

Clinical analysis of 3160 patients with epidemic non-A and non-B hepatitis in Xinjiang of China.

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Clinical analysis of 3160 patients with epidemic non-A and non-B hepatitis in Xinjiang of China.

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Abstract

In this paper, the patients were from in-patient in epidemic area. The diagnosis was made by excluding other type of virus hepatitis, and has been proved that it is Epidemic non-A and non-B Hepatitis (ENANB.H) and it was spread by gastrointestinal tract. The mode of transmission was similar to hepatitis A. The clinical manifestations and abnormality liver functions were mild than hepatitis A or B. Most of them were young and middle-aged people. The pregnant women were more susceptible to this type of hepatitis and the mortality was higher. The hemorrhage may be primary factor of the death of ENANB.H. The histological findings were inflammation in the portal area, Cholestasis and Sportt-patchy necrosis. On transmission electron microscope (TEM), the virus particle, 26-30 nm, presented in cytoplasm. The patients were followed up during the convalescence, which tend to chronization.

It is reported that ENANB.H has been epidemic in neighbouring countries-India, Burma, Nepal, Soviet and Pakistan etc for ten years. Since 1980, the sporadic epidemic has presented in south Xinjiang. The outbreak epidemic was presented from Sep. 1986 to May 1988, in this paper the clinical manifestations were reported.

Key words: ENANB• H, Clinical analysis, Xinjiang, China

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