

Prevalence of amoebic antibody in population affected by epidemic Non-A, Non-B hepatitis

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(87\)90164-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(87)90164-4/fulltext)

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(87\)90164-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(87)90164-4)

Cited in:

Lancet February 1987, Volume 329, No. 8530, p455–456,

Prevalence of amoebic antibody in population affected by epidemic Non-A, Non-B hepatitis

B.N Tandon, B.M Gandhi, M Irshad, S.K Acharya, Y.K Joshi

Department of Gastroenterology and Human Nutrition, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110029, India

Published: 21 February 1987

Abstract

Even though HAV, HBV and HANB viruses are responsible for most of the viral hepatitis cases, many other viruses have been reported to cause hepatic injury. These viruses may involve the liver, either as part of a systemic illness (e.g. EBV, CMV, HSV) or as the primary target organ (e.g. yellow fever virus, Lassa fever virus, Ebola virus). Clinically overt hepatocellular dysfunction is rare in such viral infections. Biochemical disturbance of hepatic functions shown, for example, by rises in AST and ALT, is a frequent event and indicates hepatic damage. Morphological changes of the liver include varying degrees of hepatic necrosis with a paucity of inflammatory activities. Intranuclear or cytoplasmic inclusion bodies may be characteristic findings in these diseases. Laboratory diagnosis depends upon serology and liver histology. Treatment is still largely supportive in most of these diseases, although recent trials of antiviral agents show promise against some viruses. Chronic sequelae, such as cirrhosis or hepatocellular cancer, are not encountered. More work is needed to elucidate the pathogenesis of hepatic injury in these illnesses.

Reference

B N Tandon, B. M. Gandhi, Y. K. Joshi Etiological spectrum of viral hepatitis and prevalence of hepatitis A and B virus infection in North India. Bulletin of the World Health Organisation 62(1):67-73,1984