STUDY ON THE ROLE OF HEV IN ACUTE HEPATITIS IN EGYPTIAN PATIENTS

Thesis
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By

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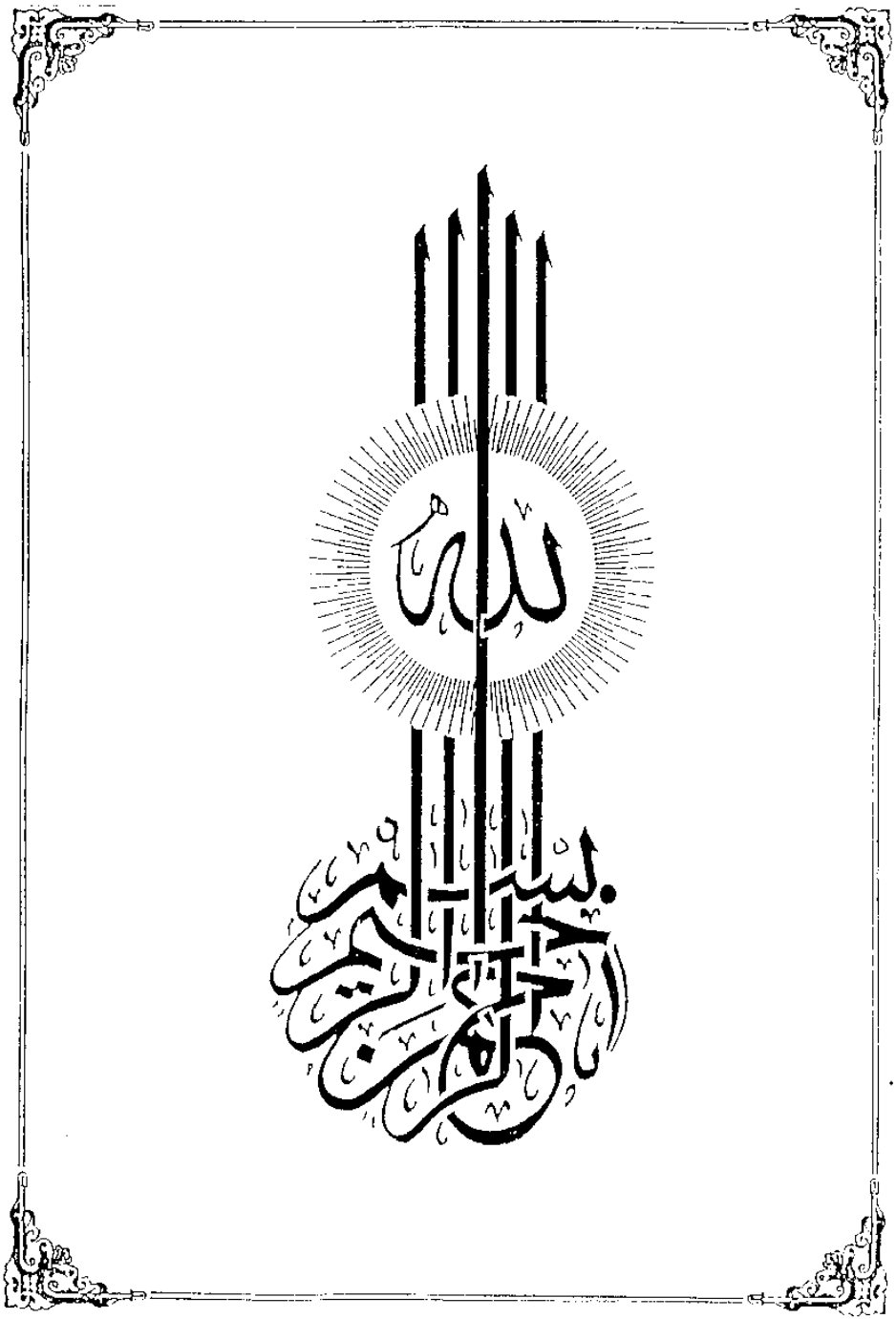

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم .

﴿ سُبحَانكَ لَاعِلمَ لَنـآ إلاّ مَاعَلّمتَـنآ

إنَّكَ أَنتَ العَلِيمُ الحَكِيمُ . ﴾

(سوره البقره آيه ٣٢)

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis E virus (HEV) has been found to be one of the causative agents of enterically transmitted non-A non-B hepatitis.

The aim of the present work was to study the role of HEV as an etiological agent for acute hepatitis in comparison with other hepatitis viruses. The study was carried out on 95 acute hepatitis patients. The sera were tested by ELISA for four viral hepatitis markers, namely anti-HAV IgM, anti-HBc IgM, anti-HCV IgM, anti-HEV IgM and anti-HEV IgG.

Out of the 95 sera, 44 (46.32%) were found positive for anti-HAV IgM, 24 (25.3%) for anti-HBc, 8 (8.4%) for anti-HEV IgM and one case (1.1%) had anti-HCV IgM. Simultaneous infection with two viruses was found in 5 patients (5.3%): four had mixed HEV and HBV and one case had HAV and HEV. Twenty three cases (24.2%) had non ABCE hepatitis.

HEV cases were evenly distributed among different age groups with significant female predominance. Anti-HEV IgG was found in 31 (32.6%) cases (including 6 cases positive for IgM). The percentage of anti-HEV IgG positive cases increases progressively with age reaching a maximum of 41.9% in those above 30 years.

So, in conclusion hepatitis E virus is endemic in Egypt as well as other hepatitis viruses and contributes to the etiology of acute viral hepatitis.