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#### LIST OF APPREVIATION

ALT Alanine aminotransferase

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anti HBc Antibody Hepatitis B core Antigen

anti-HBe Antibody to HB e Antigen

anti HBs Antibody to HB Surface Antigen

ATP Adenosine triphosphate CAH Chronic active hepathis

CPH Chronic persistent hepatitis

DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid

DNA-P DNA Polymerase

DDT Dichloro diphenyl trichlorocthane

DDB Dimethyl Dimethyoxyl Biphenyl Dicarboxylate

EIA. Enzymę immunoassay

ELISA. Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay

EP1 Extended program of immunization

FIFRA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

HAV Hepatitis A Virus

HBCAS Hepatitis B Core Antigen

HBeAg Hepatitis B e Antigen

HBsAg. Hepatitis B Surface Antigen

HBV Hepatitis B Virus HCV Hepatitis C Virus HEV Repatitis E Virus

HJV Human Immunodefeciency virus

H5M Hepatosplenoinegaly

IFN Interferon

Immunoglobulin lg

ΚЪ Kilo base

Ns5 Non-structural S

NTE Neurotoxic esterase enzyme PCR Folymerized Chain Reaction RIBA Recombinant immunoblotting assay

box RNA Ribonucleic acid

RT-PCR Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

SGPT Serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase

SOD Superoxide Dismutase

U/S Ultrasound.

WHO World Health Organization

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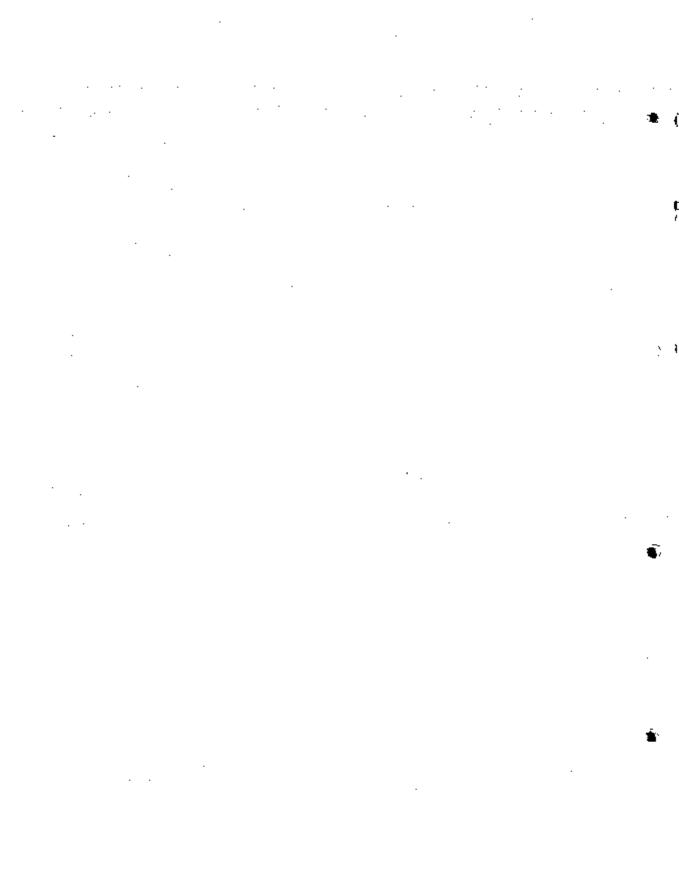
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# INTRODUCTION

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### INTRODUCTION

The liver is the target organ of many occupational and environmental agents and plays a central role in their detoxification as well as the elimination of many toxic chemicals and/or their metabolites (Plaa and Hewitt, 1992).

Viral hepatitis is a systemic disease primarily involving the liver. Most cases of acute viral hepatitis in children and adults are caused by one of the following agents: hepatitis A virus, hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, hepatitis D virus & hepatitis E virus (Brooks et al., 1998).

Hepatitis B and C are common infection world wide and may give rise to hepatic cellular carcinoma, which is one of the most common cancers, and progress to cirrhosis even after a long symptomless coarse (Akimkin et al., 1997).

Although the prevalence of HCV infection in Egypt is high yet, little is known about the risk factors, the pathogenicity and the virology features of HCV ( Angelico et al., 1997).

Acute and chronic HBV infection is a leading cause of liver diseases world wide (Machoney, 1999).

Humans are exposed to pesticides in a variety of occupational settings including agriculture, structural pest control, public health pest eradication programs, manufacture and formulators

transportation industries (Sckenker et al., 1993).

The severity of any adverse effects from exposure to pesticides depends on the dose, the route of exposure, absorption of pesticides, the types of effects of the pesticides, its metabolites, its accumulation and persistence in the body. The toxic effects also depend on the health status of the individual. Malnutrition and dehydration are likely to increase sensitivity to pesticides (WHO, 1990).

Health profiles for 300 pesticide formulators and 300 pesticide applicators revealed that the frequency of carrier state of hepatitis (HbsAg) was 7.4% confirmed by measuring chromosomal aberrations among formulators and applicators and proved to be more twice those of controls (Amr, 1999).

Pesticides exposure may play a greater role in suspected fragile immune system, and may result in altered disease susceptibility. Immune dysfunction is related to dose and duration of pesticide exposure (Banerjee et al., 1996).

A previous study was done three years ago on 389 subjects in a chemical factory for pesticide formulators, it revealed that there was a significant seroprevalenace of HCV & HBV among studied workers as well as significant elevation of ALT enzymes among both seropostive and seronegative HCV & HBV.

## AIM OF THE WORK

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