Summary and Conclusion

Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) is a cytokine inducible adhesion molecule expressed on cells at site of inflammation *(Adams et al., 1989)*.

In liver disease, many factors contribute in the expression of ICAM-1, and increase of its soluble form in the circulation, such as inflammation, reduction in the functioning hepatic mass, and impairment of biliary route of excretion.

In our study, cICAM-1 level was measured in patients with wide spectrum of acute and chronic liver diseases .

We found pathological elevation of cICAM-1 in all studied liver disease groups (acute hepatitis, obstructive jaundice, cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma) in comparison to control group.

Correlation between the mean of cICAM-1 level in studied groups and different commonly used liver function parameters was studied. the only significant correlation was found between serum globbulin and cICAM-1 in acute hepatitis group. With exception of the previous finding, there was no significant correlation between cICAM-1 level in the four studied groups and different liver functions.

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Recommendation

It's recommened to study cICAM-1 levels in different stages of variable liver diseases to detect its value as a staging or prognostic marker which could be applied easily to classify and follow-up different liver diseases like hepatitis, Cirrhosis, and obstructive jaundice. Also the study of cICAM-1 shares in understanding immune changes occuring with most acute and chronic liver diseases.