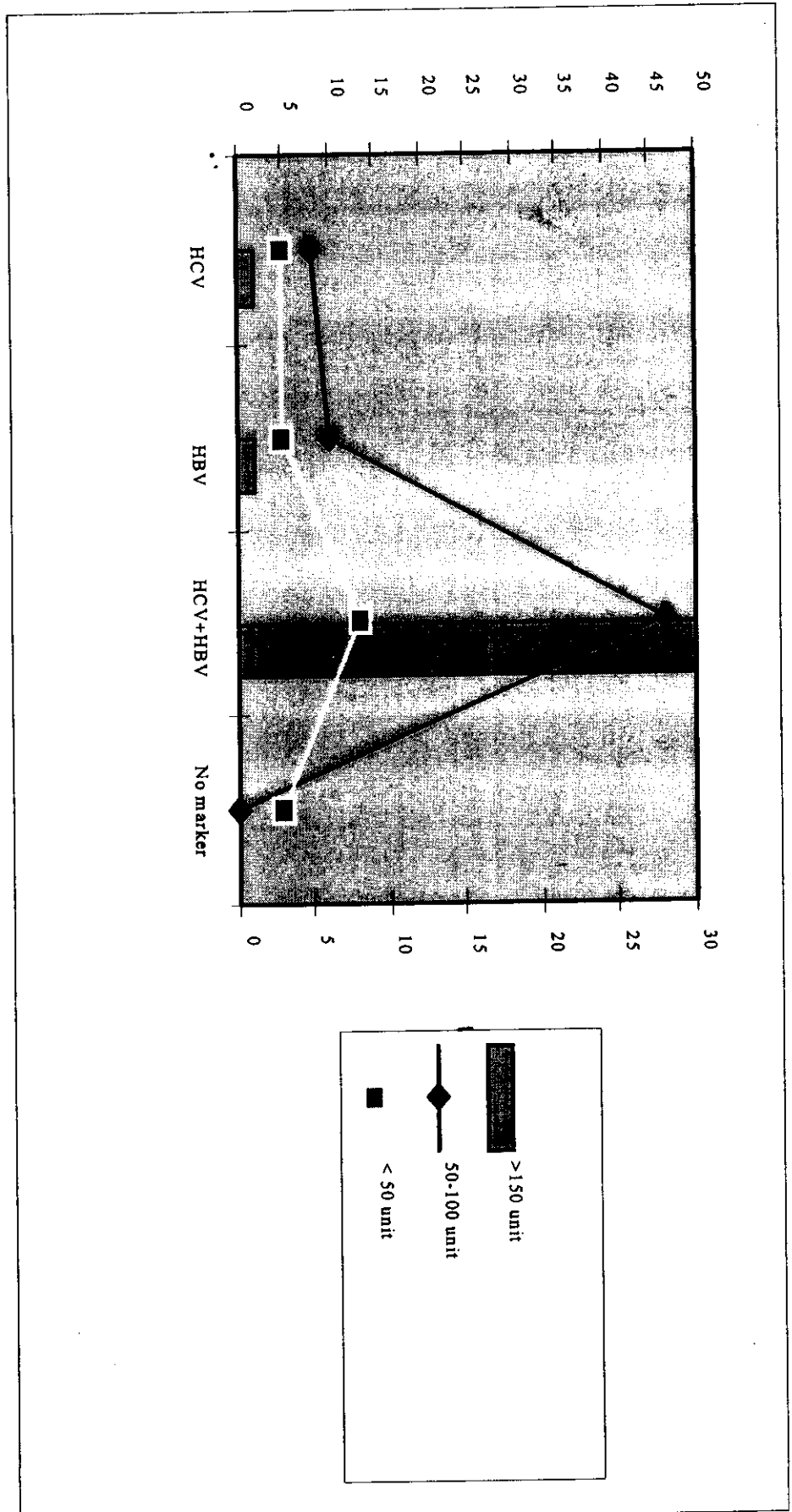


Table (18): Viral hepatitis serology in the multi-transfused groups according to No. of blood transfused units.

Hepatitis markers	HCV		HBV		HCV+HBV		no marker		total
No. Unit of blood	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
>150 unit	2	3.7	2	3.7	50	92.6	-	0	54
50-100 unit	5	12.8	6	15.4	28	71.8	-	0	39
< 50 unit	3	17.6	3	17.6	8	47.2	3	17.6	17
Total	10		11		86		3		110

Table (18): Showed the more units of blood transfused to multi-transfused patients, the more prevalence of viral hepatitis infection. Where, combined HCV antibodies and HBV infection cases were more prevalent



Figure(18): Viral hepatitis serology in the multi-transfused groups according to No. of blood transfused units.

DISCUSSION

Multi-transfused infants and children are patients who had received two or more units of blood (*Pineda et al., 1987*). Blood transfusion is life long replacement in some hematological diseases such as thalassemia major, hemophilia, sickle cell anemia, aplastic anemia and others (*Sher et al., 1993*). A zero risk blood supply is not feasible, polytransfused subjects are at increased risk of contracting hepatitis (*El Alfy, 1994*). It is known that safest transfusion is no transfusion (*Aoki et al., 1993*).

Thalassemia major is the commonest chronic hemolytic anemia in Egypt (*Sabry, 1973*). The primary management of thalassemic children depends on regular blood transfusion and iron chelating therapy (*Weatherall, 1990*).

Chronic liver disease occurs frequently in polytransfused B. thalassemic children (*Pastore et al., 1983*) and are known to follow acute infection in the majority of cases (*Coltorti et al., 1995 - Van Damme, 1995*).

A study population of 100 B. thalassemia major patients aged 3-15 years with a mean of 11.1 ± 3.3 was assembled to determine the prevalence of viral hepatitis markers B and C, and we select one of the most sensitive liver function of surrogates to detect chronic liver disease which is ALT level. Abdominal ultrasound was done for all the patients.

HCV is now a major public health concern (*Gurakar et al., 1993*) and is endemic world wide (*Farci et al., 1995*) and is a major health problem in Egypt (*El Gohary, 1995*). HCV is hyperendemic in Egypt (*Darwish et al., 1996*).

There is relatively high prevalence of HCV antibody seropositivity in healthy Egyptian children compared to reports from other countries (*el-Nanawy et al., 1995*).

HCV is blood-born virus and almost all post-transfusion hepatitis are caused by this virus (*Komatsu et al., 1996*).

NANBH accounts for 90% of post-transfusion hepatitis before discovery of a test for antibodies to HCV (*Iorio et al., 1993*), and ten years ago, in Egypt, NANBH was determined to be 48% in polytransfused in a previous studies (*Abdel Ghaffar 1983*).

Recent reports have indicated strikingly high rates of sero-positivity against HCV among Egyptian. Rates of HCV sero-positivity among blood donors (9.7% - 28%) (*Darwish et al., 1993*). Military recruits (22.1% - 33.4%) (*Abdel Wahab et al., 1994*), rural primary school children (12.1%) (*Kamel et al., 1994*).

In our study, the prevalence of HCV antibodies was 88% (61% in males, 27% in females).

This is comparable to study was done by *El Alfy et al., (1997)*, who reported that 89% of their cases [135 multi-transfused thalassemic children] were contracting hepatitis C infection. Also *Kamal et al., (1996)*, who reported that 87% of his cases (previously transfused females) acquired HCV antibodies and by *El Alfy and Kamel in (1994)*, found that 80% of 120 B.thalassemic children had HCV infection. And by *Saad (1992)*, found that HCV seropositivity in multi-transfused children was 82%. Also , in study was done by *El Gohary et al., (1995)*, found that the prevalence of HCV in thalassemic children was 75.6%, Western studies reported a prevalence of 76% HCV positive cases among polytransfused (*Locasciulli et al.,1993*). By study with *Khalifa et al., (1993)*, who denoted HCV seropositivity of 73% in multi-transfused thalassemic patients[RIBA confirmed].

In study with *Congia et al., (1996)*, found that 74.7% of polytransfused thalassemic patients were infected with HCV after regular transfusion program. In Saudi Arabia, HCV infection was 70% (*El Alfy and Gad Allah 1991 - Al Fawaz and Ramia 1993*).

Exposure to HCV was studied in 35 transfusion dependent cases of thalassemia major 60% of cases were anti-HCV positive(*Bhatti et al.,1995*).

Other studies were in contrast with the prevalence of HCV seropositivity in our study as done by *el -Nanawy et al., (1995)*, who reported that the prevalence rate of HCV seropositivity was 44% in thalassemic children and by *Ni et al.,(1996)*, was 43%.

Ebeling et al.,(1990), reported that rate of anti-HCV seroprevalence among chronically transfused individuals ranging from 41-87%,but with *Weber et al.,(1995)* 18.4% were seropositive for HCV infection. In Britain, *Wonk et al.,(1990)* found 23.2% of thalassemic children were seropositive for HCV infection, but in Switzerland 0.3% (*Grobe and Joller 1990*) .HCV antibody in patients with thalassemia in the united states was 15% (*Kostaridou, 1993*),but was 1.4% in previous report by *Stevens et al.,(1990)* and in Greec was 29% (*Kostaridou et al.,1993*),and in Japan 4.3% (*Wantanabe et al., 1991*).

From the present study, the prolonged duration of illness, the more risk for HCV infection, this denote us that the more units of blood transfusions i.e. the more risks for exposure for HCV infection (54.5% of HCV occurred above age of 12 years).

The increase incidence of contracting of HCV is most probably due to HCV infection is hyperendemic in prevalence in Egypt in comparison to very low prevalence in other countries (*el-Nanawy et al.,1995*).

