Table (A): Descriptive data of all studied variables.

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	(years)	500	43.734	11.994	18.00	65.00
BMI	(kg/m^2)	500	25.583	4.471	18.0	35.0
PCR	(IU/ml)	500	612435	1442887	1600	25000000

Baseline demographic & anthropometric data (Tables 1,2,3 & 4)

Table (B): Gender distribution in the studied patients.

Sex	Frequency	%
Male	239	47.8**%**
Female	261	52.2**%**
Total	500	100%

Table(C): Age distribution of the studied patients

Age	Number	Percentage
≤ 40 year	198	39.6%
> 40 year	302	60.4%
Total	500	100 %

Table (D): Body Mass Index (BMI) of the studied group

BMI	Number	Percentage
BMI < 30 ($kg/m^{2)}$	389	77.8%
BMI ≥ 30 ($kg/m^{2)}$	111	22.2%
Total	500	100%

Table (E): Hepatomegally and splenomegally in US of the studied group

Hepatomegally and splenomegally in US	Number	**Percentage**
Hepatomegally in US **- Yes** **- No**	**(**255**)** **(**245**)**	51% 49%
Splenomegally in US **- Yes** **- No**	**(**90**)** (410)	18% 82%
Total	500	100%

Table (1): Study the relation between PCR response and (gender , age & BMI)

Studied variables	Total N (500)	PCR response: Responder (N=359) No	%	Non responder (N=141) No	%	X^2 test	p- value
Gender :							
- Male	(239)	109	30.36	131	92.91	0.00	<0.01**
- Female	(261)	250	69.64	10	2.86		
Age group:							
- ≤ 40 years	**(198)**	172	47.91	26	18.43	0.003	< 0.01**
- > 40 years	**(302)**	187	52.09	115	81.57		
BMI (kg/m^2):							
- < 30	(389)	292	81.33	97	68.79	0.002	< 0.01**
- ≥30	(111)	67	18.67	44	31.21		
Hepatomegally in US							
- Yes	(255)	125	34.82	130	92.85	0.00	< 0.01**
-No	(245)	234	65.18	11	7.15		
Splenomegally in US							
- Yes	(90)	40	11.14	50	35.46	0.001	< 0.01**
-No	(410)	319	88.86	91	64.54		

