

3rd World
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Autoimmune Hepatitis in children

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Autoimmune Hepatitis (AIH) is a progressive necroinflammatory liver disease associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Mainly affecting females, AIH has a varied clinical presentation from minor symptomatology to acute liver failure. Mutation of complement factor 4 found in patient with AIH. Selective Ig A deficiency found in patient with AIH. Multiple lines of evidence suggest that hepatic viral infections may trigger autoimmune reactions, including AIH in immunologically susceptible hosts. Molecular mimicry between the proteins of both HBV and HCV and human nuclear and smooth muscle auto antigens has been identified and may explain production of autoantibodies in these viral infections. In Europe, approximately 10% of pediatric HCV infections are associated with anti-LKM1 autoantibodies. As noted earlier, susceptibility for AIH in the is associated with the HLA class II allele *DRB1*1301* that has been associated with protracted HAV infection and development of AIH. Thus, it is possible that the *DRB1*1301* allele may confer susceptibility for AIH by encoding class II. How to diagnose AIH, How to treat, When you stop treatment?

Biography

Yasser Rashed is working as an Associate Professor of Pediatric Hepatology and Gastroenterology. He has published many articles in the field of pediatric hepatology and gastroenterology. He has completed Medical Doctorate in Pediatric Hepatology and Master's in Pediatric Hepatology and also in Pediatrics.

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