Prevalence of HCV Antibodies in haemodialysis patients in AL_Qalyubiya governerate (Sector A)

Thesis
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BY

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List of Abbreviations

AASLD	: The American association for the study of liver disease
ALT	: alanine aminotransferase
AUC	: the area under the plasma concentration time curve
AVF	:Arteriovenous fistula
CBC	: complete blood count
CDC	: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CKD	:chronic kidney disease
CRF	:chronic renal failure
DOPPS	: Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Pattern Study
eGFR	: estimated glomerular filtration rate
EIA	: Enzyme Immunoassay
ELF	:Enhanced Liver Fibrosis
ELISA	: Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay.
ESRD	:End Stage Renal Disease
FDA	: The US Food and Drug Administration
FT	:FibroTest
GGT	:Gamma Glutamyl Transferase
GSF	: granulocyte-stimulating factor
HAV	:Hepatitis A virus
HBV	:Hepatitis B virus
HCC	: Hepatocellular carcinoma
HCP	: Healthcare personnel
HCV	: Hepatitis C virus.
HD	: Hemodialysis
HIV	: Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus.
HLA	: the human leukocyte antigen

IFN : interferon

IVDA : intravenous drug abuse

IU : International units

KDOQI : Kidney Disease Outcome Quality Initiative

LT : liver transplantation

MC : Mixed cryoglobulinemia

MPGN : Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis

PC : Permenant catheter

PCR : polymerase chain reaction

PD : peritoneal dialysis

PEG-IFN : pegylated-interferon

PTFE : polytetrafluoroethylene

RF :Rheumatoid Factor

RFLPs : Restriction fragment length polymorphisms

RNA : Ribo-Nucleic Acid.

RT-PCR : Reverse transcriptase PCR

SVR : Sustained Virological Response

TC : Temporary catheter

TMA : transcription-mediated amplification

US :United state

UTR : untranslated, highly conserved regions

WHO : World Health Organization.

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Introduction

Introduction

Chronic infection with hepatitis C virus (HCV) is an important global health problem. HCV infection is widespread and 3% of the world population is reported to be persistently infected. The prevalence of HCV infection in patients undergoing dialysis is greater than that in the general population, suggesting that patients on dialysis may be at higher risk of acquiring HCV infection.This is predominantly because these patients are more exposed to risk factors for acquisition of this infection***(Zamani et al.,2010).***

The prevalence of anti HCV seropositivity in patients undergoing regular dialysis in developed countries ranges between 7% and 40%. Its importance is also recognized as it is the most frequent cause for liver transplantation in the US and Europe ***(Zamani et al.,2010).***

HCV infection has a detrimental effect on survival in dialysis patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD). Studies have also shown a lower survival after kidney transplantation of HCV-infected patients than that of anti-HCVnegative patients***(Rocha et al .,2007).***

HCV seroconversion had been noted in patients who were never transfused. Further, clinical experience in a dialysis unit, outbreaks of HCV infection in a unit and phylogenetic analysis of HCV isolates .All suggest that the nosocomial route of transmission plays the key role in HCV transmission **(*Agarwal,2011*).**

In 2001, **the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** published guidelines to prevent the transmission of HCV and other infections among maintenance hemodialysis patients. The guidance includes recommended infection prevention measures, such as proper medication handling, environmental cleaning and disinfection, staff education, and routine screening of hemodialysis patients for HCV infection. Isolation of HCV-infected patients is not recommended ***(Patel et al.,2010).***

AIM OF THE WORK

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This work aims to study the prevalence of HCV antibodies among haemodialysis patients in AL_Qalyubiya governerate (sector A).

Review of literature

Chapter 1
Hepatitis c virus Overview