Figure (1): Study the relation between Gender and PCR response

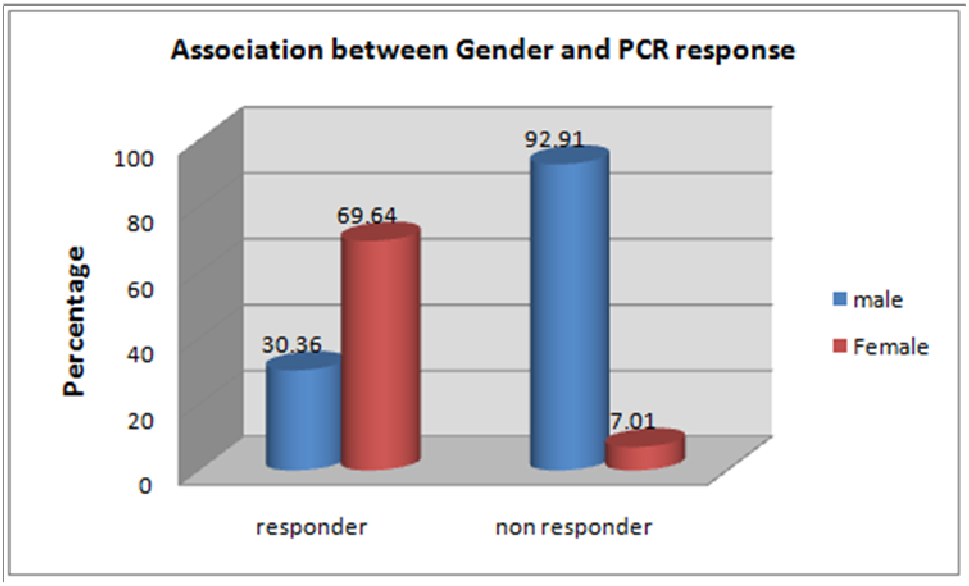


Figure (2): Study the relation between age groub and PCR response

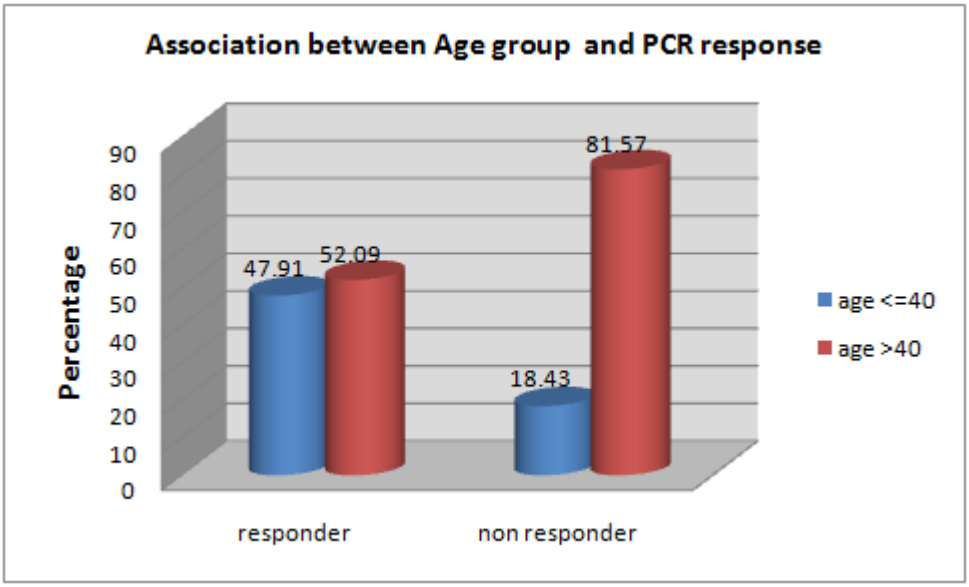


Figure (3): Study the relation between BMI and PCR response

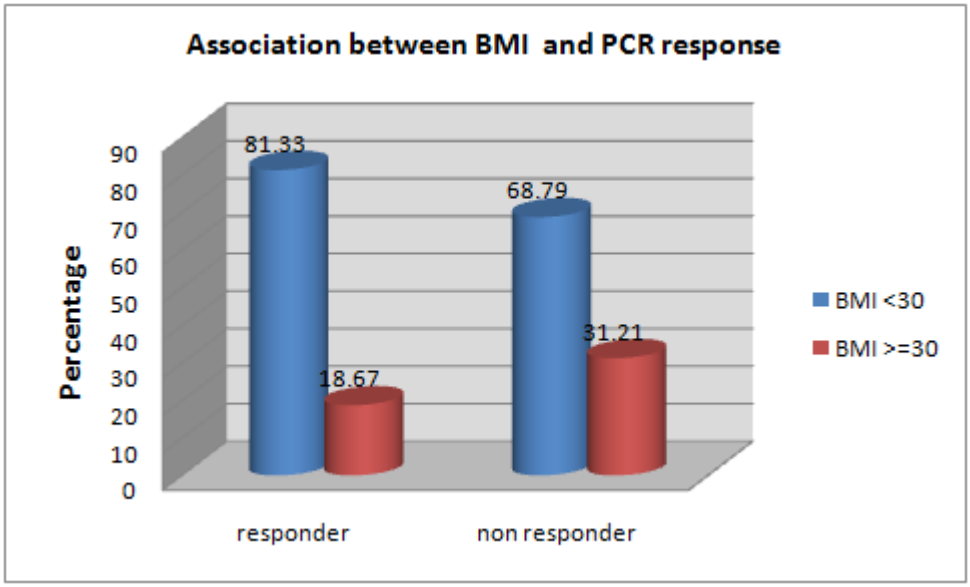


Figure (4): Study the relation between Hepatomegally and PCR response

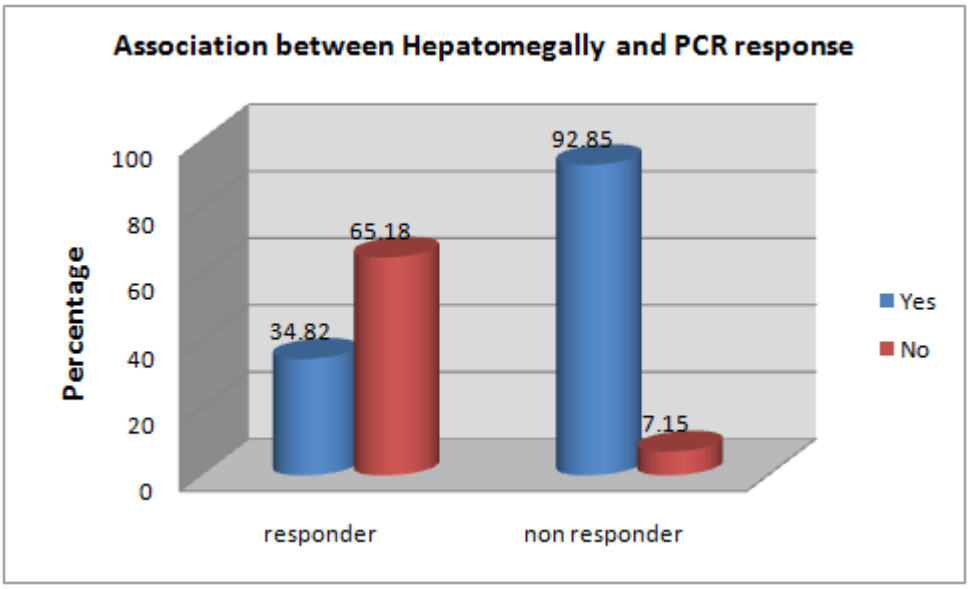
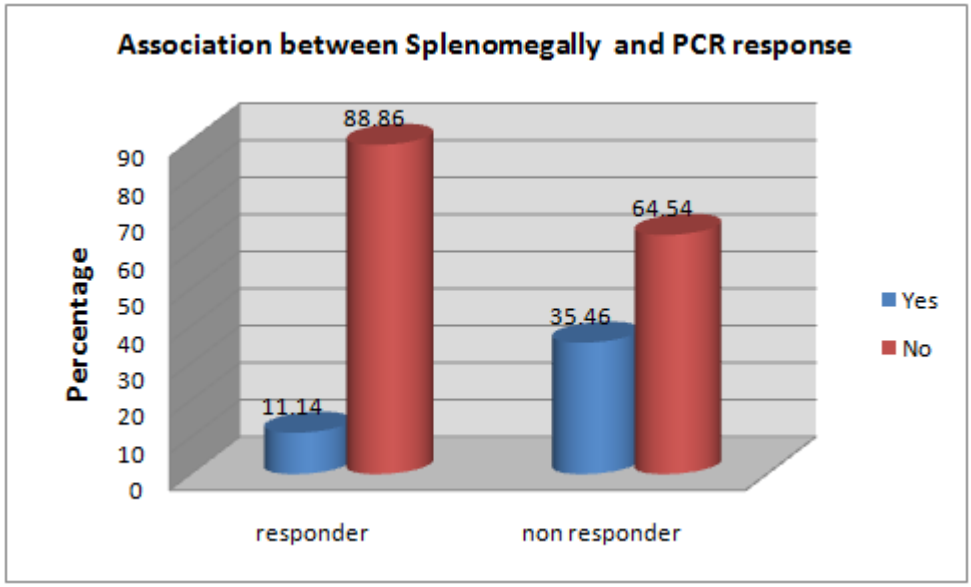


