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Original Research Article

Investigating the Effects of Chemical Drugs on Clinicopathological and Survival in Hepatocellular Carcinoma; A systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

In this article we Investigate the Effects of Chemical Drugs on Clinicopathological and Survival in Hepatocellular Carcinoma. Hepatocellular carcinoma (primary liver cancer) arises from liver cells and is different from secondary liver cancer, which originates from other parts of the body and spreads to the liver. Hepatocellular carcinoma is classified in different ways. A classification is made by the Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer Group (BCLC), which classifies cancer based on how long a person is expected to live. This classification depends largely on the size of the cancer, the number of cancers in the liver, how well the liver is functioning, and whether the person's activities are affected by the cancer. Patients with intermediate-stage hepatocellular carcinoma have large and multiple cancers, but they do not have complete liver failure. The cancer is confined to the liver, and there is no limitation in the patient's daily activities. There is considerable uncertainty in the management and treatment of patients with intermediate stage hepatocellular carcinoma. Apart from using standard Cochrane methods that allow comparison of only two treatments at a time (direct comparison), planned to use an advanced method that allows comparison of many different treatments that are compared separately in trials (meta-analysis). An increase in liver enzymes can be a sign of inflammation or destruction of cells in the liver. Inflamed or damaged liver cells release larger amounts of certain chemicals, including liver enzymes, into the bloodstream, which can lead to increased liver enzymes in blood tests. Elevated liver enzymes that are often seen include alanine transaminase, aspartate transaminase, alkaline phosphatase, and gamma glutamyl transpeptidase.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Liver Enzymes, Patient, Drug, Blood Lipids.*