شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومـــات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

﴿ قـسـم ﴾

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات

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To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصـــل

STUDY OF

INTERLEUKIN - 8 - AND GRANULOCYTE MACROPHAGE - COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR IN CHRONIC HEPATITIS B &C VIRAL INFECTION

Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment for Master degree in internal medicine

Presented by

AL KOTB EL SAYED ABO SHADY
M.B., B.Ch.

Supervised by

PROF. DR. EKRAM MOSTAFA EL ASIOUTY
Prof. of internal medicine
Benha faculty of medicine

DR. FAWZY MEGAHED KHALIL
Assitant prof.of internal medicine
Benha faculty of medicine

DR. SHERIF ISMAIL NEGM
Lecturer of internal medicine
Benha faculty of medicine

DR. ADEL MARZOUK AGHA
Lecturer of clinical pathology
Benha faculty of medicine

Benha Faculty of medicine
Zagazig university
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired immune defeciency syndrome .
ALT	Alanine transaminase .
APCs	Antigen presenting cells .
AST	Aspartate transaminase .
CAH	Chronic active hepatitis .
CPH	Chronic persistant hepatitis .
DHBV	Duck hepatitis B virus .
DNA	Deoxy ribonucleic acid .
DNA-P	Deoxy ribonucleic acid - polymerase
ELISA	Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
GM-CSF	Granulocyte macrophage - colony stimulating factor
GSHV	Ground squirrel hepatitis virus
HAV	Hepatitis A virus
HBcAg	Hepatitis B core antigen .
HBcAb	Hepatitis B core antibody
HBeAg	Hepatitis B envelope antigen
HBeAb	Hepatitis B enevelope antibody
HBsAg	Hepatitis B surface antigen .
HBsAb	Hepatitis B surface antibody .
HBV	Hepatitis B virus .
HBV. DNA	Hepatitis B virus deoxy ribonucleic acid .
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma .
HCV	Hepatitis C virus .
HCV ab	Hepatitis C virus antibody .
HDV	Hepatitis delta virus .
HEV	Hepatitis E virus .
HFV	Hepatitis F virus .
HGV	Hepatitis G virus .
IFN	Interferone

IgG	Immunoglobulin G
IgM	Immunoglobulin M
IL	Interleukin
LCI	Liver cell inflammation
MHC	Major histocompatibility complex .
NK cells	Natural Killer cells .
ORF	Open reading frame.
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction .
RNA	Ribonucleic acid .
RIBA	Recombinant immunoblot assay .
SGOT	Serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase .
SGPT	Serum glutamic Pyruvic transaminase .
SD	Standard deviation .
T.C	T.cytotoxic.
T.H	T. helper.
TNF-α	Tumour necrosis factor alpha .
WHV	Woodchuck hepatitis virus .

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION & AIM OF THE WORK

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Viral hepatitis is a major public health problem in all parts of the world specially in tropical and subtropical areas*(Gust and Crowe, 1986).*

Viral hepatitis is caused by infection by one of several viruses which produce varying degrees of hepatic inflammation and necrosis *(Weisiger, 1989).* At least five different types of hepatic viruses can cause hepatitis : A, B,C,D, and E in addition to less common viruses cytomegalovirus, Ebstien Barr virus and herpes simplex virus *(Knauer and Cichael, 1993)* .

Hepatitis B is a parenterally transmitted disease that often becomes chronic . Hepatitis D is parenterally spread and affects only those with hepatitis B infection . Hepatitis C is a parenterally spread disease with a high chronicity rate . There will undoubtedly be other members of the hepatitis alphabet *(Sherlock and Dooley, 1993)* .

The parenterally transmitted B,C,D and G viruses can progress into chronic infection, cirrhosis or hepatocellular carcinoma "HCC" *(Kabil et al., 1991).*

Chronic viral hepatitis is defined as chronic inflammatory reaction in the liver continuing without improvement for at least six months *(Scheuer, 1933).*

Chronic hepatitis B is not usually preceded by recognizable acute attack of hepatitis B, however in some, the acute episode progress directly

into chronicity , in others. although apparent as an acute illness chronic hepatitis already exist *(Sherlock and Dooley, 1993).*

Nowadays hepatitis C is much more important problem in Egypt than hepatitis B. Hepatitis B is on the way out with better hygiene , vaccines , all B is going but C is coming . The carrier rate of HCV in Egypt is increasing. The patients has about a 60% chance to develop chronic disease *(Sherlock and Dooley, 1993)* .

Cytokines are polypeptides that possess a wide spectrum of inflammatory , metabolic , haematopoietic and immunologic regulatory properties *(Arai et al., 1990)* .

Interleukin-8 (IL-8) and granulocyte- macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM -CSF) are important mediators of inflammation and immune response in human disease *(Al - Wabil et al., 1995).*

Our aim in this study is to determine whether IL-8 and GM-CSF are elevated in patients with chronic hepatitis B and C viral infection and their importance in pathophysiological processes in these patients .

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

VIRAL HEPATITIS

It is a disease of major public health significance all over the world not only in terms of over all morbidity but also in terms of economic consequences (***Mc Quilan , et al .,1989)***

Viral hepatitis caused by a wide range of hepatotropic viruses including hepatitis A virus (HAV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis D (delta) virus (HDV), hepatitis E virus (HEV), ***(Chopra et al., 1994)***

Hepatitis A virus (HAV) : Spread by the faecal -oral route causing self limiting acute disease with low mortality and no progression to chronic disease (***Forbes and Williams 1990)***

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) : Transmitted parenterally and by other non-faecal-oral routes , associated with chronic hepatitis , cirrhosis and eventually hepatocellular carcinoma ***(Papaevangelou 1987)***

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) : Transmitted parenterally and by other non-faecal-oral routes , also associated with chronic liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma ***(Houghton et al., 1991)*** .

Hepatitis D (Delta) virus (HDV) : Superinfects patients with HBV infection since it requires HBV for its own replication . It may lead to exacerbation of hepatitis . A patient is rarely infected with HBV and HDV at the same time (Co- infection) ***(Monjardino and saldanho , 1990)*** .