

With Various External Factors Affecting the Liver

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Annotation: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune rheumatic disease of unknown etiology, characterized by chronic erosive arthritis (synovitis) and systemic inflammatory lesions of internal organs [E.L. Nasonov, 2004: 2005]. Recently, considerable attention has been paid to the problem of osteoporosis in rheumatic diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Osteoporosis in rheumatoid arthritis refers to secondary metabolic osteopathies caused by impaired bone remodeling processes, which leads to a progressive decrease in bone mineral density (BMD) [E.L. Nasonov et al., 1997; A.A. Muradyants, N.A. Shostak, 2002].

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Introduction. Numerous studies so far have shown that the appearance of HCC is related to old age; that is, the incidence of this carcinoma increases with age, especially in the population over 75 years old. Gerontological patients are at an increased risk due to changes in physiological processes and metabolism, which also affect therapeutic options in diagnosed patients. Despite this, there are still not enough studies in the sphere of surgical and medical treatment of HCC in elderly patients [14]. Elderly patients with HCC are mostly negative for hepatotropic viruses, and otherwise more often have HCV infection. Older patients with HCC are more likely to be female, which can be attributed to the longer life expectancy of women. In this population, NASH-related-HCC is detected more often than in younger people. Liver fibrosis is less pronounced in patients who are older; therefore, they have smaller HCC nodules compared to younger patients. Surgical treatment of HCC represents the possibility of a complete cure for the patient, and the progress in technique and technology has improved the outcome in elderly patients. Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) is a therapeutic treatment for HCC that causes thermal injury to carcinoma cells resulting in their coagulation necrosis. Elderly patients are often candidates for RFA due to comorbidities [4]. Two studies compared 3- and 5-year overall survival of older and younger patients and came to the conclusion that there is no significant difference between these groups, while the results of the study conducted by Nishikawa et al. are contradictory [2]. Transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) is a therapeutic option that is applied when the tumor is unresectable and belongs to palliative therapy [14]. Recent data support the safety and efficacy of TACE in elderly patients [6].

Bearing in mind all of the above and the significant share of elderly people in the world's population, as well as the fact that the diseases that are often encountered in this group carry with them numerous complications, new research on the topic of senescence is necessary. The results so far show that the changes at the cellular level are complex and that the senescence phenotype can spread to the surrounding non-senescent cells, thereby causing a progressive deterioration of tissue and organ function. The predominance of the pro-inflammatory character of SASP is characterized by chronic inflammation, which has multiple harmful effects. In addition, the role of SASP in the genesis of tumors has been proven, which makes the research of cellular senescence even more important. The liver, as an organ that, according to the results of some studies, ages more slowly and regenerates faster than other organs also undergoes significant changes in the aging process. As a result of this, but also with the action of other factors (alcohol, lifestyle habits, diet...), chronic diseases occur and their progression can lead to end-stage liver disease and the need for transplantation. Given the limitations in the application of certain therapeutic modalities in the elderly, it is necessary to conduct new studies that would enable early detection and prevention of the onset of age-related diseases, as well as the development of new therapeutic options that would be safe and effective for elderly patients.

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