Tumor suppressor protein [p53] and multidrug transport protein [p170] in hodgkins disease

Naeem Goda Ouf

The present s dy was performed on 50 children categorized asfollows:• Fifteen children with hronic liver disease 11 males and 4 females with theirage ranging from 6 months to 13 years. According to histopathologicalfindings in the liv biopsy this group included patients with glycogenstorage disease, conic persistent hepatitis, bilharzial portal fibrosis,posthepatitic cirrho is, mixed type (chronic active.hepatitis plus bilharzialportal fibrosis) an a case of intrahepatic biliary cirrhosis and congenitalhepatic fibrosis.• Fifteen children wi hepatitis E virus infection, 9 males and 6 females withtheir age ranging fr m 6 to 13 years.• Twenty apparently ealthy children as reference group, 10 males and 10females with their a e ranging from 5 to 13 years.A few childre were from Benha city, but most were residents ofnearby rural communi .es.Two serum s pies were obtained from every patient with a 6 monthsinterval between the st and the second samples.In addition to I history and clinical examination, all children weresubjected to the fo wing investigations: liver function tests, hepatitis Bsurface antigen, hist pathological examination of liver biop SII¥¥AI?Y M’J) ct1;VCZII.570;Vliver disease group), and quantitative measurement of serum TNF-a byenzyme linked immun sorbent assay.As regards the liver function tests, most of them showed a significantdifference between e reference group and the chronic liver disease andHEV +ve groups. ey are markedly affected in the chronic liver diseasegroup than in HEV + e group.r disease group, also showed a higher rate of increasein serum ALT level 53.2%) than the HEV+ve group (23.5%) at P< 0.03.However, the alkalin phosphatase level showed no significant rate of changebetween the two grou s.Serum AST le el showed a higher rate of increase (43.6%) in thechronic liver disease oup than the HEV + ve group (21.5%) at P< 0.03.Total serum bi irubin and serum direct bilirubin showed no significantdifference between e reference group and the two pathological groups.They also showed no ignificantrate of change between the two groups.Considering s rum albumin level, the chronic liver disease groupshowed a significantl larger rate of decrease in the serum albumin (-7.3%)than the HEV+ ve gr up (-4.2%) at P< 0.01.The chronic li er disease group aslo showed a larger rate of decreasein A/G ratio (-12.5%) than the HEV+ve group (-5.7%) at P< 0.0002.At p