

INTRODUCTION

Schistosomiasis and viral hepatitis are the major health problems in Egypt. Both diseases may occur together. (Bassily, et al., 1979). Few reports deal with the effect of combination of these two agents in Egypt. Patients with both diseases had a worse outlook than those with schistosomiasis alone (Bassily, et al., 1979).

On the other hand, virus B-hepatitis (H.B.V.) is of a particular interest for in contrast to hepatitis A, it has been proved to give rise to severe forms of liver disease and to chronic infection (Rogendorff and Dinhard, 1982).

Furthermore, H.B.V. has now been established as a major causative factor in primary hepatocellular carcinoma, one of the commonest tumours of man. (Blumberg and London, 1981).

Recently the treatment of schistosomiasis with great success in the cure rate and efficacy by administration of orally single dose praziquantel (De Meule and Wagner, 1979). In 1979 Davis, et al., proved the effectiveness of the drug in that only 2 out of 80 bilharzial patients were excreting ova in their faeces after one year of praziquantel treatment.