Figure (5): Study the relation between Splenomegally and PCR response



As shown in the above table, Male represented 30.36% of responders and 92.91% of non responders , Compared to female the difference was statistically high significant (P< 0.01), see (Table 1 and Figure 1)

Patients with age > 40 years represented 52.09 % of responders and 81.57% of non responders, compared to patients with age ≤ 40 years the difference was statistically high significant (P< 0.01), see (Table 1 and Figure 2)

There was high statistical significant difference (P< 0.05) between EVR in patients with BMI ≥ 30 kg/ m^2 and EVR in patients with BMI < 30 kg/ m^2. (Table 1 and Figure 3)

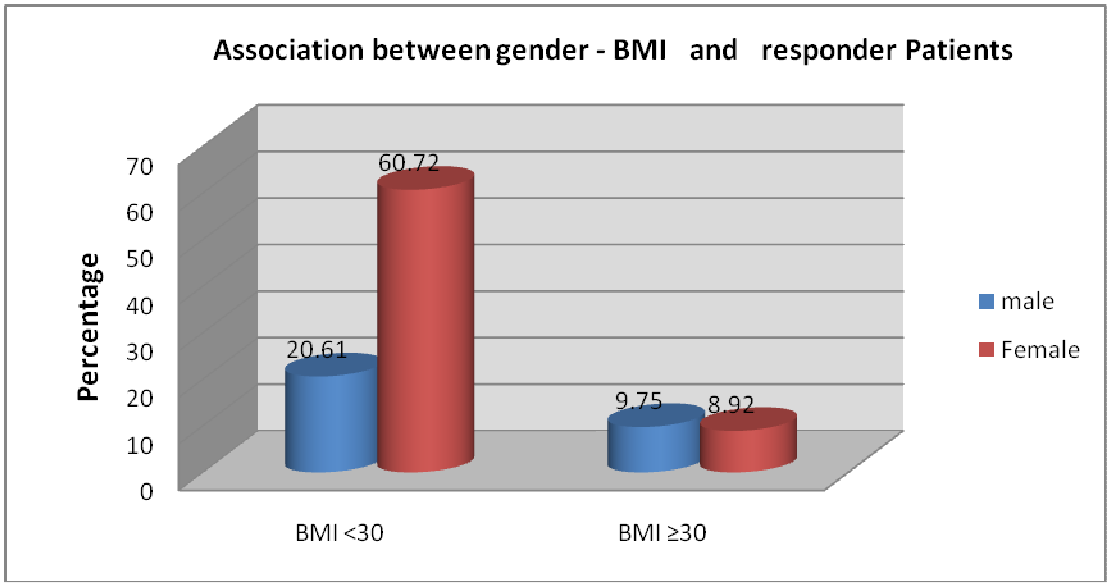
Also, Patients with Hepatomegally represented 34.82 % of responders and 92.85% of non responders, compared to patients with no Hepatomegally the difference was statistically high significant (P< 0.01), see (Table 1 and Figure 4)

Also, Patients with Splenomegally represented 11.14% of responders and 35.46% of non responders, compared to patients with no splenomegally the difference was statistically high significant (P< 0.01)
see (Table 1 and Figure 5)

Table (2): Study the relation between (gender - BMI) and responder Patients

Studied variables	Responder (359)				X^2 test	p- value
	BMI (kg/m^2):					
	<30 *No*	(292) *%*	≥30 *No*	(67) *%*		
Gender :						
- Male (109)	74	20.61	**35**	**9.75**	0.00	<0.01**
- Female (250)	218	60.72	32	8.92		

