



Prevalence of HCV Antibodies Among
Haemodialysis Patients In CAIRO Governorate
(Sector B)

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of master degree in internal medicine

BY

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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Hamdu Abdel Kareem



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معدل انتشار الاجسام المضادة للفيروس الكبدى (سى) فى
مرضى الاستصفاء الدموى فى محافظة القاهرة القطاع
ب(شمال القاهرة).

توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير فى أمراض الباطنة العامة

مقدمة من

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List of Abbreviations

ALT	Alanine Aminotransferases
AST	Aspartate Aminotransferases
C	Complement
CDC	Center for Diseases Control and Prevention
CKD	Chronic kidney disease
DM	Diabetes mellitus
DOPPS	Dialysis outcomes and practice patterns study
EHMs	Extrahepatic manifestations
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
ESRD	End stage renal disease
ETR	End-of treatment response
FDA	Food & Drug Administration
GFR	Glomerular Filtration Rate
GN	Glomerulonephritis
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
HBV	Hepatitis B Virus
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma
HCWs	Health care workers
HD	Hemodialysis
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRQL	Health related quality of life

HTN	Hypertension
IFNs	Interferons
Ig	Immunoglobulin
IRES	Internal Ribosome Entry Site
K/DOOI	kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative
KT	Kidney Transplantation
LDL	Low Density Lipoprotein
LPDs	Lymphoproliferative disorders
MC	Mixed Cryoglobulinemia
MGN	Membranous Glomerulonephritis
MHD	Maintenance Hemodialysis
MOH	Ministry Of Health
MPGN	Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
NAT	Nucleic Acid Tests
NCR	Non Coding Region
NIH	National Institute of Health
NK	Natural killer
NKF	National Kidney Foundation
ORF	Open Reading Frame
PAN	Poly Arteritis Nodosa
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PD	Peritoneal Dialysis
PMP	Per Million Population

PTLDs	Post Transplant Lymphoproliferative Disorders
RF	Rheumatoid factor
RIBA	Recombinant Immunoblot Assay
RNA	Ribo Nucliec Acid
RRT	Renal Replacement Therapy
SOC	Standard Of Care
SVR	Sustained Viral Response
UTR	Untranslated Region
WHO	World Health Organization

الملخص العربى

لا يزال التهاب الكبدى الفيروسي (سى) يمثل خطراً داهماً فى مجتمعنا حيث إنه يتسبب فى العديد من المضاعفات الكبدية التى تؤدى إلى الوفاة فى مرضى الفشل الكلوى المعاشين على الإستصفاء الدموى .

تتراوح النسب العالمية للإصابة بالفيروس الكبدى (سى) ما بين ١,٦٪ - ٣٪ أما فى مصر فمعدل الإصابة بالفيروس هى الأعلى حيث تصل إلى ١٣٪ ، بينما معدل انتشار الفيروس الكبدى (سى) بين مرضى الإستصفاء الدموى يتراوح بين ٣٪ - ٧٥٪ عالمياً، وتعتبر مصر أيضاً من أكثر البلدان فى معدل انتشار الفيروس الكبدى (سى) بين مرضى الإستصفاء الدموى.

الجدير بالذكر أن هذه الدراسة هى جزء من مشروع أكبر يجريه قسم الكلى فى جامعة عين شمس و يهدف إلى عمل مسح شامل لقياس معدل الانتشاروالإصابة بالفيروس الكبدى (سى) بين مرضى الإستصفاء الدموى فى جميع محافظات جمهورية مصر العربية.

وقد أجريت هذه الدراسة على كل مرضى الإستصفاء الدموى المترددين بصفة منتظمة على جميع مراكز الإستصفاء الدموى بشمال القاهرة (القطاع ب) والذي يشمل مناطق (الزاوية الحمراء - الشرايبة - شبرا - روض الفرج - الساحل - الزيتون - حدائق القبة).

و شملت هذه الدراسة ٩٨٧ مريض فشل كلوى على جلسات استصفاء دموى بانتظام فى ٢٢ وحدة غسيل كلوى.

تمت عملية التقييم عن طريق نموذج استبيان يتضمن جمع بيانات عن المرضى من الملفات وأخذ تاريخ مرضي كامل من خلال أسئلة عن العوامل التى قد