SUMMARY
SUMMARY

Subjective:
Of all blood borne infectious diseases hepatitis has the greatest chance for accidental transmission through breaks in the skin during surgical procedure, needle sticks, etc. Inspite of universal precautions used by dermatologists, an occasional accident occurs. Dermatologists should be also aware of the different dermatologic disorders associated with hepatitis, so that an early diagnosis of such a serious disorder could be undertaken.

Objective: Study of the cutaneous manifestations of viral hepatitis infections in Egypt.

Patients and Methods:
Hepatitis patients were taken at random from hepatitis outpatient clinic and the inpatient in the liver institute in El-Menoufia University Benha University Hospital and Tukh fever hospital. Full history taking was carried out for each patient. The patients had complete physical examination by the attending physician.

The following investigations were performed:
1. Hepatitis markers
3. Urine analysis.
4. Skin biopsy as indicated.
5. Bacterial and mycological culture as indicated.
Results and Conclusion:

From this work the most prevalent type of hepatitis was hepatitis C (55%), the incidence is more in males, employees and in patients residing in rural areas. Most prevalent skin lesions were lichen planus, urticaria, erythema multiforme, infections and vasculitis respectively which were not conciding in all aspects with the other reports mentioned in the literature. Also not all types of associated skin dermatoses were found in the studied group. However, a wider study is required for a more precise evaluation.