Figure (6): Study the relation between (gender - BMI) and responder Patients

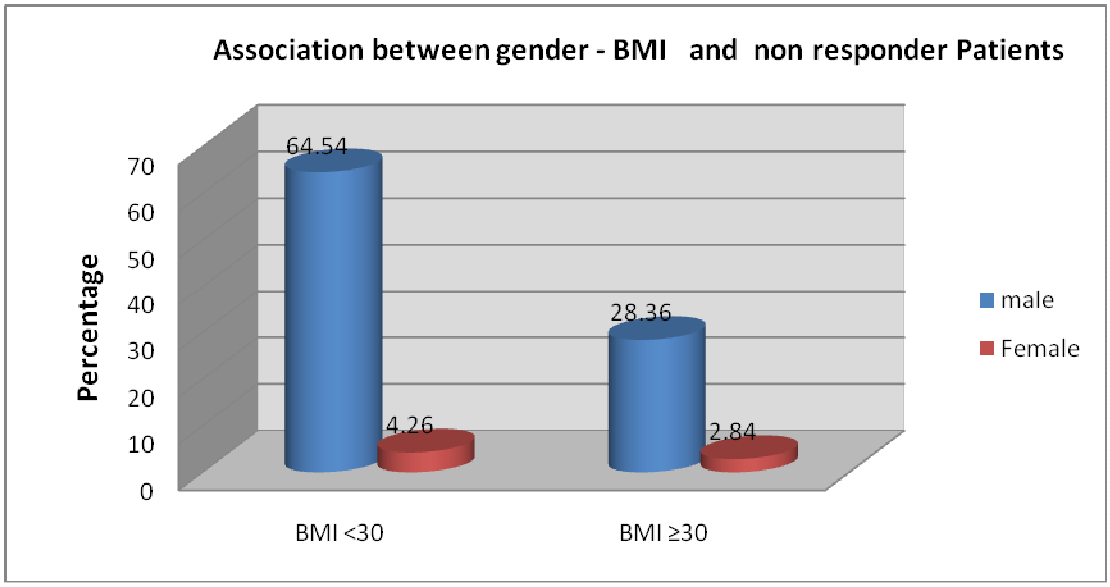


As shown in the above Table 2, Male with BMI < 30 kg/ m^2 represented 19.77% of responder patients and 10.02% with BMI ≥ 30 kg/ m^2 , Compared to female the difference was statistically high significant (P< 0.01), see (Table 2 and Figure 6)

Table (3): Study the relation between (gender - BMI) and non responder Patients

Studied variables	Non Responder (141)				X^2 test	p- value
	BMI (kg/m^2):					
	<30 (97) *No*	*%*	≥30 (44) *No*	*%*		
Gender :						
- Male (131)	91	64.54	**40**	**28.36**	0.553	>.05
- Female (10)	6	4.26	4	2.84		

Figure (7): Study the relation between (gender - BMI) and non responder Patients

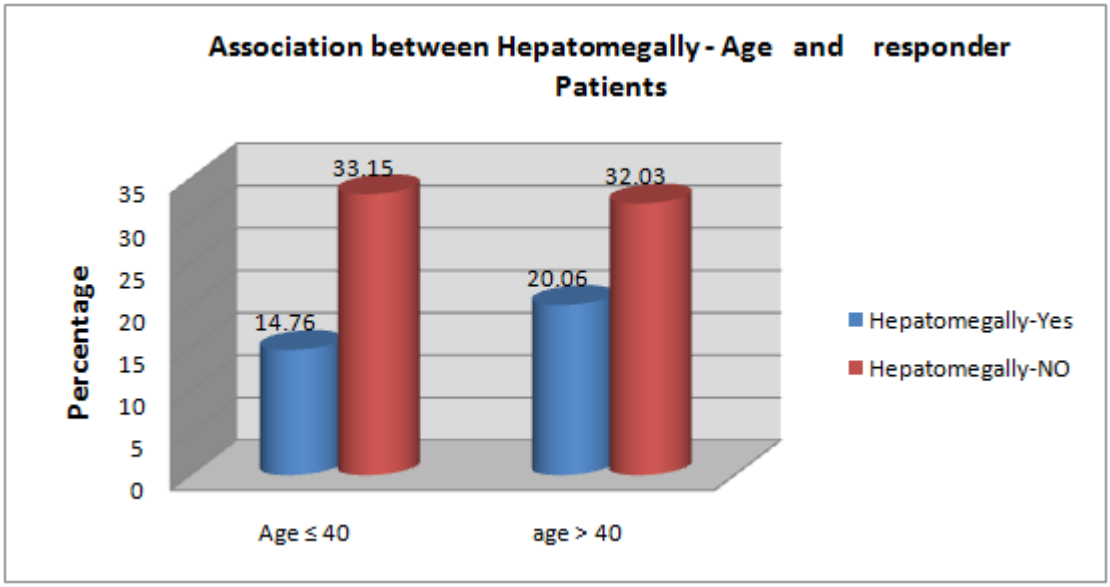


As shown in the above Table 2, Male with BMI < 30 kg/ m^2 represented 64.54% of non responder patients and 28.36% with BMI ≥ 30 kg/ m^2 , Compared to female the difference was not statistically significant (P> 0.05, see (Table 3 and Figure 7)

Table (4): Study the relation between (Hepatomegally -Age) and responder Patients

Studied variables	Responder (359)				X^2 test	p- value
	Age group:					
	≤40 *No*	(172) *%*	>40 *No*	(187) *%*		
Hepatomegally in US						
- Yes **(125)**	53	14.76	**72**	**20.06**	0.127	>0.05
-No **(234)**	119	33.15	115	32.03		

Figure (8): Study the relation between (Hepatomegally -Age) and responder Patients

