
Study of the relationship between serum ferritin and response to treatment of chronic hcv patients with peg-interferon and ribavirin

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Summary and conclusion Still HCV infection is a major health problem world wide including Egypt, so it is crucial to treat and eradicate it .In the present study the 2 groups of patients responders and non responders was cross matched as regard sex, age , CBC, blood glucose level, liver tests before and during treatment including (AST,ALT,ALP,T.BIL, Alb ,INR) , renal function tests including (serum Creatinine and blood Urea) before and during treatment fundus examination ,Electrocardiogram , rectal snip for schistosomiasis , thyroid functions tests (free T3,free T4 and TSH), autoimmune markers (ANA,AMA,SMA), tumor marker (AFP) basal PCR and at 4th ,12th and 24th week ,lipid profile(TG and total cholesterol), serum iron indeices (serum ferritin ,iron and TIBC) and liver biopsy for grading of steatosis , staging of fibrosis and HA. There was no statistical significant differences in response to treatment with interferon plus ribavirin in the two studied groups as regard serum iron indices especially serum ferritin with cut off level 19.15 ng/ml. There was statistical significant differences between responders and non responders as regard PCR , T4 and INR. In conclusion Serum iron indices are irrelevant predictors for response to treatment with pegylated interferon plus ribavirin in chronic hepatitis C infected patients.