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Comparative Histological Analysis of Hepatitis C Virus with Hepatitis B

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Abstract: Aims: Rates of certain histopathologic features were evaluated in hepatitis C and in hepatitis B materials and analyzed statistically in a Turkish population. Method: The presence of lymphoid aggregate, steatosis, ductal lesions, sinusoidal inflammation and portal iron deposition were investigated in 80 hepatitis C and 104 hepatitis B specimens and evaluated using the chi-square test and Fisher's exact test. Pan Band T cell markers were used for lymphoid aggregate analysis. P53 and PCNA were applied for the possible impact of steatosis on cell biology. Results: All mentioned parameters excluding sinusoidal inflammation were found to be higher in hepatitis C samples. The co-presence of lymphoid aggregate and ductal lesions was found to be significant in hepatitis C. The distribution of T and B cells was similar in both groups. P53 and PCNA expressions were found to be non-significant in both groups. Conclusion: Our results except sinusoidal inflammation were thought to be in correlation with the reports in the literature. Lower rates of iron deposition might be related to geographic differences that could be observed as a feature of the C virus.

Key Words: Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus, histopathology, P53, PCNA

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