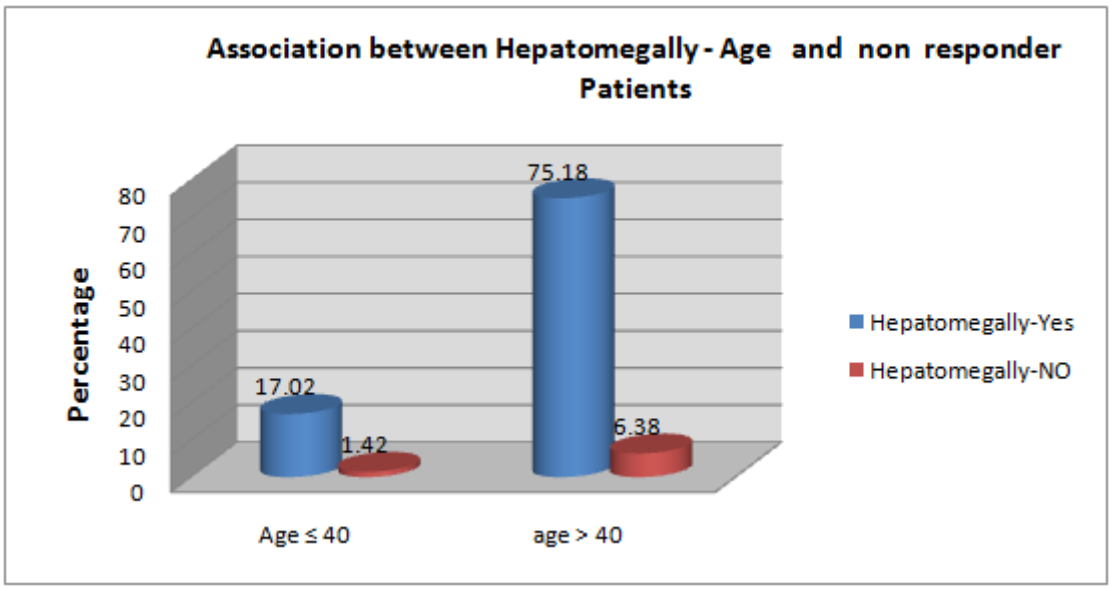


As shown in the above Table 4, the positive **Hepatomegally** with **Age ≤40** represented 14.76% of responder patients and 20.06% with **Age > 40** , Compared to the negative **Hepatomegally** the difference was not statistically significant (P> 0.05, see (Table 4 and Figure 8)

Table (5): Study the relation between (Hepatomegally -Age) and non responder Patients

Studied variables	Non Responder (141)				X^2 test	p- value
	Age group:					
	≤40 (26)		>40 (115)			
	No	*%*	*No*	*%*		
Hepatomegally in US						
- Yes (130)	24	17.02	**106**	**75.18**	0.982	>0.05
-No (11)	2	1.42	9	6.38		

Figure (9): Study the relation between (Hepatomegally -Age) and non responder Patients

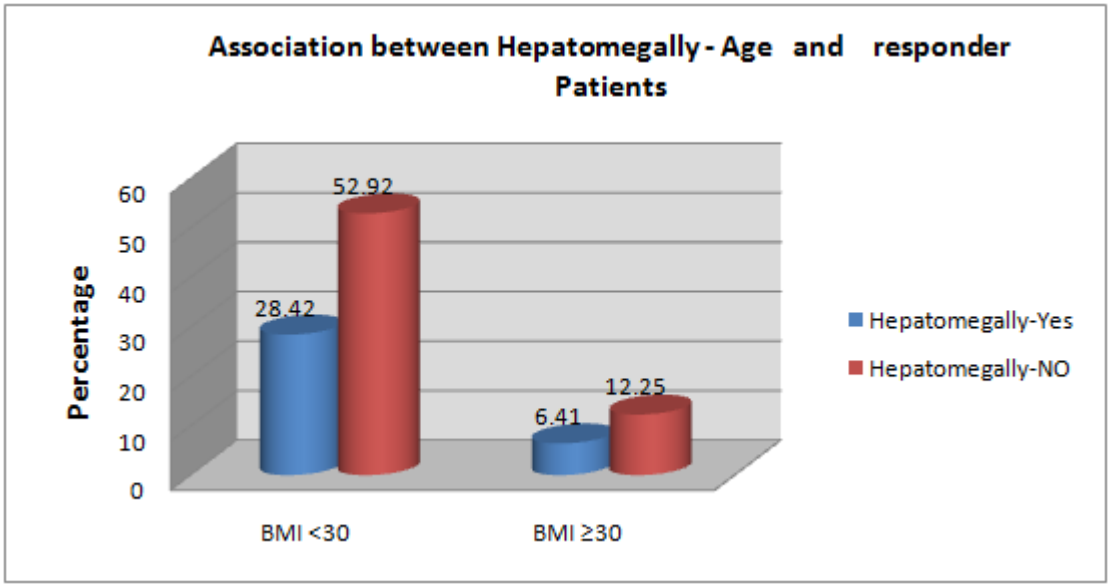


As shown in the above Table 5, the positive **Hepatomegally** with **Age ≤40** represented 17.02% of non responder patients and 75.18% with **Age > 40** , Compared to the negative **Hepatomegally** the difference was not statistically significant (P> 0.05, see (Table 5 and Figure 9)

Table (6): Study the relation between (Hepatomegally -BMI) and responder Patients

Studied variables	Responder (359)				X^2 test	p- value
	BMI (kg/m^2):					
	<30 (292)		≥30 (67)			
	No	*%*	*No*	*%*		
Hepatomegally in US						
- Yes (125)	102	28.42	**23**	**6.41**	0. 926	> 0.05
-No (234)	190	52.92	44	12.25		

Figure (10): Study the relation between (Hepatomegally -BMI) and responder Patients