So, recently, donor screening for the presence of antibody to the HCV using a first generation test has dramatically reduced the risk of transfusion-associated hepatitis (*Gonzales et al.,1995*) and by second generation anti-HCV provided a significant benefit compared with the first-generation assay(*Takano et al., 1996*).

HBV infection is common in poly-transfused thalassemic patients all over the world and was serious world-wide health problem (*Redeker, 1975*), and chronically infects more than 300 millions persons world wide, (*ILee, 1991*). In Egypt 86.6% of polytransfused patients were positive for any of HBV markers (*El Marsafy 1981*), also the same with *Abou Zeid (1989)*, but this percentage was higher being 90% by *El Shafie (1990)*. This was agreed with the present study, where 89% of cases of multi-transfused thalassemic patients had at least one marker for HBV infection, this high percentage of HBV infection in younger Patient > 7 years old and decreased in < 7 years old due to spread of HB vaccination which gives more protection against HBV infection.

In the present study, subjects were classified depending on the pattern of HBV markers, 11% of the patients had no serologic evidence of exposure to HBV, which may be explained by being either not exposed to HBV contaminated blood units or may have been infected in the past with HBV but lost markers of HBV infection or were genetically resistant to this infection.

This was agreed with *El Alfy et al.,(1997)*, where on study over 135 polytransfused thalassemic children ,10.4% of them had no marker for HBV, and with *El Shafie (1990)*, where population of his patients was in younger age. But was contrast to *El Alfy and Kamel (1994)*, who reported that 38% of his cases had no serologic evidence of exposure to HBV and also as *El Marsafy (1981)*, who reported that 31.6% of multi-transfused

cases where negative for any of the markers for HBV infection .But *Abou Zeid (1989)*, found that 3.4% had no any marker for HBV infection in his study.

Screening donors for serological markers of HBV infection by using high-titter anti-HBc screening for donor, the incidence of post-transfusion HB decreased to 0% (*Takano et al.,1996*).

HCV seropositivity was evenly distributed across the different HBV serogroups but 79% were HBV + HCV infection, this result was in agreement with study done by *El Alfy et al., (1997)*, where 79.2% of his thalassemic children in his study were seropositive for HBV + HCV infection .

This high percentage in our study may be due to the long duration of illness and so the long duration of blood transfusion.

In our study, 5% of thalassemic patients were HBsAg seropositive which may denote active infection or carrier state.

This in agreement with *El Marsafy et al., (1981)*, (7.9%).

But this percentage was lower than previous studies as with *Saad (1992)*, who reported that in multi-transfused children 44% had hepatitis B surface antigenemia, and by *El Alfy et al.,(1997)*,was 23.1% on study over 135 thalassemic children. By *Khalifa et al., (1991)*, was 13.2% , *Kamal (1982)*, was16.6% and *Abdel Ghaffar (1983)*, was15.7%. *Essawy et al.,*

(1987), reported that the prevalence of HBsAg among Egyptian infants and children 10.9%. This higher incidence of HBsAg seropositive cases in previous studies may be due to higher prevalence of HBsAg in Egypt. But lower percentage in our study may be due to induction of national program for routine HB vaccination.

100% of HBsAg seropositive cases in the present study had HCV antibodies which is in contrast to a study conducted before in (1994), by *El Alfy and Kamel*, which is 75% and by *Khalifa et al.*, (1993), which is 25%. This higher incidence of HCV antibodies with HB surface antigenemia is a false impression because HBsAg seronegative had high prevalence of HCV seropositive antibody.

HBcAb (total) was the only marker for HBV infection in 5% of our cases, which may denote active HBV infection with failure of HBsAg expression but 61% of our cases were positive for HBcAb and this is in contrast to the previous study which was done by *Saad (1992)*, where 34% had positive HBcAb. But 88.5%(54/61) of HBcAb cases were HCV antibodies seropositive.

From the present study, according to the age of subjects, 44.9% of HBV infection(40/89) occurred >12 years old, this was in agreement with HCV antibodies where the more risk for viral hepatitis and was significantly associated with increased duration of illness and the volume and number of transfusions.

HBsAb was done for all cases, and found that 46% of cases are seropositive for HBsAb and there is no significant difference between seropositive cases and control. HBsAb seropositive means high rate of immunity or evidence of past HBV infection.

Only 2% of our cases were seronegative for both HBV and HCV infection, their age were 3 years and 4 years and received <50 units of blood, so they benefit from being less exposure for transfusion. This result was in agreement of previous study done by *El Alfy and Kamel, (1994)*.

We select one of the most sensitive liver function of surrogate marker to detect chronic liver disease, **ALT** which was determined as a measure of liver cell damage, in our thalassemic group, ALT was highly significant among patients than control. This was in agreement with other studies, where it showed significant increase in all thalassemic groups as with *El Alfy et al., (1997)* *Bhatti et al., (1995)*, *el-Nanawy et al., (1995)*, (*Khalifa et al., 1991*), *Gangemi et al., (1985)*, *Khalifa et al., (1984)*. All these studies, showed that hepatocyte damage with ALT release occurred towards higher value in confirmed positive cases of HCV antibodies and combined HCV + HBV.

ALT level more than two folds than normal was found in 11% of cases. But ALT level less than two folds than normal was found in 24% of cases, with more in combined HBV + HCV subjects, but most of subjects (63%) had normal level of ALT in their sera.

So, ALT level was significantly higher among HCV antibodies seropositive cases than seronegative HCV antibodies group as reported by *Ni et al., (1996)* who found that viral hepatitis infection may elevate ALT level. This was in agreement with *Khalifa et al., (1993)*, that the mean ALT level of HCV seropositive individual was higher than for seronegative ones. In HBsAg, HBsAb and HBcAb, there is no significant difference between seropositive cases and seronegative one.

As regards Hemophilia's

Hibbs et al., (1993), showed a higher seroprevalence of anti-HCV in children with hematopoietic diseases receiving multiple transfusions. Multiple transfused children with evidence of HCV infection had a significantly higher mean number of transfusions when blood products and blood were factored together (*Khalifa et al., 1993*). Chronically transfused individuals are frequently infected with HCV (*Abdel Kader and Baliastri, 1993*).

A study population of 10 cases of hemophilic children aged 6-14 years with a mean of 10.4 ± 2.4 was assembled to determine the prevalence of viral hepatitis B and C, we found that the prevalence of HCV was 80% (8/10) which was in agreement with *Weber et al., (1995)*, who reported that 87% of hemophiliacs were seropositive for HCV infection by a second - generation ELISA., and *Khalifa et al., (1993)*, reported that 83% of Egyptian children with hemophilia were seropositive for HCV infection and

was similar to that reported from Taiwan (90%), Japan (89%) (*Isobe et al.,1995*), (*Schramm et al., 1989*), Sweden (87%) (*Chen et al., 1990*),Germany (80%) (*Widell et al., 1991*) and in Britain was 76.3% (*Brettler et al., 1990*).And with *Kuzin et al., (1996)* found that 98% of his hemophilic cases had HCV seropositivity and also by *Lguchi and Ueda (1996)* , reported that 96.9% of their hemophilic cases had HCV antibodies in their sera.

Frequent transfusion of domestic and /or imported coagulation factor concentrates probably caused the high incidence of HCV infection (*Tagariello et al., 1995*).

But this result is in contrast with *Polz et al., (1995)*,where they found that 59% of their hemophilic patients had HCV antibodies in their sera, and *Montes et al., (1995)* whom reported that HCV was represented a prevalence of 30% in there hemophilic patients.

The prevalence of HBV infection among hemophiliacs was 80% (8/10), this result is in contrast to that reported by *Kuzin et al., (1996)*, whom found that 97% of their hemophilic cases were infected with HBV.

This higher percentage due to prolonged duration of illness among the patients, clearly ,the number of transfusions required is more likely to increase with the length of illness, these data are further strengthened by the finding of parallel between increased prevalence and increased volume and number of blood only and blood products transfusion (*Montes et al.,*

1995) and induction of national program for routine HB vaccination was not present before.

There is only one case (1/10, 10%) of the hemophilic cases had no any marker for HBV or HCV infection, this is may be due to short duration of illness or due to good screening for donors for HBV or HCV.

All cases were seronegative HBs antigenemia, but 4 cases (4/10, 40%) had seropositive for HBsAb and also the same number had HBcAb seropositive.

As regards to ALT level, there is highly significance between cases and control.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The aim of this work is to study the incidence of HB and HC infection among multi-transfused pediatric patients.

The study comprised of 110 multi-transfused children ,100 thalassemics (66 males, 34 females) ranged between 3-15 years with mean (11.1 ± 3.3) and 10 hemophiliacs (all are males) aged 6-14 years with mean (10.4 ± 2.4) and 20 healthy children (15 males, 5 females) ranged 5-14 years with mean (9.6 ± 2.6), they served as control group.

All cases and control groups were subjected to full history, clinical examination and serological markers of hepatitis (HBsAg, HBsAb, HBcAb (IgG)) and HCV antibodies by ELISA technique and determination of ALT enzyme by colorimetric. Ultrasonography was done for all cases.

The results of this study as for thalassemic children showed that the incidence of hepatitis markers reactivity, the highest incidence was combined HBV + HCV infection (79 %), then HBV only (10%) then HCV antibodies only (9 %) and only 2 % had no any marker for HBV or HCV infection.

As regards for hemophiliac patients ,the hepatitis markers reactivity, the combined HBV + HCV infection was the highest (70 %), then HBV only (10%) and HCV antibodies only (10 %) and 10 %of these patients had no any marker for HBV or HCV infection.

Comparison of the level of ALT among control and multi-transfused children ,showed that among thalassemics ,the mean [45.3 ± 39.51] and for hemophiliacs [46.7 ± 27.95] which showed significance difference than control [8.5 ± 4.01].

