THE USE OF NUMERICAL INDEXES TO CHARACTERIZE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACUTE VIRAL HEPATITIS

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We have put together the main biological investigations from acute viral hepatitis in a single index:

$$I = 0,33[0,071(T-TO)+0,0007(G-GO)+(B-BO)\ 0,041]$$

T, G, B are the normal, respectively pathological values found at the patient. Index I was investigated in acute hepatitis type A(HVA) - 15 cases, viral hepatitis type B with favorable development (HVB) - 20 cases, viral hepatitis type B, prolonged form (HVBP) - 12 cases and viral hepatitis type B with prolonged antigenemy (HVBA) - 6 cases. 20 days after putting the patients into hospital, index I decreased following specific curves, with significant different, in this order: HVBA, HVB, HVA. For HVBP the decrease was insignificant. Using a similar numeric system, the parallelism between the index of the disproteinemic syndrome and the index of citolitic excretor syndrome was studied. The report between the two curves is

different and individualized for each of the four types of viral hepatitis. The two indexes decrease significantly after 20 days only for HVB. For HVA only citolitic-excretor index decrease significantly, disproteinemic index remaining with high values. In HVBA, citolitic-excretor index decrease significantly, meanwhile disproteinemic index is always around high values. In HVBP no indexes decrease significantly.