SUMMARY

The goal of this thesis was to study the liver histopathologic features in a selected number of cases with endemic hepatosplenomegaly in Egypt.

All cases had active shistosomiasis. Also, to deterimine the association of HBV infection in these patients.

This study included 20 patients (18 male and 2 female) ranging in age from 10 - 45 years. The criteria of selection were : postive stool and/or urine for schistosoma ova and the presence of hepatomegaly, splenomegaly or hepatosplenomegaly. All cases were compensated i.e. no ascitis and serum albumin more than 3 gm % , no manifestation of hepatic encephalopathy and no Jaundice or serum bilirubin above 3 mgm %. Liver biopsies for the 20 patients were done using the Menghini technique. Blood samples were tested before hand for bleeding and coagulation times, prothrombin time, plateletes count and HB_s Ag.

It was found that among 20 patients with active

schistosomiasis 70 % (14 cases) were s. mansoni egg passers, 15 % (3 cases) were s. haematobium egg passers and 15 % (3 cases) were mixed .

This shows that s. mansoni is more prevalent in lower Egypt than s. haematobium. The pathologic findings were : 55 % (11 cases) pure SHF , 15 % (3 cases) mixed SHF with other pathology, 20 % (4 cases) non schistosomal and 10 % (2 cases) were miscellanous (one case non specific lesion and the other as normal liver tissue).

Out of 14 cases with SHF (pure and mixed) it was found that 9 cases (64 %) were s. mansoni egg passers, 2 cases (14 %) were s. haematobium egg passers and 3 cases (21 %) were mixed. These results indicate that SHF is mainly due to s. mansoni and rarely due to s. haematobium alone. This is attributed to more prevelance of s. mansoni infection in lower Egypt than s. haematobium.

Serology showed a high prevalence of HB_s Ag in the population with endemic hepatosplenomegaly (21 %) than has been reported for the Egyptian population as

a whole (3 - 6 %).

In Summary : s. mansoni infection is still more prevalent in Delta than s. haematobium , SHF is mainly due to s. mansoni and HB_s Ag positivity is higher (21 %) than reported for the whole population (3 - 6 %).