

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The aim of this work is to study the impact of hepatic steatosis on the therapeutic outcome of pegylated interferon and ribavirin combination therapy in patients with chronic hepatitis c. This study was conducted on 100 patients including 50 steatotic and 50 non steatotic.

We aimed at assessment of factors associated with steatosis in Egyptian patients with chronic HCV hepatitis. They were included in this study if they had chronic hepatitis C virus , and excluded if they had the following criteria: alcohol abuse, diabetes mellitus, obesity, and positive hepatitis B virus (HBV) surface antigen, decompensated liver cirrhosis. None of our patients received antiviral therapy. All 100 patients were subjected to complete history taking, clinical and physical examination, abdominal ultrasonography, laboratory investigations, and liver biopsy.

All of the patients in steatotic group had mild degree of steatosis in the liver biopsy. By study of factors associated with steatosis, The univariate analysis revealed that steatosis was significantly associated with high necroinflammatory score and high fibrosis stage.

We did not find any significant differences between patients with and without steatosis regarding their AST ,ALT levels and serum bilirubin. In our study, no significant difference in HCV RNA Level was found between patients with and without histopathological steatosis. In our study, there is no significant difference in the response to antiviral therapy between steatotic and non steatotic groups.

Conclusion:

The presence of steatosis positively correlated with higher parameters of necro-inflammatory and fibrosis score on histopathological examination. Steatosis had no significant relation with the level of viraemia. Steatosis had no significant impact on antiviral therapy in non diabetic non obese patients.