

# RELAPSE OF ACUTE VIRUS HEPATITIS - CLINICAL AND EVOLUTIONAL ASPECTS

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Within a study performed on 1366 cases of acute viral hepatitis, in the period 01.04.1994-31.03.1995, 10 cases presented relapse of acute viral hepatitis (0,7%). The age group implicated was as large as 6-12 years. Six of the 10 cases were boys and four girls. Based on serological diagnosis (made by the method MONOLISA-PASTEUR (ELISA II - DIAGNOSTICS), AgHBs, antibodies anti HBs, antibodies anti HBc, Ag delta, antibodies anti delta, antibodies anti A-IgM and antibodies anti A total, one could observe an accrue prevalence of VHB 70% (7 cases) against VHA 30% (3 cases). There were also observed in dynamics the values TGP (ALT) and it was stated that they had varied between 160 and 1660 UI/l in all cases. As to the evolution however, one can affirm that the relapse of HVA with VHB presented prolonged forms, with wavy evolution, the average hospital period being 18 days, for each repeated hospitalization. Generally, the disease forms were medium. The correlation serumalbumines/gammaglobulines used to be normal in the cases of hepatitis relapse with VHA and slightly altered in the relapse with VHB 45%/26%. The echographic hepatic aspect showed the same characteristic - slightly altered in the relapse of hepatitis with VHB hypercogenity moderate increased and normal in that with VHA. In our casuistry, we note in the 7 cases with VHA a prolonged evolution with a duration of 2-3 months beginning with the acute episode up to the normalized cytolytic syndrome of billious retention.