

THE ASSOCIATION OF TYPE B PLUS C VIRAL MARKERS IN THE EVOLUTION OF SOME CASES OF VIRAL HEPATITIS

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A number of 283 patients with chronic liver disease admitted in the Clinic of Internal Medicine Timisoara were analysed from the point of view of the association of the viral markers for B and C, and occasionally, D viruses. The diagnostical distribution of the clinical types was the following: 80 cases of chronic persistent hepatitis; 104 cases of chronic active hepatitis; and 99 cases of post viral cirrhosis of the liver. The patients' sera were tested for the detection of HBsAg, IgM anti HBc, IgM and IgG anti delta, and IgM and IgG anti C virus antibodies, with ELISA technique, using Russian assay equipment (Multitest, Preparat). The percentage of marker interference of HBV, HDV and HCV with respect to the total number of cases was as follows:

HBV	HBV+HDV	HBV+HVD+HVC	HVB+HVC	HVC
37(13%)	60(21%)	8(2,8%)	14(4,9%)	107(37%)

The prevalence of the association of some markers and their possible influence in the chronicization of acute viral liver disease are discussed.