**Introduction:** To study the features of functional changes in the liver in patients with subdiaphragmatic liver echinococcosis.

**Method:** The present study is based on an analysis of the treatment of 37 patients, with echinococcosis of the liver of the subdiaphragmatic location, which studied functional changes in the liver. The men were 16 (43.2%), women - 21 (56.7%). To assess the depth of functional disorders of the liver, the content of indicator enzymes (ASAT and ALAT) was determined directly in the liver tissue, during or before the operation, liver pieces were taken by the puncture method near the fibrous cyst of the parasite and the site remote from the cyst.

**Result:** The results of the study showed that a statistically significant decrease in the concentration of ASAT and ALAT (0.06±0.003) is observed near the fibrous capsule of subdiaphragmatic liver echinococcosis, especially complicated forms in comparison with their content in the zone remote from the cyst (0.07±0.008) is also significantly lower than the control group (0.11±0.02).

The level of ASAT and ALT in the pericystic and in the remote areas of the liver

When we compared the content of ASAT and ALT in the blood serum with in tissues of different parts of the liver (near fibrous capsule zone and in the remote area) of patients with subdiaphragmatic liver echinococcosis, it can be noted that in the blood the concentration of these enzymes is significantly higher than in liver tissue, which is apparently explained as “Washout” of ASAT and ALAT in the blood of the affected liver cells.

**Conclusion:** Thus, the concentration of indicator enzymes in liver tissue in patients with subdiaphragmatic liver echinococcosis is significantly lower than in the hepatic tissue of the control group. The observed cytolysis of hepatocytes in subdiaphragmatic liver echinococcosis leads, obviously, to the passage of aminotransferases from them to the bloodstream, which affects the increase of their content in the blood serum.