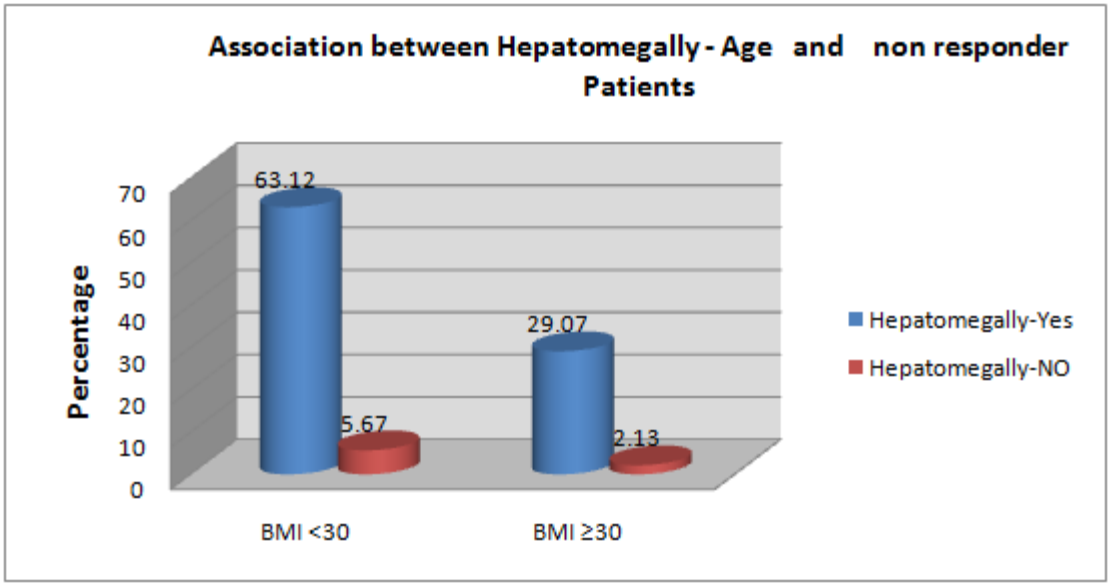


As shown in the above Table 6, the positive **Hepatomegally** with **BMI <30** represented 28.42% of responder patients and 6.41% with **BMI ≥ 30** , Compared to the negative **Hepatomegally** the difference was not statistically significant (P> 0.05, see (Table 6 and Figure 10)

Table (7): Study the relation between (Hepatomegally -BMI) and non responder Patients

Studied variables	Non Responder (141)				X^2 test	p- value
	BMI (kg/m^2):					
	<30 *No*	(97) *%*	≥30 *No*	(44) *%*		
Hepatomegally in US						
- Yes (130)	89	63.12	**41**	**29.07**	0.769	>0.05
-No (11)	8	5.67	3	2.13		

Figure (11): Study the relation between (Hepatomegally -BMI) and non responder Patients

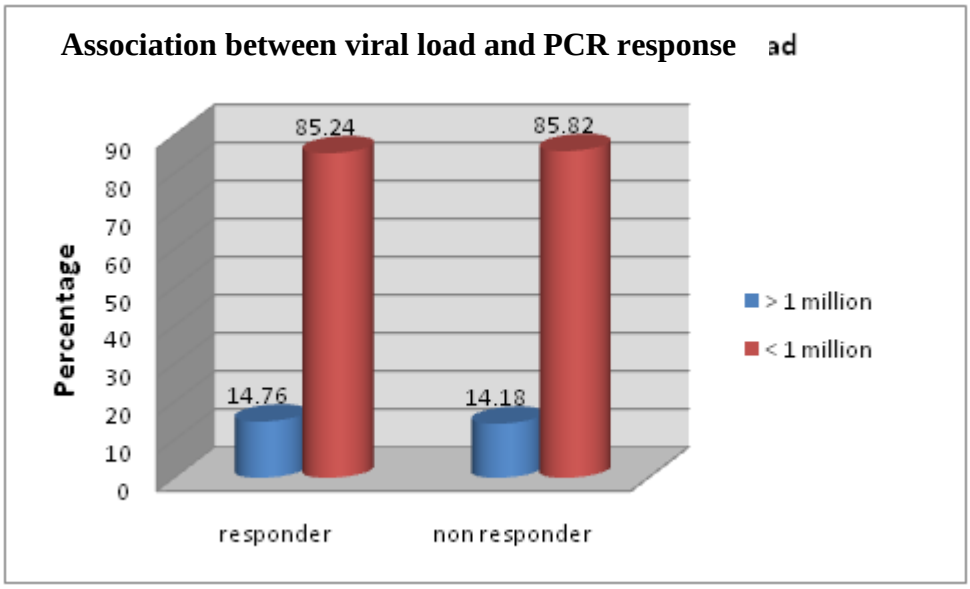


As shown in the above Table 7, the positive **Hepatomegally** with **BMI <30** represented 63.12% of non responder patients and 29.07% with **BMI ≥ 30**, Compared to the negative **Hepatomegally** the difference was not statistically significant (P> 0.05, see (Table 7 and Figure 11)

Table (8): the relation between baseline Viral Load and PCR responder

Studied variables	Total N (500)	PCR responder				X^2 test	p- value
		Responder (N=359)		Non responder (N=141)			
		No	%	No	%		
PCR (IU/ml):							
- > **1 million**	(73)	53	14.76	20	14.18	0.869	> 0.05
- < **1 million**	(427)	306	85.24	121	85.82		

