Isolation of Ag_AB complex for detection of HCV

Efficacy of treatment with interferon alpha/ribavirin of patients with chronic viral hepatitis C in relation to GNB3 polymorphism

PP-137 Isolation of Ag_AB complex for detection of HCV Core antigen using ELISA method

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Studies show that during first days of infection with hepatitis type C virus, core antigen will appear more quickly than antibody against the virus. Therefore detecting core antigen is a useful index for diagnosing infection.

In order to exclude the probable effect of antibody presence against the Core antigen, the positive antibody serum samples were treated by different solutions, including 1.5M glycine buffer with pH = 2, 0.5 Normal chloridic acid, and triton X-100 with 0.1% concentration.

Titration of antibodies present in the sera which were treated by acid had shown a considerable decrease. Nonetheless, no such titration decrease was observed in samples treated to triton X-100. Antibody titration had a substantial decrease after adjacency treatment to with acidic solutions in samples with negative antigen and positive PCR results with verified antibody presence. Regarding the comparison of light absorbance of samples with positive PCR and negative antigen results, adjacency to glycine buffer (pH = 2) for one hour in 37°C resulted in more increase in light absorbance than treatment with normal chloridic acid in 37°C. One the other hand, this indicates that increase in light absorbance in the samples with positive antibody after adjacency treatment with acidic solution for testing the antigen is a specific phenomenon caused by separation of antibody from antigen and subsequent identification of Core antigen via this evaluation technique.

Sensitivity of the test before and after adjacency treatment of serum with 1.5M glycine solution was 57.3 and 88 percent, respectively, which indicates its favorite sensitivity and specificity among studies so far.

The increase in test sensitivity subsequent to adjacency to 1.5M glycine buffer indicates the elimination of interference of antibodies presence against Core antigen in serum.

PP-138 Correlations of plasma lipid level with serum hepatitis C virus RNA and liver histopathological steatosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C

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Objectives: To investigate the relationship among plasma lipid level, serum hepatitis C virus RNA load, and liver histopathological steatosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C.

Methods: Fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction was used to detect the load of serum HCV RNA in 75 patients with chronic hepatitis C; The levels of plasma TG, CHO, LDL, HDL, ApoA, ApoB were measured by biochemical instrument. Liver biopsy was performed in 62 of 75 patients, and histopathological changes were observed by HE staining under light microscope and scored according to the grades of liver necro-inflammatory activity, stages of liver fibrosis and liver steatosis.

Results: There were differences significantly in the levels of LDL, ApoB among the three groups (HCV RNA <10^5 copies/ml; <10^5 copies/ml; >10^5 copies/ml). There were differences significantly in HCV RNA load among three groups depending on different liver steatosis. The load of HCV RNA was positively correlated with that of LDL, ApoB (r = -0.305, -0.417; P = 0.011, 0.001). 67.7% of CHC patients had liver steatosis.

Conclusion: The levels of plasma LDL and ApoB were related to the load of HCV rather than the degrees of liver injury and fibrosis.

PP-139 Efficacy of treatment with interferon alpha/ribavirin of patients with chronic viral hepatitis C in relation to GNB3 polymorphism

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The insufficient efficacy of ethiorthic therapy in some patients constantly interest of specialists for research of the causes of different virological response to treatment of the patients infected with HCV virus. In spite of this fact that therapeautic response in patients with HCV is rather dependent on virus genotype there human genetic factors giving therapeutic effect in patients infected with genotype 1 HCV.

According to the data of some investigations (Sarrazin Ch et al., 2005 and others) polymorphisms of some genes are genetic markers of T-cellular immune response and induce reduction of functional ability of immune cells in response to some chemokines that indicates about possible link of the response to antiviral therapy viral hepatitis C with genotype of some genes. The blood samples for determination of genotypes of viral hepatitis C and selection of the samples for determination of C825T gene GNB3 were obtained from 60 patients with viral hepatitis C. The investigation includes 40 HCV positive patients with chronic hepatitis C who received treatment with peglated interferon alpha-2a in combination with ribavirin during more than 24 weeks and 20 patients without antiviral therapy. Control group comprised of blood samples from 20 healthy subjects.

Diagnosis was based on the clinical picture of disease during not less than 6 months of observation, increased