Hepatocellular carcinoma and Hepatitis C virus: Testing Abs, RNA & genotypes

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Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the third most common cause for cancer death in the world, now being especially linked to chronic Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. This case-control study consisting of 65 HCC patients and 82 patients with other malignant tumours as controls was conducted to determine the association of HCV markers with HCC. Serum of each participant was obtained for detection of HCV Ab and RNA by DNA enzyme immunoassay (DEIA). Twenty six per cent (26.0%) of HCC patients had positive anti-HCV which was significantly greater than the control group (p=0.001). HCC patients significantly have a risk of exposure to HCV infection almost 3 times than the control group (OR=2.87, 95% CI=1.1-7). Anti-HCV seropositive rate was significantly (p=0.03) higher among old age HCC patients and increases with age. Males with HCC significantly showed to have more than 9 times risk of exposure to HCV infection (OR=9.375, 95 % CI=1.299-67.647) than females. HCV-RNA seropositive rate was (70.8%) significantly higher among HCC patients compared to (22.2%) the control group (p=0.019). The most prevalent genotype (as a single or mixed pattern of infection) was HCV-1b. This study detected a significantly higher HCV seropositive rate of antibodies and RNA in HCC patients.

Biography
Waqar Abd Al Qahar Al-Kubaisy graduated from Faculty of Medicine, Baghdad University, Iraq. She has completed her PhD in1998 from Al-nahrain University, Baghdad, Iraq and become full professor in 1999. She is working in the Department of Population Health and Preventive Medicine, UiTM, Malaysia since 2009. She has published more than 65 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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