And by ultrasonography for all cases of thalassemic patients showed that all cases had hepatomegaly but no cirrhotic changes and 88 patients had no spleen [splenectomized] and the other 12 patients had splenomegaly.

Previous studies found that patients with history of multi-transfusion, the median time between blood transfusion and the diagnosis of cirrhosis was 24 years.

So, we concluded in our study that the more the units of blood transfusion the more numbers of patients were catching hepatitis infection [B or C or both].

RECOMMENDATION

After finishing of this study, we recommended that :-

- *1) Must do secreening for all blood donors for decreasing possibility of transfused hepatitis infection to multi-transfused patients.*
- *2) Multi-transfused patients whom are free from hepatitis B infection must be vaccinated by HB vaccine and before the1st. blood transfusion .*
- *3) Thalassemic patients must by iron chelating well to prevent iron over load which enhances viral hepatitis infection.*
- *4) Must do PCR for every patient who is seropositive for HCV antibodies.*
- 5) Must follow up of multi-transfused patient specially with long standing infection with HBV or HCV for detection of liver cirrhosis or early detection of HCC by regular ultrasound to the liver, liver biopsy for histopathology and ALT enzyme in his serum.*

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Aach RD, :-** Viral hepatitis. In: feign RD, James D and cherry RD (eds) .Pediatric infectious diseases, 1: 677-703, **1992**.
- Abdel Kader HH and Balistreri WF, :-** Hepatitis C virus implication to pediatric practice. *Pediat. Infect. Dis. J.* 12: 853-67 , **1993**.
- Abdel Wahab MF; Zakaria S; Kamel M; Abdel khaliq MK; Mabrouk MA; Salama H; Esmat G; Thoms DL ; Strickland GT, :-** High seroprevalence of hepatitis C infection among risk groups in Egypt. *Am .J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* (Nov.) 51(s): 563 - 7 , **1994**.
- Abou Zeid A, :-** A study of the liver in thalassemia, MD thesis in Pediatrics. Cairo University, **1989**.
- Ahtony and Maynard JE, :-** Laboratory Diagnosis of hepatitis B. *JAMA.* 249, 2067, **1983**.
- Akbar A; Bocarsly PA; Desousa A; Giardina PJ ;Hilgartner MW, :-** Natural Killer activity in thalassemia major J . *Imm.* 136 : 1635 -90 , **1986**.
- Alexander G and Williams R, :-** Diseases of the liver. *Post Grad Doctor id East.* Sept. 442, **1983**.
- Al Fawaz I And Ramia S, :-** Decline in hepatitis B infection in sickle cell anemia and B thalassemia major. *Arch. Dis. Child*, 69: 594 -6, **1993**.

-Al Nasser M; Al Mugeiren M; Assuhaimi S; Obineche E; On Wabalili J; Ramia S, :-Seropositivity to hepatitis C virus in Saudi haemodialysis patients. Vox - Song 62(2) 94 - 7, 1992.

-Alberti A and Realdi G , :-Parentally - acquired non-A , non - B (type C) hepatitis. In: McIntyre N, Benhamou JP, Bricher J , Rizzetto M, Rodes J. Oxford Textbook of Clinical Hepatology. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 605- 17, 1991.

-Alter MJ, :-Community acquired viral hepatitis (B and C) in the united states .Viral hepatitis management standards for the future. Cannes, France, Palais des Festivals et des Congress, May 23,pp. 21-22, 1992.

-Alter MJ, :-The detection, transmission and outcome of hepatitis C virus infection. Infect. Agent. Dis. 2: 155-66, 1993.

-Alter HI, :-Transmission Patterns in hepatitis C virus infection. In: Vimi hepatitis and liver. Tokyo, Japan: Nishioka K, Suzuki H, Mishires, oda T (eds). Proceedings of the international symposium on viral hepatitis and liver disease. Williams and Wilkins, P 445, 1994.

-Alter MJ , :-Transmission of hepatitis C virus- route, dose and titer. The New Eng. J. Med. Vol. 330 No. 11 P. 784-6, 1995.

-Alter MJ; Margolis HS; Krauc Zynski K, Judson F N ; Mares A; Alexander W J ; Hu P , :- The natural history of community - acquired hepatitis C in the united states. N. Eng. J. Med. 327: 1899 - 1905, 1992.

-Anthony PP ;Ishak G; Yasyak N ,:-The morphology of cirrhosis: definition, nomenclature and classification. Bulletin, WHO 55: 521, 1977.

-Aoki SK; Holland PV; Fernando LP; Kuramoto IK; Anderson S; Sazama K; Schoening P; Johnson P; wilber JC; Penner L ;Alter HJ,:- Evidence of hepatitis in patients receiving transfusions of blood component containing antibody to hepatitis C. Blood 82 (3): 1000-1005, 1993.

-Attili A F; Rapicetta M; Male A,:-Prevalence of anti- HCV antibodies and HCV-RNA in an Italian adult general population sample (Abst.) . Hepatology ,16:514, 1992.

-Ayoola E A;al Mofleh F Z; al Rashed R; Arif M A; Ramias S; Mayet I , :- Prevalence of antibodies to hepatitis C virus among Saudi patients with chronic liver diseases. Hepato- gastro- enterology ,39,337-9,1992.

- Bachwich D and Dienstag J,:-Aplastic anemia and hepatitis C molecular biology exonerates another suspect. Hepatology 17: 340-2 ,1993.

-Balisteri W,:-Viral hepatitis. Ped. clinic of North Am. 35(3):637-69,1988.

-Ballart IJ; Estevez ME; Diez, RA; Sen L, :-Comparison of Candida killing activity measured by Chemiluminesce and cytomorphological methods in human Phagocytes. J .Immunol. Meth., 97:263-8,1987.

-Bank A, :-The thalassemia syndromes, Bl .51:369-84,1978.

-Barbera C; Bortolotti F; Crivellaro C; Coscia A; Zancan L; Cadrobbi P; Nebbia G, :- Recombinant interferon and hastens the rate of HbeAg clearance in children with chronic hepatitis B. Hepatology, 20:287-90, 1994.

-Barrera JM; Ercilla MG; Francis B, :- Detection of anti- HCV antibodies (third generation test) and HCV-RNA in seroconversion of acute hepatitis C (Abst .563). Hepatology, 20 : 237A. , 1994.

-Bassily S; Hyams KC; Fouad RA; Samaan MD; Hibbs RG, :-A high risk of hepatitis C infection among Egyptian blood donors: the role of parenteral drug abuse. Am .J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 52 (6) pp. 503 -5,1995.

-Behrman RE and Vaughan VC, :-The anemias, In: Nelson's text book of ped. Nelson WE (Editor) Churchill living stone 12th ed. P.1225-9, 1983.

-Behrman RE, :-Hemolytic Anemias, Nelson WE, Behrman RE and Kliegmon RM from Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics, Nelson Text book of Pediatrics 14th ed., p.1241,1992.

-Benhamou JP,.-Viral hepatitis, An over view (A,B,C,D) viral hepatitis management. Standards for the future. Cannes, France, Palais des Festivals et des Congress, May 23,pp.8-9,1992.

-Benz ET and Schwartz E,.-Thalassemia syndromes, in Miller and Baelner, 6th ed., Blood diseases of infancy and childhood. The C.V. Mosby company. P.428,1990.

-Bhatti FA; Amin M; Saleem M,.-Prevalence of antibody to hepatitis C virus in Pakistani thalassemics by particle agglutination test utilizing C200 and C22-3 viral antigen coated particles JPM AJ Pak Med Assoc,Oct.,45:10,269-71,1995.

-Black FL; Janardan PP; Capper RA,.-Hepatitis B epidemiology and its relation to immunogenetic traits in south American Indians, Am J. Epidemiol., 123:336-43,1986.

-Blight K; Trowbridge R; Rowland R,.-Detection of hepatitis C virus RNA by in situ hybridization .Liver, 12: 286-9, 1992.

-Blum HE,.-Does hepatitis C virus cause hepatocellular carcinoma ? Hepatology,19:251-5,1994.

-Brettler DB; Alter HJ; Dienstag JL ,.-Prevalence of hepatitis C virus antibody in a cohort of hemophilia patients. Blood. 76:254-6, 1990.

-Brillanti S; Masci C; Ricci P; Miglioli M; Barbara L,.-Significance of IgM antibody to hepatitis C virus in patients with chronic hepatitis C. Gastro- ent., 103: 1285-9,1992.

-Brittenham GM; Griffith P M; Nienhaus AW; Mc Laren CE; Young NS; Tucker EE; Allen CJ,-Efficiency of deferoxamine in preventing complication of iron overload in patients with thalassemia major. N. Engl. J. Med. 331:567-73 , 1994.

-Bruin WO; Leenders W; Kos T; Yap SH ,:-In vitro binding properties of hepatitis delta antigen + O the HBV envelope proteins: Potential significance for the formation of delta particles . Virus Research, 31: 27-37,1994.

-Castells L; Vargas V; Gonzalez A; Esteban J; Esteban R; Guardia J,-Long interval between HCV infection and development of hepatocellular carcinoma. Liver,15:159-163, 1995.

-Chang MH; Lee CY; Chen DS; Hsu HC; Iai MY,-Fulminant hepatitis in children in Taiwan: The important role of hepatitis B Virus. J. pediatrics III :34-9,1987.

-Chaudhary RK; Perry E; Kicks F; Maclean C; Morbey M,-Hepatitis B and C infection in an institution for the developmentally handicapped (Letter). N. Eng. J. Med., 327: 1953 , 1992.

