Study of the Effect of Directly Acting Antiviral Drugs (DAA) on Hepatic Fibrosis Using APRI Score and FIB4 Score in Chronic Hepatitis c Patients (HCV)

Thesis

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
Ala	Alanina
	Alanine aminotransferase.
<i>APO-E</i>	
	AST to platelet ratio index.
ARG	_
ASP	
	Aspartate aminotransferase.
	Area under receiver operating curve.
	Cannabinoid receptor 1.
	Centre for disease control and prevention.
	Chronic hepatitis c.
CLDN-1	_
	Cytoplasmic lipid droplets.
	Computed tomography.
CYP-A	
	Directly acting antiviral drugs.
	Damage associated molecular patterns.
	Diacyl glycerol acetyl transferase.
	Deoxyribonucleic acid.
	Extracellular matrix.
<i>EDHS</i>	Egyptian demographic health survey.
	Epidermal growth factor receptor.
	Egyptian health issue survery.
	Endoplasmic reticulum.
FIB-4	-
	Gut associated lymphoid tissue.
<i>GT</i>	
	- -

List of Abbreviations cont...

Full term Abb. HBV Hepatitis B virus. HCC..... Hepatocellular carcinoma. HCV Hepatitis c virus. HIV Human immune deficiency virus. HSC Hepatic stellate cells. IFN..... Interferone. IR Insulin resistance. JAK..... Janus activation kinase. Kpa..... Kilo pascal. LDL..... Low density lipoprotein. Leu Leucin. LPS Lipopolysaccharide. LSECS..... Liver sinusoidal endothelial cells. LVP..... Lipoviroparticles. MAV...... Mitochondrial antiviral signaling. MET..... Methionine. MLNs..... Mesenteric lymph nodes. MMP Matrix metalloproteinase. MRI...... Magnetic resonance image. NANBH Non A non B hepatitis. K-light NF-KB..... Nuclear factor chainenhanceractivated B cell. NS...... Non-structural. OCLN..... Occludin. PAMPs...... Pathogen associated molecular patterns. PDGF...... Platelet drived growth factor. PI..... Protease Inhibitor. PPAR Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor.

List of Abbreviations cont...

Full term Abb. RIG-1 Retinoic acid inducible gene-1. RNA Ribonucleic acid. ROS..... Reactive oxygen species. SAFE Sequential algorithm for fibrosis evaluation. TE Transient elastography. TGF-B..... Transforming growth factor beta. *TH1*..... *T helper 1 cell*. TIMP..... Tissue metalloproteinase. TNF...... Tumor necrosis factor. TRIF TIR domain containing adaptor inducing IFN- beta. U/S...... Ultrasound. UTRs..... Untranslated regions. VLDL Very low density lipoprotein.

INTRODUCTION

repatitis C virus (HCV) genotype (GT) 4 represents 12%-■ 15% (15-18 million) of total global HCV infection. It is prevalent in Northern and Equatorial Africa and the Middle East, and is also present in some countries in Europe. GT-4 (and subtype 4a in particular) dominates the HCV epidemic in Egypt. HCV can progress to cirrhosis after decades. It can also lead to liver cell failure or hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) (approximately 2% to 4% yearly). Several factors influence the progression of the disease, the most important of which is the of intrahepatic inflammation elicited by HCV (Abdelghaffar et al., 2015).

The accurate evaluation of liver fibrosis in chronic hepatitis C is mandatory to appraise therapeutic indications and prognosis, because complications mainly occur in patients in advanced stages of their disease. Noninvasive tests to assess hepatic fibrosis have been developed, such the AST-to-platelet ratio index (APRI). The FIB-4 index has an area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of 0.76. A threshold value of 1.45 has a negative predictive value for the exclusion of extended fibrosis of 90%. A threshold value of 3.25 has a positive predictive value for the diagnosis of extended fibrosis of 65% (White et al., 2008).

DAA (Directly Acting antiviral) is effective for treatment of chronic hepatitis c virus infection, reducing the morbidity



and mortality related to the disease progressio (Gaetano et al., 2014). Improvement in liver function within 6 months compared to untreated patients (Graham et al., 2016).

In this study we are demonstrating the effect of DAA on hepatic fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis c virus infection using APRI and FIB-4 scores as non invasive methods which are highly indicative of the degree of hepatic fibrosis.

AIM OF THE WORK

To evaluate the effect of DAA agent on the degree of hepatic fibrosis in chronic hepatitis C infection (with or without cirrhosis) after treatment using APRI (ALT to Platelet reference index) and FIB-4 score in patients who received DAA.