

THE RISK OF CHRONIC EVOLUTION IN HEPATITIS WITH HCV AS COMPARED TO TYPE A AND B HEPATITIS

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1789 patients with acute hepatitis were followed up by a complex methodology for an year after hospitalisation. 1102 of them suffered from type A hepatitis, 512 had type B hepatitis and the other 175 were posttransfusional hepatitis with C type virus. From the very beginig, the patients with type B and C hepatitis showed a more severe evolution in regard of the duration of the icterus, persistence of high values of transaminases and residual clinical syndrome, as compared to those with type A hepatitis. An year relasing from hospital, in the group with type A hepatitis, only 2% of the cases were incompletely solved, while in those with type B and C hepatitis, 28% of the patients showed a cronic evolution. In our research, in type C hepatitis, as compared to type A hepatitis, the risk of chronic evolution was 8 times higher, and the work disability was of 106 days in type C hepatitis versus 64 days in type A hepatitis.