Aim of the Work

The current study was designed to evaluate the diagnostic yield of quantitative estimation of serum HBsAg level and DNA viral load in differentiation between the main pathological parameters of CHB disease and to predict the outcome of liver biopsy.

Patients & Methods

This current prospective study was conducted on all patients with CHB disease irrespective of being on treatment or not. Patients with undetectable HBV DNA levels, patients with co-infection with HCV, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or Hepatitis D virus (HDV), chronic renal failure patients with serum creatinine >4 mg/dl and patients with autoimmune liver disease were not enrolled in the study. All patients underwent clinical examination for determination of the current clinical status, disease duration, preliminary lab data. Blind liver biopsies were done. The histopathological grading and staging were performed using Ishak Modified HAI system (Ishak et al., 1995). Sampling: blood sample was divided to three parts: the first part was used for serum AST, ALT, total and direct bilirubin and ELISA estimation of hepatitis B serological markers (HBsAg, HBeAg, anti-HBc, anti-HBe). The second part was collected in dry plain tube and centrifuged and serum was stored at -80°C to be used for quantitative estimation of HBsAg. The third part was collected in EDTA tube and centrifuged in the PCR unit and plasma was stored at -80°C to be used for HBV quantitation by PCR.

References