

CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTIC ASPECTS OF SEVERE AND CHOLESTATIC TYPES OF VIRAL HEPATITIS

Doina Țăulescu, Amanda Rădulescu, D.Cârștina

Clinic of Infectious Diseases,
University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca

Among all 994 cases of acute viral hepatitis (VH) hospitalised in the 1993-1994 period, we have disclosed 49 cases (above 16 years old); 41 of these with severe illness (clinical and laboratory findings of hepatic failure) and 8 with cholestasis and prolonged course of disease (bilirubin more than 10 mg/%, hospitalisation time more than 28 days). The clinical observatory of the 41 cases, with severe type of VH, proves the usefulness of a short cortizonic treatment and/or plasma blood administration associated to the well-known treatment for such condition. The course of illness turned in a favourable way. Concerning the prolonged cholestatic types of VH the corticosteroid therapy has been eluded; the evolution of illness was good under classical hepatotropic therapy. Our appreciation is that early recognition of hepatic shortage followed by vigorous management, including cortizonic and routine medical therapy are essential; thus, conservative treatment seems a good alternative in order to avoid liver transplantation.