-Chen DS; Kuo GC; Sung JL; Lai MY; Sheu JC; Chen PJ; Yang PM; Hsu HM; Chang MH; Chen CJ; Hahn LC; Choo QL; Wang TH; Houghton M,-Hepatitis C virus infection in an area hyperendemic for hepatitis B and chronic liver disease: the Taiwan experience. J. Infect. Dis., 162:817-22,1990.

-Chiaramonte M; Stroffolini T; Ngatchu T; Ralicetta M; Lantum D; Kaptue L; Chionne P; Conti S; Sarrechia B; Naccarato R,.-Hepatitis B virus infection in Cameroon: a sero-epidemiological survey in city school children. J. Med. Virol. 33 : 95-99,1991.

-Chokephaibulkit K; Painter PC; Patamasucon P,.-Over view of hepatitis C. Lab. Med. Vol. 23 No. 12, 798-803,1992.

-Choo QL; Kuo G; Weiner AJ; Overby LR; Bradley DW; Houghton M,.-Isolation of a cDNA clone derived from a blood borne non A, non B viral hepatitis genome Science, 244: 329-62 , 1989.

-Choo QL; Kuo G; Wiener AJ; Overby LR; Houghton M,.-Hepatitis C virus: the major causative agent of viral non-A, non-B hepatitis. Br. Med. Bull.,46:423-4,1990.

-Chu HW; Dash S; Gerber MA,.-Genomic and replicative hepatitis C virus RNA sequences and histological activity in chronic hepatitis C. Hum. Pathol., 25: 160 3,1994.

-Cohen AB; Markenson A; Schwartz E,.-Transfusion requirement and splenectomy in thalassemia major. J. Ped., 97: 100 -109,1980.

-Coltorti J; Romana M; Persico M; Morisco F; Tuccillo; Caporaso N,.-Hepatitis C virus RNA in serum and liver histology in asymptomatic anti-HCV positive subjects. Infection 23(1): 33-6 (Jan.-Feb.),1995.

-Congia M; Clemente MG; Dessi C; Cucca F; Mazzoleni AP; Frau F; Lampis R; Cao A; Lai ME ; De Viriliis S,;- HLA class II genes in chronic hepatitis C virus- infection and associated immunological disorders. *Hepatology*, 24:6,1338-41 , Dec.**1996**.

-Committee on infectious Diseases,;-Universal hepatitis B immunization . *Pediatrics* 89(4): 795-800,**1992**.

-Coursaget P; Simpson B ; el Goulli N; Ben Khelifa H; Kastally R,;- Hepatitis C core antibody detection in acute hepatitis and cirrhosis patients from Tunisia. *Pathol. Biol . (Paris)* 40,646-8,**1992**.

-Cooksley G,;-Acute viral hepatitis. *Medicine internat. 2nd series* , 28, 1160,**1986**.

-Corry JM ; Marshall WC; Guthrie LA; Peerless AG; Johnston RB,;- Deficient activity of the alternative pathway of complement in B. thalassemia major. *Am .J. Dis. Child.*, 135 : 529 -31,**1981**.

-Dacie JV and Lweiss M, : -Investigations of the abnormal hemoglobins, and thalassemia. In *Practical Hematology*, 7th ed., Churchill Living stone P. 227,**1991**.

-Dane DS; Cameron CH; Briggs M,;-Virus like particles in serum of patients with Australia antigen associated hepatitis. *Lancet* , I, 695,**1970**.

-Darwish AM; Issa SA; Aziz AM; Darwish NM; Soliman AH,- Hepatitis C and B viruses and their association with hepatocellular carcinoma in Egypt. J Egypt Public Health Assoc. 68 (1-2) 1-9,1993.

-Darwish AM; Faris R; Clemens JD; Rao MR; Edelman R,-High seroprevalence of hepatitis A, B, C, and E viruses in residents in an Egyptian village in the Nile delta :A pilot study. Am .J. Trop. Med. Hyg. ,54(6),pp554-8,1996.

-David JW; Calandra GB; Ellis RW,-Vaccination of infants and children against hepatitis B. Ped .Clin. N.Am., 37 (3) : 585 , 1990.

-De Martino M; Rossi ME; Resti M; Vullo C; Viercucci A,-Changes in superoxide anion production in neutrophils from multitransfused β -thalassemia major patient. Correlation with ferritin levels and liver damage. Acta-Hematol .71:289-96,1984.

-De Mrtri MS; Poussin K; Baccarini P,-HCV-associated liver cancer without cirrhosis. Lancet, 345: 413 - 5,1995.

-Di Bisceglie AM; Order SE; Klein JL,-The role of chronic viral hepatitis in hepatocellular carcinoma in the united states. Am. J. Gactro-enteroly, 86: 335-8,1994.

-Dienhard and Gust ID,-Viral hepatitis, WHO, Bull, 660-1 , 1982.

-Dienstag JL and Isselbacher KJ,-Acute hepatitis: Virology and etiology of hepatitis A. Harrison's principles of internal medicine (13

editions). Isselbacher KJ, Braunwold E, Martin JB, Facui AS, and Kasper DL (eds), PP: 1458-9, **1994**.

-Diwany M,:-Erythroblastic anemia with bone changes in Egyptian children. possible Colley's type. Arch, Dis. child, 19:163. quoted from Mowafy 1977, **1944**.

-Draelos ZK; Hansen RC; James WD,:-Glanotti - crosti syndrome associated with infections other than hepatitis B. JAMA 256: 2386 - 8, **1986**.

-Duffy J; Lidsky MD; Sharp JJ,:-Polyarthrits, Polyarteritis and hepatitis B. Medicine 55:19-37, **1976**.

-Dusheiko G,:-The hepatotropic viruses causing acute and chronic viral hepatitis: A compendium from A-E. Recent advances in gastro - enterology 8:199-224, **1990**.

-Dusheiko GM; Smith M; Scheuer BJ,:-Hepatitis C virus transmitted by human bite (letter).Lancet, 336: 503 - 4, **1990**.

-Dusheiko GM; Schmilovitz-weiss H; Brown D,:-Hepatitis C virus genotypes: An investigation of type-specific differences in geographic origin and disease. Hepatology, 19: 13-8, **1994**.

--Ebeling F; Rasi V; Naukkarinen R; Leikolo J,:-Antibodies to hepatitis C virus and chronic liver disease among Finnish patients with hemophilia. Ann. Med. 22: 393-6, **1990**.

-Edward I; Benz JR; Elias S,-Thalassemia syndromes from text book of blood diseases of infancy and childhood, by Denis R, Miller RL, and Linda-PM, Chapter 14, 6th ed. P.428,1990.

-El Alfy MS and Gadalla MR,-Hepatitis C in polytransfused children in Saudi Arabia. The Egyptian J. of Ped. 8 (1-2): 187-97, 1991.

-EL Alfy MS; Tolbak A ; Fakeir AA; EL-Gawad A; Ali MM,-Serum ErythroPoietin (EPO) in Egyptian children with B-thalassemia, sickle cell anemia and aplastic anemia. The Egyptian Journal of Ped .Vol. 10 no. 3-4, 441-9,1993.

-El Alfy MS and Kamel M,-Viral hepatitis in polytransfused Egyptian B-thalassemic children. Egyptian J. of Ped. Vol, 11 No . 3-4 , 285-95 , 1994.

-El Alfy MS; Khalifa A; Taman KH,-Tumor markers in chronic hepatitis in children with B-thalassemia. 5th Congress of pediatric department, Faculty of Med. Ain Shams University (in press), 1997.

-EL-Beshlawy A; Khashaba AM; Abul-Fadl HM; Eyada T; Kaddah N,-Detection of clinical implications of circulating immune complexes in B-thalassemia major in Egypt. J Hematol. 13:1-10,1988.

-El-Beshlawy A; Omran N; Seoud L; Moustafa A; Kaddah N; Ragab L; Arnaout H ; Hassan S ,: - Immunological consequences of

splenectomy in Egyptian Patients with thalassemia major, the Egyptian. J .of Hematology, 14:9-24 , 1989.

-El-Gohary A; Hassan A; Nooman Z; Lavanchy D; Mayerat C; El-Ayat A; Fawaz N; Gobran F; Ahmed M; Kawano F; Kiyokawa T; Yamaguchi K,-High prevalence of hepatitis C virus among urban and rural population groups in Egypt. Acta Tropica,59,155-61,1995.

-El Marsafy E,-Detection of hepatitis B surface antigen and antibody in sera of patients with chronic hemolytic anemia. MSc thesis in pediatrics, Cairo University,1981.

-el-Nanawy AA; el-Azzouni OF; Soliman AT; Amer AE; Demian RS; el-Sayed HM;- Prevalence of hepatitis C antibody seropositivity in healthy Egyptian children and four high risk groups. J .Trop .Pediatr ,41 : 6 ,341-3,Dec.,1995.

-El-Sayed NM; Gomatos PJ; Rodier GR; Wierzba RT; Darwish A; Khashaba S; Arthur RR,-Seroprevalence survey- of Egyptian tourism workers for hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, human immunodeficiency virus, and treponema pallidum infection: association of hepatitis C virus infection with specific regions of Egypt .Am.J. Trop .Med. Hyg. ,55(2) . pp. 179-84,1996 .

-El Shafie N,-Hepatitis B antigens and antibodies in serum of multitransfused infants and children. MD thesis in Pediatrics, Cairo University,1990.

-El-Zayadi A; Selim O; Rafik M; El-Hadded S,- Prevalence of hepatitis C virus among non-A, non-B related chronic liver disease in Egypt (letter) . J . Hepat ,14:416-7,1992. .

