

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Our study was performed upon 60 patients already diagnosed as having chronic HCV ; 30 with thyroid dysfunction as study group and 30 without thyroid dysfunction as control group , both groups receiving antiviral therapy .

The study group has 12 males and 18 females while the control group has 13 males and 17 females, the results of our study shows twenty (20) patients in thyroid dysfunction group tend to hypothyroidism twelve (12) females "60%" and eight (8) males "40%", and ten (10) patients tend to hyperthyroidism six (6) females "50 %" and four (4) males "50 %" , this means that thyroid dysfunction is more common among females than males and most of them tend to biochemical hypothyroidism more than hyperthyroidism .

In our study 7 patients presented with clinical hypothyroidism and received levothyroxin and 2 patients developed clinical hyperthyroidism and received carbimazole at the end of therapy .

Thirty percent of patients with thyroid dysfunction developed clinical thyroid disorders by the end of antiviral therapy and received treatment without discontinuation of interferon therapy .

Thyroid dysfunction among hepatitis C patients under antiviral therapy is correlated with the degree of inflammation and stage of fibrosis A scoring and F staging of METAVIR scoring system , as the liver fibrosis advance the incidence of T.D. increase .