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CHANGES IN SERUM LEVEL OF INTERLEUKIN-6 IN ACUTE HEPATITIS IN CHILDREN

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree In Pediatrics

By

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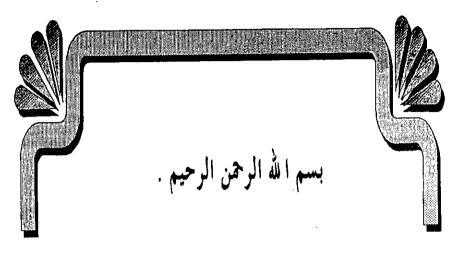
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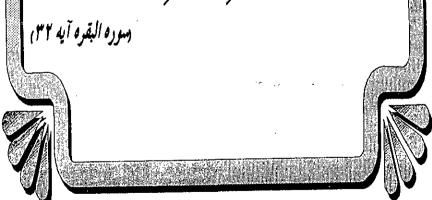
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Ain Shams University

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70 my Mother

To my Father
Engineer Anwer El-Shebly
Who gave too much and
received too little

To my Husband
Prof. Dr. El-Gohary
For his great help and his support
throughout my whole life

70 my Daughters

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis is a major health problem worldwide. The viruses of hepatitis A, hepatitis B and other viruses (C, D, E, F, and G) have been identified.

This work has been done to study the changes of serum IL-6 level in acute viral hepatitis among Egyptian children. Forty five children were involved in this study, thirty five patients and ten controls. Thirteen had hepatitis A, 12 had hepatitis B and 10 had hepatitis C. Serum IL-6 levels were measured using an ELISA technqiue..

This study showed that the serum level of IL-6 in acute viral hepatitis was significantly higher than in the control group. This probably results from hepatic dysfunction, as the liver is the major clearance site for cytokines under normal circumstances. The highest levels of IL-6 were detected in patients with HCV infection. No correlation was detected between biochemical parameters and serum level of IL-6 in acute viral hepatitis. These parameters included parameters of liver injury (AST, ALT, bilirubin), parameters of hepatic synthetic function (serum albumin, prothrombin time), alkaline phosphatase enzyme, and partial thromboplastin time.

This suggests that there is no correlation between the inflammatory nature of the disease and activity of endogenous IL-6 in acute viral hepatitis. Further studies of the activities of cytokines are needed to increase our understanding of the pathophysiological mechanisms of viral diseases of the liver.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. AIDS: AIDS Kaposi's Sarcoma cell. AIDS-KS cell: Autoimmune hepatitis. AIH: Alkaline phosphatase enzyme. ALP: Serum alanine aminotransferase ALT: enzyme. Acute myelogenous leukemia. AML: Anti-hepatitis B surface antigen. Anti-HBs: Serum aspartate aminotransferase AST: enzyme. Complement component 3. C3: Cyclic adenosine monophosphate. camp: Complement fixation. CF: Cytomegalovirus. CMV: .C reactive protein. CRP: Epstein-Barr Virus. EBV: Enzyme immunoassay. EIA: Endothelial leukocyte adhesion ELAM-1: molecule-1. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. ELISA: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate. ESR: Epidermal growth factor. EGF: Fibroblast growth factor. FGF: Guanine nucleotide binding protein. G (Protein): Hepatitis A virus. HAV: An integral part of the core of HB HBe antigen: Hepatitis B virus. HBV: Hepatitis B immunoglobulin. HBIq: Hepatitis B core antibody. HBcAb: Hepatitis B core antigen. HBcAg: Hepatitis B surface antigen. HBsAq: Hepatitis C virus. HCV: Hepatic C virus ribonucleic acid. HCV-RNA: Hepatitis D antigen. HDAg: Hepatitis Delta virus. HDV: