

HBV AND HCV INFECTION IN IMMUNODEFICIENT CHILDREN WITH HIV INFECTION

Rodica Pascu*, Viorica Lobonț*, Carmen Carașca**, Doinița Ispas***, Carol Holm-Hansen****, Carmen Chiriac*, Mihaela Ghiță-Blujdescu***, Adriana Necula*****

*Clinic of Infectious Diseases, University of Medicine and Pharmacy

**Laboratory of Morphopathology, Municipal Clinic Hospital, Târgu-Mureș

***Clinic of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest

****Department of Virology, University of Bergen (Norway)

*****Institute of Haematology, Bucharest

Our study comprises a number of 47 pediatric patients 4-7 years old, with advanced HIV (AIDS), admitted to the Clinic of Infectious Diseases from Târgu-Mureș, between 1991-1994. The HBV and HCV infection was studied epidemiologically and hepato-histopathologically. HBV infection markers (AgHBs, AgHBe, anti-HBe) were determined with ELISA kits (Monolisa AgHBs, Roche) and anti-HCV with Monolisa 2nd generation and Monolisa new Ag's kits (Sanofi Diagnostics-Pasteur). Confirmation of positive samples for anti HCV was done with immunoblot kits (Deciscan Diagnostics-Pasteur). The following results were obtained: a) AgHBs was positive in all 47 patients under observation; b) AgHBe was present in 28 (59,6%); c) anti-HBe in 18 (38,3%); d) positive anti-HCV in 4 (8,5%); e) simultaneous HBV and HCV in 4 (8,5%); f) the epidemiologic survey revealed horizontal transmission of nosocomial HBV/HVC as well as HIV infection; g) important hepatomegaly prevailed in the clinical picture of all the patients and it was associated with splenomegaly in 39 cases (83%); mucotegumentary icter was not present in any of these cases; h) hepatic biochemical tests showed TGP values slightly above the average in 6 cases (12,8%), of Tymol in 19 (40,4%) and Takata-Ara low values in 21 (44,7%); high IgG in 38% (80,8%); bilirubinemia and alkaline phosphatase were normal for all the patients; i) histopathologic modifications corresponded to persistent chronic hepatitis and active chronic hepatitis. AIDS and Wasting Syndrome patients signs of fat hepatic dystrophy.