



# **Evaluation of Post Interferon Therapy changes in Chronic HCV patients (Clinical, Doppler Ultrasonography and Histopathological study)**

## **Thesis**

Submitted for partial fulfillment of MD in tropical medicine

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## **ABSTRACT**

Egypt is the country with the highest HCV prevalence in the world. Prompt and effective treatment could postpone or interrupt the development of chronic hepatitis into liver cirrhosis. Accurate estimation of the disease severity is helpful for the evaluation of the therapeutic effect and the prognosis of the disease. Doppler sonography has opened a new window into the evaluation of vascular structures of the liver. Duplex sonography offers the opportunity to evaluate hepatic hemodynamics noninvasively.

**Aim of work:** To evaluate the changes in hepatic Doppler and abdominal ultrasound pre and post interferon therapy. Also to evaluate histological changes in liver biopsy pre and post treatment and their relation to hepatic Doppler and ultrasound findings.

**Patients and methods:** 50 patients with chronic HCV whom are fit to interferon therapy were subjected to complete history taking, thorough clinical examinations, laboratory investigations, abdominal ultrasonography and Doppler study of the portal and splenic veins. The laboratory tests were done serially and the Doppler and US were done before treatment and at week 72.

**Results:** Using multivariate logistic regression analysis, Doppler- derived indices, failed to introduce a Doppler parameter or indices to predict the response. From our study PVPV and PVMV correlates with the degree of hepatic fibrosis and could be used for the assessment of severity in chronic liver disease and

could be used as a non-invasive assessment of hepatic fibrosis or inflammation.

**Key words:** Doppler measurements– chronic HCV – interferon therapy.

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