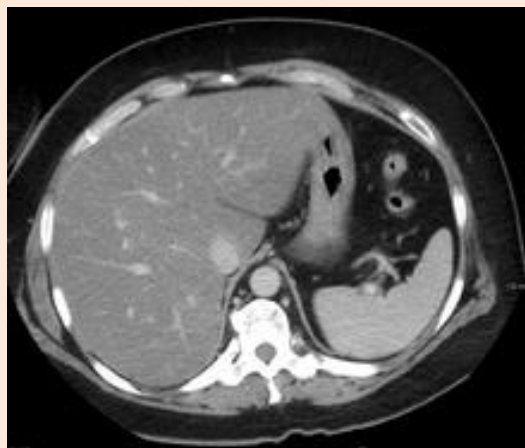
#### **The main causes of fatty liver disease are:**

- metabolic disorders - for example, diabetes, obesity, etc.
- the effect of toxic factors - alcohol, certain toxic substances, drugs
- unbalanced diet (overeating, starvation, lack of protein in food)
- chronic diseases of the digestive system with malabsorption syndrome, etc.

#### **Clinical picture of the disease**

Most patients do not have symptoms of liver disease. Sometimes there are complaints of heaviness and discomfort in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen, aggravated by movement, fatigue, weakness, nausea.

Often, the disease is diagnosed by chance, during ultrasound examination of the liver, with computed tomography, when its increase and hyperechogenicity or "brightness" of the liver tissue due to diffuse fatty infiltration is detected (Fig.).



Fatty hepatosis on computed tomography with intravenous contrast enhancement

#### **Outcome of fatty liver**

The outcome of hepatitis depends on the nature and course, on the prevalence of the process, the degree of liver damage and its reparative capabilities. In mild cases, it is possible to completely restore the structure of the liver tissue. In acute massive liver damage, as in chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis may develop.

## Treatment

Treatment of fatty degeneration of the liver is based on the elimination of its causes. If the patient consumes alcohol, it should be stopped, and if fatty liver is caused by metabolic syndrome, then blood sugar levels, cholesterol levels should be monitored and weight should be reduced.

The use of hepatoprotectors in the treatment can help cleanse the liver and improve its biochemical properties.

## KOBAVIT

The drug contains natural biologically active substances: the trace element cobalt, glutamic acid and vitamin U, bound into a single composition - a biocomplex, which significantly increases their activity. Due to this, Kobavit has a high therapeutic activity in various liver diseases, ranging from acute forms of the disease to cirrhosis of the liver.

Under the influence of the drug, the antitoxic function of the liver and the regenerative potential of tissues, including the hepatic parenchyma, increase significantly, the activity of liver enzymes (AlAT and AsAT), cholestasis markers (alkaline phosphatase, gamma-glutamyl transferase) intensively decreases. Kobavit intensively reduces the content of bilirubin in the blood serum, restores bile-forming and bile-excreting functions of the liver. It has antioxidant and membrane stabilizing activity.

Kobavit also has an immunomodulatory effect.

Under its influence, symptoms of asthenia disappear in a short time (fatigue, sweating, etc.).

### Side effects

The drug is well tolerated. No side effects have been identified.

### Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the components of the drug.

### Special instructions

Kobavit is well combined with all preparations of complex basic therapy.

The use of Kobavit in acute forms of hepatitis helps prevent the development of chronic forms of the disease, and in chronic forms it prevents further progression of the pathological process, including the development of liver cirrhosis.

The drug is taken orally, 1.5-2 hours before meals.

For adult patients, Kobavit tablets of 0.01 g are recommended.

In cases of liver diseases, including fatty hepatitis, Kobavit should be taken according to the following scheme:

Hepatitis type	Main therapy	Maintenance therapy
Fatty hepatitis	1 or 2 tablets 2 times a day from 2 to 6 months	Optional
Chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis	2 tablets 2 times a day for 20-25 days	1 tablet 2 times a day for 1.5-2 months

**KOBAVIT is an innovative drug created  
pharmaceutical company A.B.-BIOKOM**