

HEPATITIS B AND C VIRUS INFECTIONS IN CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES

Dana Cioflec*, O.Pop**, R.Străin**, Emilia Nicoară**, L.Negruțiu**, N. Doroiu***, P.Măcicășan***, Diana Laza****, Adriana Suta*, Corina Chidioșan**, O. Chirileanu**, Sorina Munteanu**, V. Niculescu**, Natalia Roșiu*

*Center of Public Health

**University of Medicine and Pharmacy

***Army Hospital, Timișoara

****Hospital of Infectious Diseases, Oradea

The study included 321 patients with chronic hepatitis and 50 patients with liver cirrhosis (80%). Among the 260 patients with chronic hepatitis,

78 were unclassified chronic hepatitis cases, 32 were active chronic hepatitis cases and 150 were chronic persistent hepatitis cases. We used the enzymeimmunoassay with kits produced by Sanofi Diagnostics Pasteur. Tests were performed for the following HBV markers: HBsAg, HBeAg, HBeAb and also, for HCV Ab as a marker for the HCV infection. In the 260 patients with chronic hepatitis we obtained the following results: 68 (26,1%) had only HBsAg, 38 (14,6%) had HBsAg and HBeAg, 44 (16,5%) had HBsAg and HBeAb, 38 (14,6%) had HCV Ab and in 51 patients (19,6%) we detected both HCV Ab and HBV markers. In the 50 patients with liver cirrhosis we detected 13 (32,5%) patients with HBsAg, 2 (5%) patients with HBsAg and HBeAg, 5 cases (12,5%) with HBsAg and HBeAb, 12 patients (30%) with HCV Ab and in 5 patients (12,5%) we detected both HCV Ab and HBV markers. Thus, the seroprevalence of HBV and HCV markers is very high in chronic hepatitis and in liver cirrhosis. The high percent of HBeAg positive cases shows the increased infectivity of these diseases.