
Monitoring and stratification of renal functions in patientn with chronic hepatitis C virus infection

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Hepatitis C virus which is the major cause of chronic hepatitis throughout the world can be presented first by the extrahepatic manifestations as renal complications. In Egypt, Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection has reached an epidemic proportion resulting in a high morbidity and mortality from chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma, around 20% of blood donors are sero positive by ELIZA for antibody to HCV, recent evidence points to the systemic treatment of the Egyptian population with parental antischistosomal injection in 1960s and 1970s as a possible factor for transmission of the infection and its current high prevalence rate in Egypt (Alas et al., 2005). Our study aimed to study the relationship between hepatitis C and chronic kidney disease and to stratify HCV patients according to the degree of albuminuria it was carried out in internal medicine department, Benha University hospital where 200 patients with chronic hepaitis C infection were chosen they were screened for HCV by third generation ELIZA and verification of HCV infection was detected by PCR. -All patients were subjected to full medical history and complete clinical examination then dipstick urine analysis for detection of urinary protein. Positive cases for proteinuria by dispsticks had quantitative test for protein in urine 24 hours. While negative cases had dipstick test--