عنوان مقاله:

Predictive Markers for Hepatocellular Carcinoma Development in Patients with Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Genotype۴a

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Egypt has the highest prevalence of hepatitis C virus worldwide. Monitoring hepatitis C-infected patients for hepatocellular carcinoma development is an important clinical issue to diagnose these patients during the potentially curable early-stage of disease. This study aims to evaluate the role of N-terminal procollagen III, matrix metalloproteinase- ۲, tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-۱, alpha-fetoprotein, and conventional liver function tests as predictors of hepatocellular carcinoma development upon long-term followup of non-responding hepatitis C virus patients.Methods: The study included ۸۵۰ treatment-naïve hepatitis C virus genotype ۴a adult patients; after treatment, ۳۶۰ achieved sustained viral response while ۴۹۰ did not. Nonresponding patients had a ۵-year rate for hepatocarcinogenesis of ۸.۴% and a ۱۰-year rate of ۲۷.۵%. N-terminal procollagen III, matrix metalloproteinase-۲, tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-۱, alpha-fetoprotein, and conventional liver function tests were evaluated in all patients before and after treatment, and after hepatocellular carcinoma development. The study also included a group of ۵۰ hepatocellular carcinoma patients who were negative for hepatitis C and hepatitis B viruses, and a group of ۵۰ healthy subjects as controls.Results: The non-responders had significantly higher age, stage, grade, viral load, alanine aminotransferase, and aspartate aminotransferase than responders. Also N-terminal procollagen III, matrix metalloproteinase-۲, tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-۱, and alphafetoprotein were significantly higher in non-responders; after treatment they decreased in responders. In non-responders they remained higher than the control. The most significant risk factors for hepatocellular carcinoma development in non-responding hepatitis C virus patients were male gender and increased age, stage, grade, aspartate aminotransferase, Nterminal procollagen III, and tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-۱. Patients with viral-hepatocellular carcinoma were of significantly lower age, higher grade, stage, γ-glutamyltransferase, N-terminal procollagen III, and matrix metalloproteinase-۲ than non-viral hepatocellular carcinoma patients. Percent positive N-terminal procollagen III, tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-۱, and alpha-fetoprotein were significantly higher in viral hepatocellular carcinoma patients.Conclusion: Data suggest that high N-terminal procollagen III and tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-۱levels after treatment might be particularly i ...

کلمات کلیدی:

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