RESULTS

20 patients with active schistosomiasis were included in the present study. 14 patients passed s. mansoni eggs (in the stool 13 and only one patient passed in urine).

3 patients passed s. haematobium eggs " 2 patients in urine and one patient in stool ". The mixed group was 3 patients passing s. mansoni eggs in the stool and s. haematobium eggs in the urine (table 2).

Table (3) shows the histopathological results of the liver biopsies of the 20 patients. They were classified into 4 groups. The first group represents 11 patients with pure schistosomal hepatic fibrosis.

The second group was formed of 3 patients with mixed schistosomal hepatic fibrosis and other pathological entities e.g. chronic persistent hepatitis and chronic active hepatitis. The third group was represent non schistosomal hepatic pathology and it was formed of 4 patients. 2 patients in the fourth group : one was diagnosed pathologically as non specific reaction and the other was

Table (2) : Type of eggs passing in stool and / or urine and the incidence of each.

Sch. egg	number	%
Sch. mansoni:	14	70 %
Stool	13	65 %
Urine	1	5 %
Sch. haematobium:	3	15 %
Stool	1	5 %
Urine	2	10 %
Mixed sch. eggs : (mansoni in stool and haematobium in urine).	3	15 %

Table (3) Histopathological findings and relationship to HB_s Ag in serum.

Histopathology	No	%	HB_s Ag No	HB_s Ag %
Pure schisto.	11	55 %	2	18 %
Mixed schisto.	3	15 %	1	33 %
1- Chronic active H.	1	5 %	1	100 %
2- Chronic persist H.	2	10 %	-	0 %
Non schisto.	4	20 %	3	75 %
1- CAH	-	0 %	-	-
2- CHA e´ early cirrhosis	2	10 %	2	100 %
3- CPH	2	10 %	1	50 %
Miscellanous	2	10 %	-	0 %

Total incidence of HB_s Ag +ve in SHF (21 %)

3 cases from 14 cases.

diagnosed as normal liver tissue. Comparison between the histopathologic results and the serology of HB_s Ag in the sera of these 4 groups is reported in table (3) .

In the first group 11 patients (55 %) the incidence of HB_s Ag positivity was 18 % (2 patients). In the second group 15 % (3 patients) with mixed schistosomal hepatic and other pathologic entities, only 1 patient was positive for HB_s Ag.

In the same group it was found that one patient had CAH , while the other 2 patients were CPH and were also seronegative for HB_s Ag. In the third group of non schistosomal hepatic fibrosis, 3 patients (75 %) were positive for HB_s Ag. No pure chronic active hepatitis was found in this group. But, CAH with early cirrhotic changes was found in 10 % (2 patients) which also showed HB_s Ag positivity . CPH was present in 10 % (2 patients), one was positive for HB_s Ag in the serum . The 2 patients in the fourth group which represents the miscellanous were negative for HB_s Ag.

Table (4) represents the relationship between schistosomal hepatic fibrosis (SHF) and the type of schistosoma eggs passed in stool and/or urine. It was found that among the total number of the 14 patients (70 %) with SHF , 11 patients (55 %) showed pure SHF and 3 patients (15 %) showed mixed SHF with other pathological lesions.

Table (4) Relationship between SHF and type of sch. eggs in stool and/or urine.

SHF	NO	%
1- Total :	14	70 %
Pure :	11	55 %
Mixed :	3	15 %
2- SHF é sch. mansoni eggs	9	64 %
3- SHF é Sch. haemat. eggs	2	14 %
4- SHF é mixed infestation.	3	21 %