-El-Zimaity DMT; Hyams KC; Iman IAE; Watts DM; Bassily S; Naffea EK; Sultan Y; Emara K; Burans J; Purdy MA; Bradley DW; Car M,- Acute sporadic hepatitis E in an Egyptian pediatric population .Am .J .Trop .Med .Hyg,48:372-6,1993.

-Essawy MA; Khalifa AS; Iman IZ; Abdel Gawad Z; Mokhtar GM :- HBsAg and antibody distribution among Egyptian infants and Children. Egypt. J. Pediatr. 4 (1-2): 1-12. 1987.

-Esteban JL; Gozalez A; Hernandez JM,-Evaluation of antibodies to hepatitis C virus in a study of transfusion-associated hepatitis. N. Engl. J. Med . , 323 : 1107 -12,1990.

-Farci P; Orgiana G; Purcell RH;- Immunity elicited by hepatitis C virus.Clin.Exp.Rheumatol,13 suppl .13,S9-12,Nov.-Dec.,1995.

-Feinstone SM; Kapikan AZ; Purcelli RH,-Transfusion associated hepatitis not due to viral hepatitis type A or B. N. Eng. J. Med. 292: 767-70,1975.

-Firikin F; Chesterman C; Pennington D; Rush B,-(The Thalassemias) in De-Gruchy's Clinical hematology in medical practice, 5th ed., Black-well scientific publications, pp.154-65. 1989.

-For Far JO and Arnell GG ,:-Hemolytic Anemias, IN: Textbook of ped. Churchill living stone 3rded. P 952-62,**1984**.

-Fucharoen S; Siritanaratkul N; Winichagoon P; Siriboon W; Chowthaworn J; Muangsup W; Chaicharoen S; Poolsup N ; Chindavijak B; Piaakijagum A; Schechter A; Rodgers G,:-Hydroxy urea increases Hb F levels and improves the effectiveness of erythropoiesis in B-thalassemia /Hb E disease . Blood(in press), **1996**.

-Furtura T; Kanematsu T; Matsumata T,:- Clinicopathologic features of hepatocellular carcinoma in young patients. Cancer, 66 : 2395 -8 ,**1990**.

-Garson JA; Tedder RS; Briggs,:-Detection of hepatitis C viral sequences in blood donations by “nested” polymerase chain reaction and prediction of infectivity. Lancet, 335-1419-22,**1990**.

-Gascon P; Scala G; Dieu J; Young N,:-Decreased lymphokine and monokine Production on hypertransfused patients . Blood, 68:1-27,**1986**.

-Gerber MA,:-Relation of hepatitis C virus to hepatocellular carcinoma. Hepatology : 17 (suppl .3): S 108-11,**1993**.

-Gerber MA,:-Pathobiologic effects of hepatitis C. J. of hepatology, 22 (suppl. 1) 83-6,**1995**.

-Germana V; Gergorio GV; Jara P; Hierro L; Diaz C; De La Vega A; Vegnente A; Iorio R; Bortolotti F; Crivellaro C; Zancan L; Daniels H;

Portmann B; Mieli-Vergani G:-Lymphoblastoid interferon-alpha with or without steroid pretreatment in children with chronic hepatitis B: a multi-center controlled trial. *Hepatology* Vol.23 No.4 pp.700-7,1996.

-Gianotti,-An Australia antigen disease. *Arch. Dis. Child*, 48 , 794 , 1973.

-Grobe PJ and Joller HJ,- Hepatitis C virus, anti- HCV and non-A, non-B hepatitis. *Schweiz Med. Wochenschr*,120: (5) , 117 -24, (5), 1990.

-Gomatos PJ; Moneir MK; Arthur RR; Rodier GR; El- Zimaity D; Hassan NF; Quinti I; El Sahly AD; Sultan Y; Hyams KC,- Sporadic acute hepatitis caused by HEV in Egyptian adults. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* :(in press),1996.

-Gonzalez A; Esteban JI; Madoz P; Viladomiu L; Genesca J; Muniz E; Enriquez J; Torras X; Hernandez JM; Quer J; Vidal X; Alter HJ; Shih JW; Esteban R; Guardia J,- Efficacy of screening donors for antibodies to the hepatitis C virus to prevent transfusion- associated hepatitis: Final report of a prospective trial. *Hepatology* , 22 :439-45,1995.

-Gurakar A; Fagiuoli S; Wright HI; Van Thiel DH,- Hepatitis C virus infection :when to suspect, how to detect. *J. Crit Illness*,8(12):1287-95,1993.

-Hassan MF; Marsh F; Bellevue R; Dosik H; Suatengco R; Ramani N,- Chronic hepatitis C in patients with sickle cell disease. *Am. J. Gastro-enterol* , 91: 6,1204-6, Jun.,1996.

-Hibbs RG; Corwin AL; Hassan NF; Kamel M; Darwish M; Edelman R; Constantine NT; Rao MR; Khalifa AS; Mokhtar S; Fam NS; Ekaldious EM, Bassily S:- The epidemiology of antibody to hepatitis C in Egypt. J. Infect. Dis.168:789-90,1993.

-Hitomi Y; Mc Donnel WM; Askari F,:- HCV core protein as a possible vaccine (Abst.536). Hepatology 20:230A, 1994.

-Hollinger FB and Stevens CE,:- Viral hepatitis A,B and NANB . Wedgwood RJ, Davis SD, Ray CG, and Kelly VC: infections in children. Happer and Publishers. Philadelphia, P.P . 1144 , 1982.

-Hoofnagle JH; Barker LF ; Thiel, G,:- Hepatitis B virus and Hepatitis B surface antigen in human albumin products. Transfusion 16 :141, 1976.

-Hsu H; Wright TL; Luba D :- Failure to detect hepatitis C virus genome in human secretions with polymerase chain reaction. Hepatology ,14:763-7,1992.

-Hughes Jones NC and Wichramasinhe SN,:- "Thalassemia" , From lecture Notes on Hematology, 5th ed., Black well Scientific Publications, London, Edinbergh, Boston, Paris. PP. 43-5,1991.

-Ibrahim AW; Ibrahim EM; Mitry NM,:- Spinal cord compression due to intrathoracic extramedullary hematoporesis in homozygous thalassemia.. J. Neurol. Neuro Sug. Psychiatry 46,8: 780-2,1983.

-Ikeda K; Saitoh S; Koida I; Arase Y; Tsubota A; Chayama K; Kumada H; Kawanish M,-A multivariate analysis of risk factors for hepatocellular carcinogenesis: A prospective observation of 795 patients with viral and alcoholic cirrhosis. *Hepatology*, 18:47-53, 1993.

-Iorio R; Guida S; Porzio S; Fariello I; Vengente A,-Chronic non A, Non B hepatitis: role of hepatitis C virus. *Arch Dis. Child.* 68: 219 - 22,1993.

-Ismail ZA; Soliman HA; Zahran AM; Kamal El Din AM,-Prevalence of hepatitis C virus antibodies in haemodialysis patients. *Med. J. Cario. Univ., Vol., 62, No. 2: 283 -91,1994.*

-Isobe K; Imoto M; Fukuda Y; Koyama Y; Nakano I; Hayakawa T; Takamatsu J,-Hepatitis C viroous infection and genotypes in Japanese hemophiliacs. *Liver,Jun,15(3):131-4,1995.*

-Issaragrisil S; Visuthisakchai S; Suvatte V; Tanphaichitr VS; Chandanayingyoung D; Schreiner T; Kanok Pongsakdi S; Siritanarat Kul N; Piankijagum A,- Brief report : Transplantation of cord-blood stem cells into a patient with severe thalassemia. *N . Eng . J. Med. , 332 : 67 ,1995.*

-Jacyna MR and Thomas HC, :- Pathogenesis and treatment of chronic infection, In Zuckerman AJ, Thomas HC, eds. *Viral hepatitis scientific basis and clinical management.* Edinburgh: Churchill Living stone,185-205, 1993.

-Jandle HJ,;-B.Thalassemia syndrome in Jandles HJ, Blood: Text book of Hematology. Little brow and Poston Toronto Company. Boston, pp.214-25,1987.

-Johnson RJ; Gretch DR; Yamabe H,;-Membrano-proliferative glomerulonephritis associated with hepatitis C virus infection. Gastro - ent. 104 : 272-7, 1993.

-Kabil SM; Abd El Hamid M; Salwa MY; Yousse FM; Constantine N,;- HCV-RNA in sera and saliva of Egyptian patients. J. Trop. Med., 2,4,1-2, 1993.

-Kamal MM; Rakhaa M; Shoeir S; Saber M,;-Viral hepatitis C infection among Egyptians, the magnitude of the problem: Epidemiological and laboratory approach. J. of Egypt. Public health Assoc. Vol. LXXI, No. 12,1996.

-Kamel AM; Rasheed A; Mohammed AA; El-Zawabry K; Ibrahim A,;- Immunoglobulins and complement level in sickle cell anemia and thalassemia major. Egypt J. Hematol. 4,183-92 , 1986.

-Kao JH; Chen PJ; Yang PM ,;-Intrafamilial transmission of Hepatitis C virus: the important role of infection between spouses .J. Infect. Dis., 166: 900-3,1992.

-Karnel MA; Miller FD; El Masry AG; Zakaria S; Khattab M; Essmat G; Ghaffar YA,- The epidemiology of schistosoma mansoni, hepatitis B. and hepatitis C infection in Egypt. Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol.88:501-9,1994.

-Katayama T; Mazda T; Kikuchi S,- Improved serodiagnosis of non-A, non-B hepatitis by an assay detecting antibody to hepatitis C virus core antigen. Hepatology,15:391-4,1992.

-Katchaki JN; Siem TH; Brouwer R,- Serological evidence of presence of HBsAg undetectable by conventional radio-immunoassay in anti. HBC positive blood donors. J. Clin. Path 31 : 837,1978.

