Abstract

This study included a total of (1126) specimens were surveyed from patients with abdominal pain , jaundice and loss of appetite and other liver complaints and attended the general health laboratory of Al-Muthanna province (Al- Samawa 1 , Al-Samawa 2 , Al- Rumaitha ,Al-Khidir), the central blood bank was included in the study , Al- Hussein teaching hospital and Children and delivery's Hospital from November / 2015 to May / 2016 . Three biopsies were obtained from HCV patient were processed with 10% buffered formalized saline for histological evaluation . Blood samples were collected from each patient to detect the antibodies for HCV , positive serum samples for anti-HCV antibodies are directly choosed to show the level of TNF-α & IL-8 in the serum of the patient and to show manifest of CD45 and CD74 in peripheral blood lymphocytes of HCV patients. Results showed that there were 84 (7.46%) positive for antibodies of HCV , 22 (26.19%) for clinical patients , 5 (5.95%) dialysis patients , 26 (30.45%) for thalassemic patients and 31 (36.90%) blood donors patients respectively. Then to the present study showed a high significant difference between male and female i.e. when infecting with HCV there were (63.63%) in male of clinical patients and (80%) in male of dialysis patients respectively . Results also showed a significant difference between age groups infected with HCV indicating highest rate in age group between (20-45)years old. IL-8 & TNF-α were detected by ELISA , showing highly significant increases ($p<0.05$) in serum level of HCV patients as compared with healthy control groups , TNF-α significantly increased in serum level of acute HCV patients , but IL-8 increased in chronic liver patients ($p<0.05$).Activated markers study revealed a high manifestation of CD74 & CD45 in HCV patients as compared with healthy normal groups ,where acute HCV patients showed

significantly($p<0.05$) high indication in CD74 & CD45 as compared with other HCV patients .

Histopathological study for liver biopsies of HCV revealed acute and chronic infection with HCV , There is scattered inflammatory cells penetration for liver tissues of acute HCV and noticeable portal fibrosis for liver tissues of chronic HCV correspondingly.