Figure (12): the relation between baseline Viral Load and PCR responder

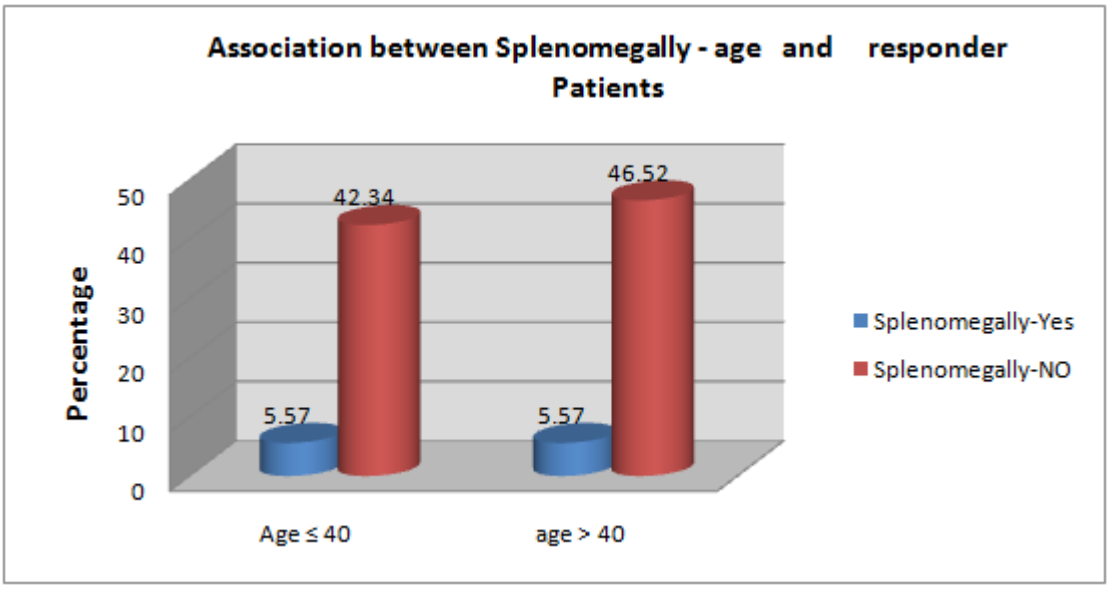


To study the effect of pretreatment viral load on PCR responder, patients were classified according to their level of viremia into patients with low and moderate viremia (PCR < 1 million IU/ml) and high viral load patients (PCR > 1million IU/ml). As shown in (Table 8 & Figure 12) , there was statistically significant difference in response to treatment regarding pretreatment viral load.

Table (9): Study the relation between (Splenomegally -Age) and responder Patients

Studied variables	Responder (359)				X^2 test	p- value
	Age group:					
	≤40 *No*	(172) *%*	>40 *No*	(187) *%*		
Splenomegally in US						
- Yes **(40)**	20	5.57	**20**	**5.57**	0.799	>0.05
-No **(319)**	152	42.34	167	46.52		

Figure (13): Study the relation between (Splenomegally -Age) and responder Patients

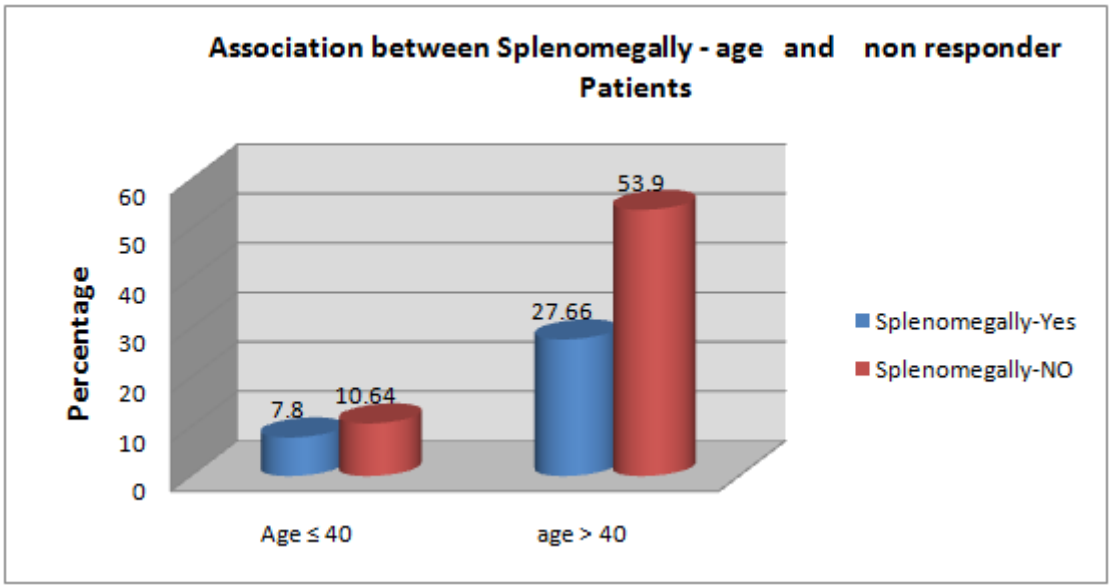


As shown in the above Table 9, the positive **Splenomegally** with **Age ≤40** represented 5.57% of responder patients and 5.57% with **Age > 40** , Compared to the negative **Splenomegally** the difference was not statistically significant (P> 0.05, see (Table 9 and Figure 13)

Table (10): Study the relation between (Splenomegally -Age) and non responder Patients

Studied variables	Non Responder (141)				X^2 test	p- value
	Age group:					
	≤40 (26)		>40 (115)			
	No	*%*	*No*	*%*		
Splenomegally in US						
- Yes (50)	11	7.8	**39**	**27.66**	0.419	>0.05
-No (91)	15	10.64	76	53.90		

Figure (14): Study the relation between (Splenomegally -Age) and non responder Patients

