

## ACUTE HEPATITIS WITH ASOCIATED HEPATITIS VIRUSES

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From the 1366 viral acute hepatitis cases, hospitalized between 01.04.1994 - 31.03.1995.37 (2,7%) were acute hepatitis with different associated viruses. 22 (1,61%) were acute hepatitis with A virus to patients being HBs Ag carriers. 8 (0,58%) were acute hepatitis with A virus to the patients with chronic persistent hepatitis with B virus. 4 (0,29%) were acute hepatitis with double infection (VHB+VHC). 2 (0,14%) were acute hepatitis with VHB+VHC+VHD. 4 (0,29%) were cases of acute viral hepatitis after blood transfusion. The average of the children was between 15 months and 13 years, and they were boys. They were clinically watched: ALT values, proteinogramme and immunogramme, prothrombine and bilirubine values. The informations show us high values, confformaly with clinical and epidemiological exames; this is for why we can affirm that is an acute or chronic viral infection. Determination of viral markers have been made to all patients to the admittance and also to the hospitalisation end. They were been determinated viral markers, like: AgHBs, Ac anti-HBc, AgHBe, Ac anti

HBe, Ag delta, anti Ac HD, anti HC, anti IgM and total. All the cases had long evolution with an hospitalisation period between 15-35 days; ALT - 105 UI/l - 1450 UI/l. The report of serum albumines/gammaglobulines was recorded between 46%/24% - 35%/34%. Also, in all cases were recorded high values of IgM and IgG even the double value. From the 37 cases, 31 (83,7%) were potential severe (hepatoprive syndrome CP=50%); 6 (16,3%) severe cases; 10 (27%) cholestatic form (bilirubinemia=30 mg% - 16 mg%; F.A.=168 - 180 UI/l). The hepatic echographic aspect have changed from unhomogenous structure with higherechogenitis to hyperechogene zones displayed on lines.