

Introduction

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Aflatoxin are mycotoxins produced by several species of *Aspergillus flavus* moulds. They have been found in various plants products including peanuts, copra, soja, or in cereals such as maize, rice and wheat. Aflatoxin B (AFB1) is the most commonly occurring variety and one of the most carcinogenic (*Bean et al., 1989*).

Several epidemiological studies have found positive associations between AFB1 dietary exposure and an increased risk of human liver cancer (*Zhu et al., 1987*).

In addition to dietary intake, occupational exposure can occur and AFB1 has been determined in airborne dust from feed factories (*Kussak et al., 1996*).

At present, the biological samples of interest for human monitoring of AFB1 are urine, blood, milk and tissue samples. Among the hydroxylated urinary metabolites, AFB1 was found to be an excellent marker with a linear relationship between its excretion and the absorbed dose (*Grooman et al., 1992*).

The possibilities for the measurement of AFB1 exposure in biological samples include the measurement of parent AFB1 and/or their metabolites in these samples or the measurement of AFB1 adducts with DNA or protein which are of major interest because they are direct products of damage to a critical cellular macromolecular target (*Oztur et al., 1991*).

The availability of data to elucidate the relative contribution of AF exposure and HBV infection and their mechanisms of interaction in the liver carcinogenesis will influence decisions regarding the most appropriate public health measures for prevention of HCC in any given country (*Makakanada et al., 1998*).

No available data about the relationship of Aflatoxin to other types of hepatitis HCV which considered as a national health problem in Egypt may carry certain relation to mycotoxin exposure, the exposure starts from childhood period.

The repeated exposure to different mycotoxins was demonstrated to prepare the hepatic parenchymal media to hepatitis (*Makaranada et al., 1998*).

The question, which will be in need for frequent research, is there any relation of Aflatoxin to HCV as a step in this work.
