Morphological features in Liver of young people with chronic Hepatitis C

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Current manifestations of epidemic process of HCV-infection reflect the change of patients age and increase of death rate from chronic hepatitis (CH) and liver cirrhosis. Liver biopsy is the major diagnosis tool of chronic hepatitis. The research objective is to identify features of pathomorphological changes in liver of patients from a young age. The study group consists of mainly males (65.1%) mean age 27.2±0.45, the median duration of disease is 2.8±0.28 years. All the patients had morphologically verified CH mainly with minimal degree of activity (51.4%) and mild fibrosis (61.5%). Immunohistochemical staining was used to detect the expression of HCV NS3-antigen in liver of 71.7% of patients. Morphometric methods helped to highlight the characteristics of liver fibrogenesis in patients with chronic hepatitis from a young age with different virus genotypes. So, an average cross section area of portal triad in patients with HSC genotype 3a is significantly bigger than the one in patients with HCV genotype 1b (5048.2±5611.3 against 34352.5±4787.3 mcm2, p value=0.033). Lymphocyte and macrophage infiltration of fibrous septa was found more often in liver of patients with HCV genotype 3a compared to HCV genotype 1b (16.5% against 2.1%, p value=0.02), thus indicating active liver fibrosis. Minimal histological activity and mild fibrosis induced by HCV replication were prevalent in liver of patients with CH from a young age. Fibrogenesis appeared to be more active in liver of patients with HCV genotype 3a.

Biography

Blinkova N, PhD (Medicine) is a Pathologist, Scientific Associate of Laboratory of Morphology and Biochemistry (LMB), Institute of Immunology and Physiology of the Ural Branch of Russian Academy of Science (IIP). She has published 60 articles in the reputed journals. She is interested in studies of liver regeneration both in human pathology and test models.

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