-Kattamis C; Filsialos J; Sinpaulou C,-Oral desferrioxamine in young patients with thalassemia. Lancet: 51-3,1981.

-Khalifa AS; Abdel Fattah S; Maged Z; Sabry F; Mohammed HA,- Immunoglobulin levels. opsonic activity and phagocytic power in Egyptian thalassemic children. Acta. Hematol., 69 : 136 -9,1983.

-Khalifa AS; Sabry F; Fayad S; Moofy N; Youssef S; Osman A,- Egyptian J. Hematol., 9 (1-2): 179-86,1984.

-Khalifa AS; Maged Z; Khilail R; Sabry F; Hassan O,-T.cell function in infants and children with B. thalassemia. Acta, Hematol, 79:153-6,1988.

-Khalifa AS; Sallam T; Ghaleb H; Garden B; Razek A,-Salicyl hydroxamic acid (SHAM), a new oral iron chelation for transfusion induced hemosiderosis in B. Thalassemia major. Abstract submitted from blood supplement of 3rd annual meeting of American Society Hematology 251,1990.

-Khalifa A.,-Tumor markers. In: Applied Biochemistry and Clinical Chemical Pathology (Khalifa A., "ed"). Published by scientific Book Center, Cairo, Egypt ,1991.

-Khalifa AS; El-Samahy M; Kamar Z; Fakeir AA; El-Habashy SA,-Hepatic collagen deposition in Beta thalassemia major. The Egy. J. of Ped. vol. 8 , No . 3 -4,399-413, 1991.

-Khalifa AS,-Clinical approach to B .thalassemia in Egyptian children. from thesis of Ali MM. The serum erythropoietin in children with thalassemia, Sickle cell anemia and aplastic anemia. Ain Shams University,1992.

-Khalifa AS; Mitchell BS; Watts DM; El Samahy MH; El Sayed MH; Hassan NF; Jennings GB; Hibbs RG; Corwin AL,-Prevalence of hepatitis C viral antibody in transfused and non transfused Egyptian Children. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 49 (3): 316-21, 1993.

-King JW,-A clinical approach to hepatitis B.Arch. Int. Med. 142:925-8,1982.

- Klein RS; Freeman K; Taylor PE; Stevens CE, :-** Occupational risk for hepatitis C virus infection among New York city dentists. Lancet , 338 : 1539-42,1991.
- Ko YC; Ho MS; Chiang TA ; Chang SJ; Chang PY, :-**Tattooing as a risk of hepatitis C virus infection. J. Med. Virol, 38 : 288-91 , 1992.
- Kobayashi Y; Watanabe S; Konishi M, :-**Detection of hepatitis C virus RNA by nested polymerase chain reaction in sera of patients with chronic non- A, non- B hepatitis treated with interferon. J. Hepatol, 16: 138-44,1992.
- Komatso H; Fujisawa T; Inui A; Miyakawa Y; Onoue M; Sekine I; Hanada R; Yamamoto K, :-**Efficacy of interferon in treating chronic HC in children with a history of acute leukemia. Blood, Vol., 87, No. 10 (May 15), PP. 4072-5 , 1996.
- Konig V; Bauditz J; Lobeck, :-**Hepatitis C virus re-infection in allografts after liver transplantation. Hepatology, 16:1137-43, 1992.
- Kostaridou S, :-**Unpublished data quoted from Khalifa et al., 1993, HCV antibody prevalence in Egyptian children. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 49(3),pp316-21,1993.
- Kotwal G; Rustgi VK; Baroudy BM, :-** Detection of hepatitis C virus-specific antigen in semen from non-A, non-B hepatitis patients. Dig.Dis.Sci.,37:641-4,1992.

-Kuhul P; Seidl S; Stangel W,:- Antibody to hepatitis C virus in German blood donors (letter). Lancet,ii:324, **1989**.

-Kuo G; Choo QL; Alter HJ,:- An assay for circulating antibodies to a major etiologic virus of human non-A, non-B hepatitis. Science,244:362-4, **1989**.

-Kuzin SN; Mazhul LA; Snegireva IB; Pilushts OP; Gorbarets IP; Shakhgil dian IV; Viazov SO,:-Genotype of hepatitis C virus in hemophiliacs.Vopr-Virusol,Mar-Apr,41(2):63-5,**1996**.

-Krugman S,:-Viral hepatitis, type B: prospects for active immunization .Am. J. Med. Sci., 270-391,**1975**.

-Krugman S,:-In Human diseases caused by viruses recent developments. Edited by H. Rothschild, F. Allison, and C. Howe, New York oxford university press, chap. 4,p. 61-78,**1978**.

-Krugman S,:-Viral hepatitis: AB,C,D and E. In: infectious diseases of children. Krugman, S., Katz, S.L., Gershon, A.A. and Vilfert, G.M. (eds), 9th edition, Mosly year book, pp.143-74,**1992**.

-Krugman S; Gilos JP; Hammond J,:-Infectious hepatitis. Evidence for 2 distinctive clinical, epidemiological and immunological types of infection. JAMA. 200,365,**1967**.

-Lai CL; Lau JL; Wu PC, :- Recombinant interferon-alpha in inoperable hepatocellular carcinoma :a randomized controlled trial. *Hepatology* , 17 : 389-94, **1993**.

-Lau JYN; Davis GL; Ohno T, :- Application of hepatitis C virus (HCV) subtyping in chronic hepatitis C in the United States (Abst.370). *Hepatology* ,18:149 A,**1993**.

-Lee WM, :-Hepatitis update, Diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Modern medicine of middle east P.28, clinical center for liver disease, South Weastern Medical School, University of Texas, Dallas. **1991**.

-Lee SR; Page E; Francis B, :- Improved detection of anti-HCV in patients with liver disease by 3rd generation HCV assays (Abst.575). *Hepatology*,20:240 A, **1994**.

-Lef Kowitch JH; Schiff ER ; Davis GL, :-Pathological diagnosis of chronic hepatitis C:a multicenter comparative study with chronic hepatitis B. *Gastro -ent*. 104:595-60-3. **1993**.

-Levinson WM; Wormser GP; Forseter G; Calmfänn M; O'Brien TA:- Hepatitis C virus seroprevalence in the developmentally disabled. *Arch Intern Med*, 152: 2309-11, **1992**.

-Lguchi T and Ueda Y :- Analysis of HCV infection in patients with hemophilia. *Kansenshogaku-Zasshi*, Jun.,70(6):613-7,**1996**.

-Liou C;Chang TT; Young KC; Lin CY; Wu LW, :- Detection of HCV-RNA in saliva, urine, seminal fluids and ascitis. *J. Med. Virol.*, 37:197-202,**1992**.

-Locasciulli A; Monoguzzi W; Torontii G; Bianco P; Masera G,-
Hepatitis C virus infection and liver disease in children with thalassemia.
Bone Marrow transplant 12: 18,1993.

-Lok ASF ; Ma OCK; Chen TM,-Over estimation of the prevalence of
antibody to Hepatitis C virus in retrospective studies on stored sera.
Hepatology,14:756-62, 1991.

**-Lucarelli G; Clift RA; Galimberti M; Polchi P; Angelicci E;
Baronciani D; Giardini C; Andreani M; Manna M; Nesci S;
Agostinelli F; Rapa S; Ripalti M; Albertini F,-** Marrow transplantation
for Patients with thalassemia:Results in class 3 patients. Blood 87,2082-
8, 1996.

-Lucarelli G; Galimberti M; Polchi P; Angelicci E; Baronciani D,-
Bone marrow transplantation in Patients with thalassemia N.E.J. Med.,
322:418-21,1990.

-Magrin S; Craxi A; Fabiano C,-Serum hepatitis C virus(HCV)- RNA
and response to alpha-interferon in anti- HCV positive chronic
hepatitis.J. Med. Virol, 38: 200-6,1992.

-Martin H and Steinberg MD:-Review: Thalassemia, molecular
pathology and management. Am. J. Med Sci, 296 (S) : 308-21,1988.

- Mashhour N; EL-Beshlawy A; EL-Kotby M; Ragab L; Abdel Wahab N***:-Partial splenic immobilization (PSE) in Egyptian patients with thalassemia major. Medical Journal of Cairo university, 61:189,**1993**.
- Matsaniotis N; Kattamis C; Laskori S***:-When should at risk patients with thalassemia be boosted with HB vaccine. Lancet 7:1321,**1987**.
- Mattsson L; Sonnerborg A; Weilan O***:-Outcome of acute symptomatic non-A, non-B hepatitis. A 13-year follow up study of hepatitis C markers. Liver 13 (5): 274-8,**1993**.
- Mazza P; Giua R; De Marco J; Bonetti MG; Amurri B; Masi C; Lazzari G; Corveller M; Peluso A***:- Iron overload in thalassemia: comparative analysis of magnetic resonance imaging , serum ferritin and iron content of the liver , Haematologica,80:5,398-404,Sep.-Oct.,**1995**.
- Mc Omish F; Yap Ph; Dow Bc*** :- Geographical distribution of hepatitis C virus genotypes in blood donors : an international collaborative survey. J.Clin.Microbiol.,32:884-92,**1994**.
- Mc Donald C and Barbara J***:- Hepatitis B. Med. Lab. Sci ., 45:277-8.Quated from Pamphlet of Hepatitis B / Quick Test Human Gesellschaft fur Biochemica and Diagnostica mbH, **1988**.
- MMWR*** ,:-Public health Service inter- agency guide lines for screening donors of blood, plasma, organs, tissues, and semen for evidence of hepatitis B and hepatitis C . 40,1-17,**1991**..

