

CORRELATION OF SOME BIOLOGICAL CONSTANTS IN ACUTE VIRAL HEPATITIS (POSTER)

A. Cupşa, I. Diaconescu, Magda Peter, Valentina Ionescu, Daniela Culman,
Elena Popescu, Doina Constantinescu

Clinic of Infectious Diseases,
Faculty of Medicine, Craiova

There were examined: complete haemoleukograma, erythrocyte indices (MCV, MHC, MCHC, GV), amino transferase serum levels, the total, direct and indirect bilirubinemia, in three lots of acute viral hepatitis: 33 cases of A type; 25 cases of B type; 5 cases of C type. The erythrocyte indices and amino transferase serum values did not statistically point out the significant differences between the lots. The significant differences were found for: a) the lymphocyte number, significantly less in C type hepatitis comparatively with A type ($2064 \pm 585/\text{mmc}$ against $3243 \pm 190/\text{mmc}$, $p < 0,01$); b) total bilirubinemia is significantly less in C type hepatitis comparatively with A type hepatitis ($3,37 \pm 1,71 \text{ mg}\%$ against $6,15 \pm 3,09 \text{ mg}\%$, $p < 0,01$); c) the number of the red corpuscles is significantly less in C type hepatitis ($4,27 \pm 0,87 \text{ mil}/\text{mmc}$ against $5,03 \pm 0,57 \text{ mil}/\text{mmc}$, $p < 0,05$). Correlation between hemoglobin and the total bilirubinemia ($r = -0,78$) and between the number of erythrocytes and the total bilirubinemia ($r = -0,96$) were found only for C type of hepatitis. Correlation between indirect and total bilirubinemia, respectively the direct bilirubinemia is significantly only for A and B types of acute viral hepatitis.