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OCCULT HCV IN EGYPTIAN PATIENTS WITH CRYPTOGENIC HEPATITIS

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Submitted by**

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List of Abbreviations

List of Abbreviations:

HCV	Hepatitis C virus
5'UTR	5` untranslated region
5'NCR	5' non coding region
ALP	Alkaline phosphatase
ALT	Alanine transaminase
AST	Aspartate transaminase
AVE	Elution buffer
AVL	Lysis buffer
bDNA	Branched DNA
BMI	Body mass index
CBC	Complete blood count
cDNA	Complementary DNA
CHC	Chronic hepatitis C
CTL	Cytotoxic T lymphocytes
D.Bil	Direct biliruben
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
dNTPs	Trinucleotide triphosphates
E1&E2	Envelope 1 & Envelope 2
EIA	Enzyme immunoassay
EIA	Enzyme immunoassay
ELISA	Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
ESR	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
FBG	Fasting blood glucose
GGT	Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase
Hb	Haemoglobin

List of Abbreviations

HBc IgG	IgG antibodies to hepatitis B core antigen
HBsAb	Hepatitis B surface antibody
HBsAg	Hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV	Hepatitis B virus
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma
HDL	High density lipoprotein
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HVR	Hypervariable region
IDU	Intravenous drug users
IHBR	Intrahepatic biliary radicles
IL-2	Interleukin 2
INF	Interferon
IRES	Internal ribosome entry site
IVDA	Intravenous drug abusers
LDL	Low density lipoprotein
MEIA	Microparticle enzyme immunoassay
mRNA	Messenger RNA
NAT	Nucleic acid tests
NCR	Non- coding region
NS	Non structural proteins
ORF	Open reading frame
PAT	Parental antischistosomal therapy
PBMCs	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells
PC	Prothrombin concentration
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PPBG	Post prandial blood glucose

List of Abbreviations

PT	Prothrombin time
RdRp	RNA dependant RNA polymerase
RFLP	Restriction fragment length polymorphism
RIBA	Recombinant immunoblot assay
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RT PCR	Reverse transcriptase Polymerase chain reaction
RT-PCR	Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
RV	Reaction vessel
SARS	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
SDS K	Sodium dodecyl sulphate /prteinase K
SVR	Sustained virologic response
T.Bil	Total biliruben
TAE	Tris acetate EDTA
TBE	Tris borate EDTA
TE	Tris EDTA buffer
TG	Triglycerides
Th1	Type 1 helper T cell
Th2	Type 2 helper T cell
TLC	Total leukocytic count
tRNA	Transfer RNA
UV	Ultraviolet

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Introduction And Aim of Work



Introduction & Aim of Work

1. Introduction & Aim of Work:

Globalization is radically changing the way transmissible viral diseases shape their epidemiology. Hepatitis B and C represent a global health problem with a wide spectrum of clinical manifestations. Immigrants from different countries endemic for chronic hepatitis constitute a significant source of worldwide infection. Hepatitis B and C epidemiology needs to be considered in the context of dissimilar social and economic aspects among the countries. Behaviors, cultural and ethical aspects, as well as environmental and organizational processes affect directly the way these diseases are approached in their diagnosis, treatment, and prevention (**Dehesa-Violante & Nun~ez-Nateras, 2007**). About 20 years ago, the hepatitis C virus (HCV) was molecularly cloned and identified as the major causative agent of a disease that at that time was called non-A, non-B hepatitis (**Choo *et al.*, 1989**).

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is a common worldwide problem, giving rise to long-term viral carriage and risk of chronic hepatic disease, hepatic malignancy and a wide spectrum of immunologically mediated disorders (**Leao, *et al.*, 2005**). The common modalities of spread of hepatitis C infection are blood transfusion, which is an effective mode of transmission of hepatitis C infection as it allows a large quantum of infective virions into the susceptible patient, injection drug use, unsafe therapeutic injections and health care related procedures. In developed countries the predominant route of hepatitis C infection is IV drug use (**Mukhopadhy, 2008**). Nevertheless, HCV is a serious medical problem, because in spite of a rather mild and often asymptomatic initial cause of infection, the long-term