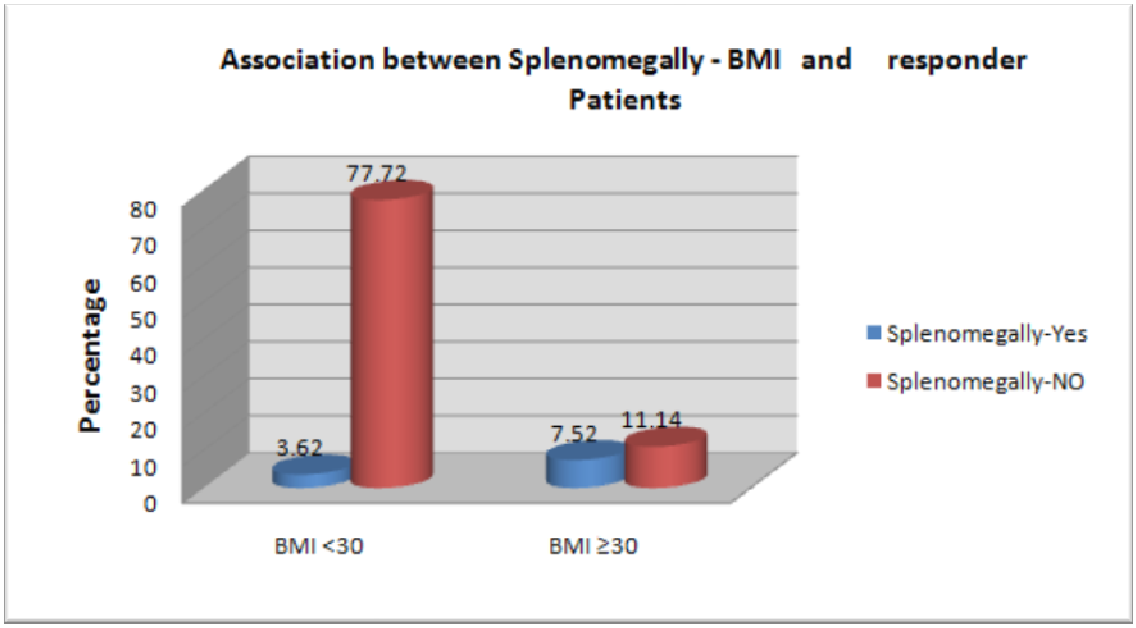


As shown in the above Table 10, the positive **Splenomegally** with **Age ≤40** represented 7.8% of non responder patients and 27.66% with **Age > 40** , Compared to the negative **Splenomegally** the difference was not statistically significant (P> 0.05, see (Table 10 and Figure 14)

Table (11): Study the relation between (Splenomegally -BMI) and responder Patients

Studied variables	Responder (359)				X^2 test	p- value
	BMI (kg/m^2):					
	<30 (292)		≥30 (67)			
	No	*%*	*No*	*%*		
Splenomegally in US						
- Yes (40)	13	3.62	**27**	**7.52**	0.00	< 0.01**
-No (319)	279	77.72	40	11.14		

Figure (15): Study the relation between (Splenomegally -BMI) and responder Patients

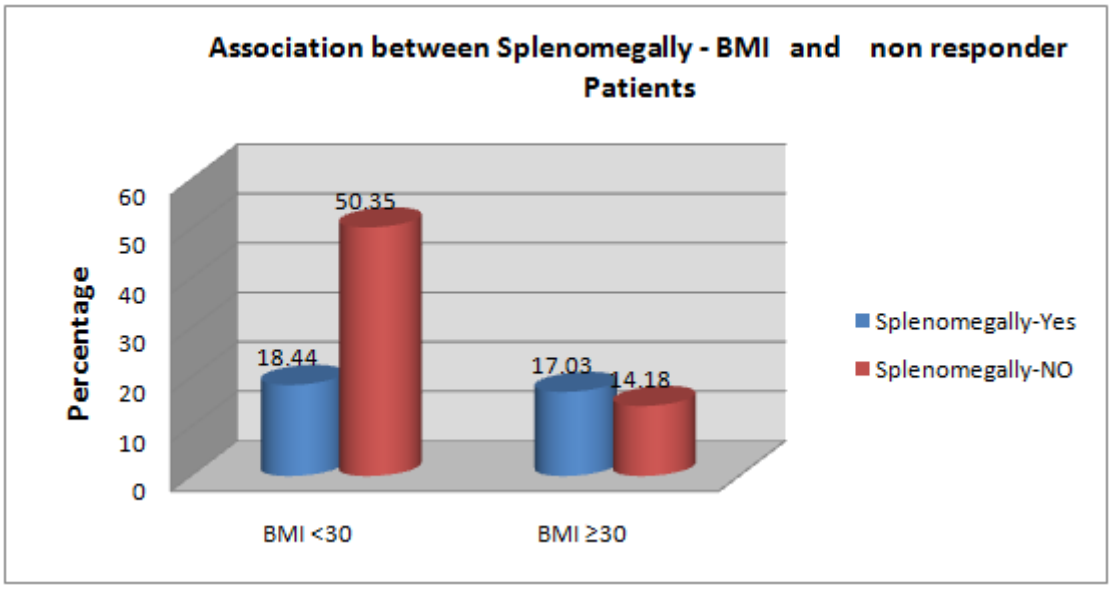


As shown in the above Table 11, the positive **Splenomegally** with **BMI <30** represented 3.62% of responder patients and 7.52% with **BMI ≥ 30** , Compared to the negative **Splenomegally** the difference was high statistically significant (P< 0.01, see (Table 11 and Figure 15)

Table (12): Study the relation between (Splenomegally -BMI) and non responder Patients

Studied variables	Non Responder (141)				X^2 test	p- value
	BMI (kg/m^2):					
	<30 *No*	(97) *%*	≥30 *No*	(44) *%*		
Splenomegally in US						
- Yes (50)	26	18.44	**24**	**17.03**	0.002	<0.01**
-No (91)	71	50.35	20	14.18		

Figure (16): Study the relation between (Splenomegally -BMI) and nonresponder Patients



As shown in the above Table 12, the positive **Splenomegally** with **BMI <30** represented 18.44% of non responder patients and 17.03% with **BMI ≥ 30**, Compared to the negative **Splenomegally** the difference was high statistically significant (P< 0.01, see (Table 12 and Figure 16)