

# ABSTRACT FORM FOR ISG

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Title : (CAPITAL LETTERS) SEROLOGY IN PATIENTS OF SUBACUTE  
HEPATIC FAILURE

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Abstract Sub-acute hepatic failure (SAHF) which is a  
dreaded complication of acute viral hepatitis (AVH)  
is diagnosed by the presence of ascites and depend-  
ent edema after 5 weeks and before 6 months of onset  
of AVH. The exact pattern of hepatitis-viral markers  
in SAHF patients is not known. The present study,  
therefore, was planned to determine serological  
profile of these viral markers in 90 patients of  
SAHF. Twenty seven out of 90 patients, (30%) were  
positive for IgM anti-HBc. In these 27 patients  
presence of HBsAg, anti-HBs and DNA-polymerase was  
detected in 33.3%, 0% and 90% cases, respectively.  
None of 10 patients positive for IgM anti-HBc but  
negative for HBsAg showed anti-pre-S activity. Anti-  
delta antibody (IgG type) was present in 3 out of  
8 HBsAg<sup>(+)</sup> and IgM anti-HBc<sup>(-)</sup> cases. IgM anti-HAV was  
also encountered in 3 cases positive for HBsAg and  
negative for IgM anti-HBc, thus demonstrating HAV-  
infection in 3.33% cases of SAHF. In rest of 57  
patients, HBsAg and anti-HBs were detected in 3 and  
9 cases respectively. This study concludes that  
NANB virus is the most important cause of SAHF  
followed by HBV and superinfection by delta at our  
institute.