



POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Evaluation of immune response profiles of individuals with chronic Hepatitis C treated with interferon alpha and ribavirin, in the foundation of tropical medicine of Amazonas

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## Background

The HCV is considered the main etiological agent involved in the hepatitis parenteral transmission. The most frequent genotypes in Brazil are 1, 2 and 3, and genotype 1b is the most frequent in blood donors. Data from the serological screening of the Foundation of Hematology and Hemotherapy of Amazonas (FHEMOAM) show that 0.32% of donors are seropositivity for anti-HCV. Some studies showed that 15 to 25% has good prognostic but 80% develops chronic hepatitis. The purpose study was to describe the clinical course and immunological profile of chronic infection by HCV in patients treated with interferon-alpha and ribavirin.

## Methods

Clinical and laboratory evaluation, including viral genotype, viral load, and cellular and humoral immune response, during the first 24 weeks of therapy.

## Results

Partial results showed that genotype 1 (51.72%) is more prevalent in the Amazon, followed by 3 (31.03%) and 2 (17.24%). Significant changes of AST and ALT concentrations showed an increase in the 4 weeks of treatment. We observed a trend to increase cell populations in time 0 (pretreatment) to lymphocyte ( $63.3 \pm 88.7$ ), monocytes ( $10.6 \pm 21.5$ ), neutrophils ( $86.7 \pm 126, 1$ ), had not statistically significant difference. The analysis by flow cytometry showed an increase in total T cells and CD4 + in 4 weeks,

returning to baseline at 12 and 24 weeks after treatment. Furthermore, there was a decrease of LTCD8 + in 12 and 24 weeks after treatment.

## Discussion

Partial results showed that HCV infection changes the profile of immune response in treated of patients with Interferon-alpha and ribavirin.

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