-Modell B,;-Total management of thalassemia major. Arch. Dis. Child., 52:498-500,1979.

-Montes H; Berrueta L; Cova J; Salmen S; Arribas C; Donis J; Hernandez M,;-Prevalence of antibodies against hepatitis C virus in multitransfused patients.G-E-N. Apr-Jun,49(2):132-9,1995.

-Morris AJ; Rassam SW; Brown D; Dusheiko GM,;-Detection of HCV RNA in body fluids of patients with chronic hepatitis C infection. Hepatology : 16: 570, 1992.

-Morris JAJr; Wilcox TR; Reed GW; Hunter EB; Wallas CH; Steane EA; Shotts SD; Vitsky JL,;- Safety of the blood supply. Surrogate testing and transmission of hepatitis C in patients after massive transfusion .Ann.Surg.219 (5),517-25, 1994.

-Nakatsuji Y; Matsumoto A; Tanaka E; Ogata H; Kiyosawa K,;- Detection of chronic hepatitis C virus infection by four diagnostic system : first- generation and second- generation enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay , second- generation recombinant immunoblot assay and nested polymerase chain reaction analysis . Hepatology ,16:300-5, 1992.

-Nathan DG,;-An orally active iron chelator. N. Engl. J. Med. , 332 : 953 -4,1995.

-Neimark and Rogers AI , : - Hepatitis B. Am. J. Gastro-enterology , 1982.

- Ni YH; Chang MH; Lin KH; Chen PJ; Lin DT; Hsu HY; Chen DS,-** Hepatitis C viral infection in thalassemic children : clinical and molecular studies. *Pediatr Res.*, 39 : 2, 323-8, Feb . , **1996.**
- Nishiguchi S; Kurki T; Nakajima S; Morimoto H; Takeda T; Nakajima S; Shiomi S,-** Randomized trial of effects of interferon alpha on incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma in chronic active hepatitis C with cirrhosis. *Lancet*, 346:1051-5, **1995.**
- Ohene-Frempong K; Rappaport EI; Schwartz. E,-** Thalassemia syndromes, recent advantages. *Hematol.Oncol Clinic. North Am. J. I.* (S) 503-19,**1987.**
- Ohno T; Mizokami M; Orito E,-**A new hepatitis C virus (HCV) genotyping system that allows for the identification of HCV genotype 3,4a and 5a (Abst . 588). *Hepatology* , 20 : 243 A, **1994.**
- Oka H; Tanori A; Kuroki T; Kobayashi K; Yamamoto S,-**Prospective study of alpha fetoprotein in cirrhotic patients monitored for development of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Hepatology* , Jan, 19 (1): 61 -6,**1994.**
- Ohto H; Terazawa S; Sasaki N,-**Transmission of hepatitis C from mothers to infants. *N. Eng. J. Med.* 330: 744-50,**1994.**
- Oliveri NF; Brittenham GM; Matsu D; Berkovitch M; Biendis LM; Cameron RG; Mc Clelland RA,-**Iron chelation therapy with oral

deferiprone in patients with thalassemia. New Engl. J. Med. , 332 : 918-22, 1995.

-Oliveri NF; Nathan DG; Mac Millan JH; Waynes AS; Liu PP; McGee A; Martin M, :- Survival in medically treated patients with homozygous B-thalassemia. N. Eng. Med. , 331 : 574-8, 1994.

-Orazincale C; Scutellori PN; Cartaldi G, :- Growth plate injury of the long bones in treated B thalassemia. Skeletal Radiol. 21(1): 29-44, 1992.

-Orduna A; Bratos MA; Gutierrez P; Eiros JM; Martin JF; Gonzalez JM; Caropaton A; Rodriguez-Torres A, :- Infection by hepatitis B and C virus in non - intravenous drug using female prostitutes in Spain. Eur. J. Epidemiol. 8, 656-9, 1992.

-Papavasilou C, :- Radiotherapy of symptomatic tumor simulating extramedullary hemopoiesis. Int. J. Radint Onch. Bio. Phys. 8:1813, 1982.

-Pastore G; Tannoia N; Argarano G; Monro LS; Sant Antonio T; Pietrapeitosa A; Mac Langi G; Putignano A; schiraldi, :- Vox. Sang, 44: 14 : 24, 1983.

-Peano GM; Fenoglio LM; Menardi G; Balbo R; Marenchino D; Fenoglio S, : - Heterosexual transmission of hepatitis C virus in family groups without risk factors. Br. Med. J., 305:1473-4, 1992.

-Perez OM; Morales W; Paniagua M; Strannegard O,- Prevalence of antibodies to hepatitis A,B,C and E virus in a healthy population in Leon ,Nicaragua, Am. J. Trop-Med Hyg., 55 (1).pp 17-21, **1996**.

-Pineda AA; Chase G J; Taswell HF,-In thalassemia today, sirchia G and Zanella A., Editors published by centro -transfusionale , Milano , PP. 57,**1987**.

-Piomelli S;Hart D; Graziano J,-Current strategies in the management of cooley's Anemia. Am. N.Y. Acad. Sci , 445 : 445, **1985**.

-Polz MA; Rajtar B; Daniluk J; Kowalczyk J; Ksiazek A; Pokora J,- Infection with HCV in patients hospitalized for various causes . Prevalence of anti-HCV antibodies in selected groups of patients.Przegl-Epidemiol.,49(3):313-6,**1995**.

-Quiroga JA; Bosch O; Gonzalez R,-Immunoglobulin M antibody to hepatitis C virus during interferon therapy for chronic hepatitis C. Gastro- ent., 103 : 1285 -9,**1992**.

-Ranger S; Martin P; Roussanne MC; Denis F,-Prevalence of hepatitis C virus antibodies in the general population , and in selected groups of patients in Limoges ,France .Gut ,34 (suppl 2) : 550 -1,**1993**.

-Rassam SW; Duscheiko GM,-Epidemiology and transmission of hepatitis C infection. European J. of gastro-enterology and hepatology , 3: 585-9, **1991**.

-Raymond S And Koff RS, :- Viral hepatitis: Schiff L. Schiff ER (Eds) Diseases of the liver 7th edition philadelphia, pp: 548-77 , **1993**.

-Redeker AG, :- Viral Hepatitis: Clinical aspects. Am. J. Med. Sa. 270,9, **1975**.

-Reyes GR; Purdy MA; Kim JP, :- Isolation of a cDNA from the virus responsible for enterically transmitted NANBH. Science, 247:1335-9, **1990**.

-Roggendorf M and Dienhardt F, :- Chronic hepatitis B infection. Trianle 21,123, **1982**.

-Ruiz-Moreno M; Rua MJ; Castillo I, :- Treatment of children with chronic hepatitis C with recombinant interferon alpha: a pilot study. Hepatology, 16: 882-5, **1992**.

-Russo-Mancuso G; Di Gregorio F; Passero E; Sciotto A, Mazzarino MC; Malaponte G; Schilir AOG, :- Efficacy of an analysis of lymphocyte subsets in predicting the clinical response to alpha-interferon therapy in thalassemia patients with chronic infection by hepatitis C virus : a pilot study. Br. J. Haematol. ,89 : 2, 291 -8, Feb., **1995**.

-Saad HL, :- Prevalence of hepatitis C virus among high risk children .Thesis submitted for partial fulfillment of Master degree in Clinical and Chemical Pathology , Benha Faculty of Medicine, **1992**.

-Sabry F,:-Study of hemoglobin variants and related hematologic disorders in UAR. MD thesis, Ain Shams University,1973.

-Sadek H; Hegazi L; Gaballa A; Amer R; Wassef M,:-Schistosomiasis as a risk factor for hepatitis C virus infection. Med. , J.Cairo Univ Vol . 63 ,No.2,307-13,Jun., 1995.

-Schmilovitz-Weiss H; Levy M; Thompson N; Dusheiko G,:- Viral markers in the treatment of hepatitis B and C. Gut,34(supp 2): 1993.

-Schramm W; Roggendorf M; Rommel F,:- Prevalence of antibodies to hepatitis C virus in hemophiliacs. Blut.59:390-2, 1989.

-Schwartz E and Benz EJ Jr,:-The thalassemia syndromes in Hematology, principles and practice Hoffman R. and Benz, EJ Jr. (Eds). Churchill Living Stone, NY, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, Tokyo. P.368-7,1991.

-Serfaty L; Giral P; Elghouzzi MH; Jullien AM; Poupon R,:-Risk factors for hepatitis C virus infection in hepatitis C virus antibody ELISA, positive blood donors according to RIBA-2 status a case control survey, Hepatology. 17: 183-7 ,1993.

-Shapiro EM; Romson JL; Kunkle SL,:-Study of hemoglobin variants and related hematological disorders in UAR: Thesis in clinicalpath. Kasr. El Ani Hospital by Khalid A.MD,1990.

-Sheu JM; Wang JT; Wang TH; Yang PM; Huang GT; Shih HS; Chen DS,- Prevalence of hepatitis C viral infection in a community in Taiwan .Detection by synthetic peptide-based assay and polymerase chain reaction. J. Hepatol. 17 (2) , 192-8, 1993.

-Sher GD; Milove SS; Cameron R; Jamieson FB; Krayden M; Collins A.F; Matsui D; Enrth B; Berkovitch M; Hackman R; Francombe WH; Olivieri NF,-Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in poly-transfused patients with B-hemoglobinopathies accelerated iron induced hepatic damage Blood, 82(10) Supp. : 360,1993.

-Shearman DJC and finlayson NDC:-Diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract and liver. ch.25 pp. 476-500 and 527-54.Churchil living stone, Edinburgh. London, Melborn and New York,1982.

-Sherlock S,- The portal venous system and portal hypertension In : Diseases of the liver and biliary system. (Ed) Black well Scientific Publications. Oxford., 135, 1981.

-Sherlock S,-Land marks in viral hepatitis. J. Am. Med. Assoc. 252, 402,1984.

- Sherlock S,-Viral hepatitis C. Curropin Gastro-enterolgy 9: 341-8,1993.

- Sherlock S,-Viruses and hepatocellular carcinoma (Review). Gut, 35 :228-32, 1994.

-Shimizu H; Mitsuda T; Fujita S; Yokota S,-Perinatal hepatitis B virus infection caused by anti-hepatitis Be positive maternal mononuclear cells. Archives of Disease in childhood 66:718-21,1991.

-Simmonds P; Alberti A; Alter HJ,-A proposed system for the nomenclature of hepatitis C viral genotypes. Hepatology 19: 1321-4,1994.

-Skinhoj P,-Diseases of the Liver. Danish Med. Bull. 28:5, 177, 1981.

-Stevens CE; Toy PT; Tong MJ,- Perinatal hepatitis B virus transmission in the united states. Journal of the American Med . Ass., 253:1740-5,1985.

-Stevens CE; Taylor PE; Pindyet J; Choo QL; Kuo G;Bradley DW,- Epidemiology of hepatitis C virus : a preliminary study in volunteer blood donors. JAMMA , 263 : 49-53, 1990.

-Stevens CE; Toy PT; Taylor PE; Lee T; Yiyip H,-Prospects for control of hepatitis B virus infection: Implications of childhood vaccination and long term protection. Pediatrics 90 (1) ,170-3,1992.

-Szmuness W; Stevens CE; Zong EA; Harley EJ; Kellner A,-A controlled clinical trial of the efficacy of the hepatitis B vaccine. (Heptavax B): a final report. Hepatology, 1:377-85 , 1981.

-Tagariello G; Pontisso P; Davoli PG; Ruvoletto MG; Traldi A; Alberti A,-Hepatitis C virus genotypes and severity of chronic liver disease in hemophilia.Br. J. Haematol,91(3):708-13,1995.

-Takada N; Takase S; Takada A; Date T,-Hepatitis C virus genotypes in different countries (Letter). Lancet, 339 :808 , Gastro- enterol. Jpn 26:483-8, 1992.

-Takano S; Nakamura K; Kawai S; Yokosuka O; Satomura Y; Omata M,- Prospective assessment of donor blood screening for antibody to hepatitis C virus by first and second generation assays as a means of preventing post-transfusion hepatitis, Hepatology, 23:708-12,1996.

-Tanaka K; Hirohata T; Koga S,-Hepatitis C and hepatitis B in the etiology of hepatocellular Carcinoma in the Japanese population. Cancer Res, 51:2842-7. 1991.

-Tanner S,-Viral hepatitis in: Current Reviews in Pediatrics. IV Paediatric hepatology. Aynsley-Green A and Chambers TL (eds). Churchill Living stone PP 133-64, 1989c.

-Tao QM; Wang Y; Wang H; Chen WR; Sun Y; Meng Q; Watanabe J; Nishioka K,-Preliminary report on seroepidemiology of HCV and HBV infection in Northern China . Chin. Med. J. (Engl.) 105,209-11,1992.

-Terada S; Kawanishi K; Katayama K,-Minimal hepatitis C infectivity in semen. Ann. Intern. Med.,117;171,1992.

- Thakerngpol K; Fucharoen S; Boonyaphipat P; Srisook K; Sahaphong S; vathanophas V; Stitnimankarn T,-*** Liver injury due to iron overload in thalassemia : histopathologic and ultrastructural studies. *Biometals*,9:2,177-83,Apr., 1996.
- Thaman O,-***Hematology. In text book of pedi. Thaman (ed). Tata Mc Craw Hill 1st ed. publishing company limited, New Delhi. PP 265-304,1984.
- Thein SL and Weatherall DJ,-***The Thalassemias. from recent advances in Hematology, Hoffbrand AV. Churchill Living stone. New York PP43-74,1988.
- Thieme T; Piacentinis S; Fitchen JM; Beller M,-***Diagnosis of hepatitis A, B, C and HIV-1, using oral samples,the national forumon AIDS- Hepatitis and other Blood - Borne Diseases. Atlanta, Georgia, Marh. April., P 81 (Abst. T- 11 - 4) , 1992.
- Tokushige K; Pachuk C; Wakita,-***Development and immune response to HCV-core DNA vaccine constructs. (Abst. 535). *Hepatology* , 20: 230 A,1994.
- Tilston P; Morris DJ; Klapper KE,-***Commercial assay for hepatitis C virus RNA. *Lancet*,344:201-2,1994.
- Tsukuma H; Hiyama T; Tanaka S; Nakao M; Yabuuchi T; Kitamura T; Nakanishi K; Fujimoto I; Inoue A; Yamazaki H; Kawashima T,-***

Risk factors for hepatocellular carcinoma among patients with chronic liver disease. *The New Eng. J. of Med.*, 328, 1797-1801, **1993**.

-Van Aspeck BS; Marx JM; Trayvenberg A; Vankats JH; Verhoef J,- Effect of iron (III) in the presence of various ligands on the phagocytic and metabolic activity of human polymorphonuclear leukocytes. *J. Immunol.*, 132:851-6, **1984**.

-Van Damme,- Viral hepatitis, Viral hepatitis prevention. Board VHPB. Meeting, Barcelona, March. 17-18, Vol., (4) No. 1,1-12 , **1 995** .

-Van der Poel CL; Cuypers HT; Reesink HW,- Hepatitis C virus six years on. *Lancet*, 344: 1475 - 9, **1994**.

-Wainscoat JS,- The hemoglobinopathies. In: post graduate hematology. Hoffbran, A.V. and Lewis. S.M. (eds). Heinemann professional publishing. 3rd ed. P.136-45, **1989**.

-Wasi P,- Thalassemia: Clinical aspects and screeing. Education programe of the 26th Congress of the international society of haematology Singapore, 25-29 August, **1996**.

-Weatherall DJ and Clegg JB,- The thalassemia syndromes. Black well scientific publication, Oxford, 3rd ed. P.31-48, **1981**.

-Weatherall DJ,- The thalassemia In: Recent advances in medicine, Dawson, A, Camprion, N. and Besser, G(eds), Churchill living stone , 19:205-9, **1990**.

-Weatherall DJ,:-The role of recent studies of the molecular pathology of the thalassemias in their control and management. Education programme of the 26th Congress of the international society of haematology Singapore,25-29 August,1996.

-Weber B; Rabenau H; Berger A; Scheuermann EH; staszewski S; Kreuz W; Scharrer I; Schoeppe W; Doerr HW,:- Seroprevalence of HCV, HAV, HBV, HDV,HCMV and HIV in high risk group /Frankfurt a, M, Germany. Int. J. Med. Microbiol. Virol . Parasitol. Infect. Dis. ,282 : 1,102-12,Jan, 1995.

-Wickramesinghe SN,:-Precipitation of α chains on the centrioles in B-thalassemia. Br.J. of Hematology 52:681-2 , 1991.

-Widell A; Hansson BG; Berntorp E; Moestrup T; Johansson H; Nordenfeldt E,:- Antibody to a hepatitis C virus related protein among patients at high risk for hepatitis B. Scand. J. Infect. Dis. ,23 : 19-24 , 1991.

-William F,:-Viral hepatitis (In) Ped. gastro- enterology (11). The Pediatric clinic of North America. WB Saunders Co., 375-407 April , 1988.

-Wu Js; Lu CF; Chou WH; Chen HY; Lee HF; Wu YC; Lin SY,:-High prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection in aborigines in Taiwan. Jpn. J. Med . Sci .Biol.45(4),165-74,1992.

-Wonke B; Haff brand AV; Dusheiko G,:- Antibody to hepatitis C virus in multiply transfused patients with thalassemia major. J. of Clin . Path . 43:638-40, 1990.

-Wright TL; Donegan E; Hsu E,:-Recurrent and acquired hepatitis C virus infection in liver transplant recipients.Gastro- ent. 103: 317-27 , 1992.

-Yano M; Yatsuhashi H; Inoue O; Koga M,:-Epidemiology of hepatitis C virus in Japan: role in chronic liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma.J. Gastro - Enterol. Hepatol: Supp., 1: 31 -5,1991.

-Yano M,:-The natural course of hepatitis C in japan.Viral hepatitis management standards for the future .Cannes ,France, Palais des festival et des congress 23,pp.19-20,May,1992.

-Yano M; Yatsuhashi H; Inoue O; Inokuchi K; Koga M,:-Epidemiology and long term prognosis of hepatitis C virus infection in Japan. Gut ; 341 (suppl. 2):S13-S16,1993.

-Zanetti AR; Tanzi E; Romano L; Cocchioni M,:-The control of hepatitis B by vaccination. In: progress in hepatitis research, O. Crivelli ed., Sorin Biomedica Monograph, P. 79-91,1991.

-Zhang L and Wang Y,:-The study on clinical characteristics of the development of primary hepatocyte carcinoma induced by hepatitis B.

Chung - Hua - Liu -Hsing - Ping - Hsueh -Tsa-Chib, Dec ., 14 (6): 334-7
, 1993.

-Zuccotti GV; Ribero ML; Giovannini M; Fasold M; Riva E; Portera G; Biasucci G; Decarlis S; Profeta ML; Tagger A ,:-Effect of hepatitis C genotype on mother-to-infant transmission of virus. J. of Ped. 278-80,1995

-Zuckerman AJ,:-The three types of human viral hepatitis . Bull . WHO ,56,1,1979.