Results

RESULTS

This study included 165 random samples with mean age (31± 24) and history of cases was recorded. These random samples were screened with Hepatitis C virus rapid test for anti HCV antibodies. Out of 165 cases 27 (16.4%) were positive for HCV antibodies then 112 cases including the 27 positive HCV antibodies cases were examined for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies, 110 cases were examined for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies .Also 70 cord blood samples were examined for both anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG, IgM antibodies using ELISA technique .

The results are included in the following tables and figures .

Table (2): Serological detection of HCV antibodies using HCV rapid test .

HCV antibodies					
Positive HCV antibodies cases		Negative HCV antibodies cases		Total cases	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
27	16.4	138	83.6	165	100

Out of 165 cases screened for HCV antibodies 27 cases (16.4%) were positive for HCV antibodies and 138 cases (83.6 %) were negative for HCV antibodies .

Figure (4): Showing serological detection of HCV antibodies using HCV rapid test .

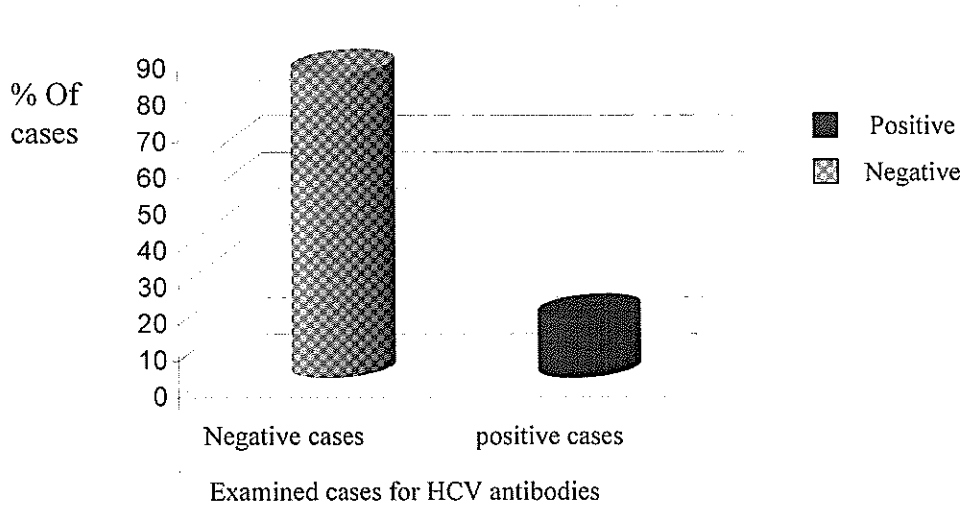


Table (3): Serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies using IgG capture ELISA and the mean of the Optical Density (OD) and Standerd deviation (SD) .

OD of IgG ELISA / IgG examined cases	Mean OD ±SD	t	P
Positive cases n=60(53.6%)	1.01± 0.04	33.3	< 0.05
Negative cases n=52(46.4%)	0.38 ± 0.14		

Out of 112 cases screened for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies using IgG capture ELISA, 60 cases (53.6 %) were seropositive for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 52 cases (46.4 %) were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies.

- There was significant difference between the mean OD of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies of the two groups.

Figure* (5):** Showing Serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma IgG antibodies using IgG capture ELISA and the mean of the Optical Density (OD) and Standerd deviation (SD).

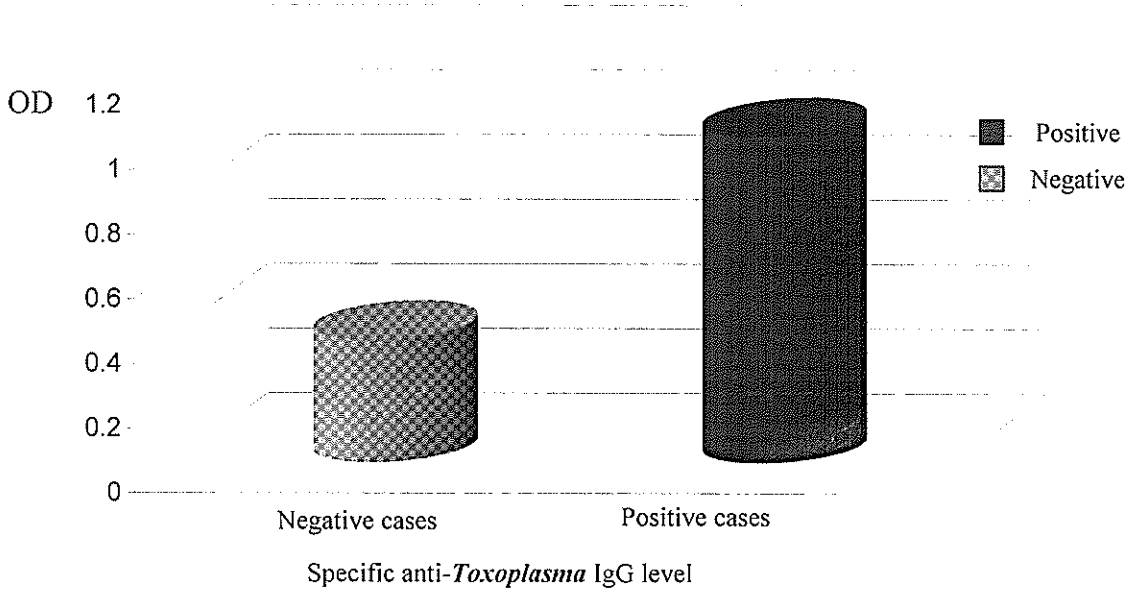


Table (4): Serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies using IgM capture ELISA and the mean of the Optical Density (OD) and Standerd deviation (SD) .

OD of IgM ELISA / IgM examined cases	Mean OD ± SD	t	P
Positive cases n=10(9.7%)	0.83± 0.11	8.8	< 0.05
Negative cases n=93(90.3%)	0.37 ± 0.16		

Out of the 110 cases screened for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies using IgM capture ELISA, 7 cases were equivocal for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies these 7 cases were excluded as it was not possible to obtain second serum sample later to be examined.

Out of the 103 cases, 10 cases (9.7 %) were seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and 93 cases (90.3 %) were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies.

- There was significant difference between the mean OD of anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies of the two groups.

Figure (6): Showing Serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies using IgM capture ELISA and the mean of the Optical Density (OD) and Standerd deviation (SD) .

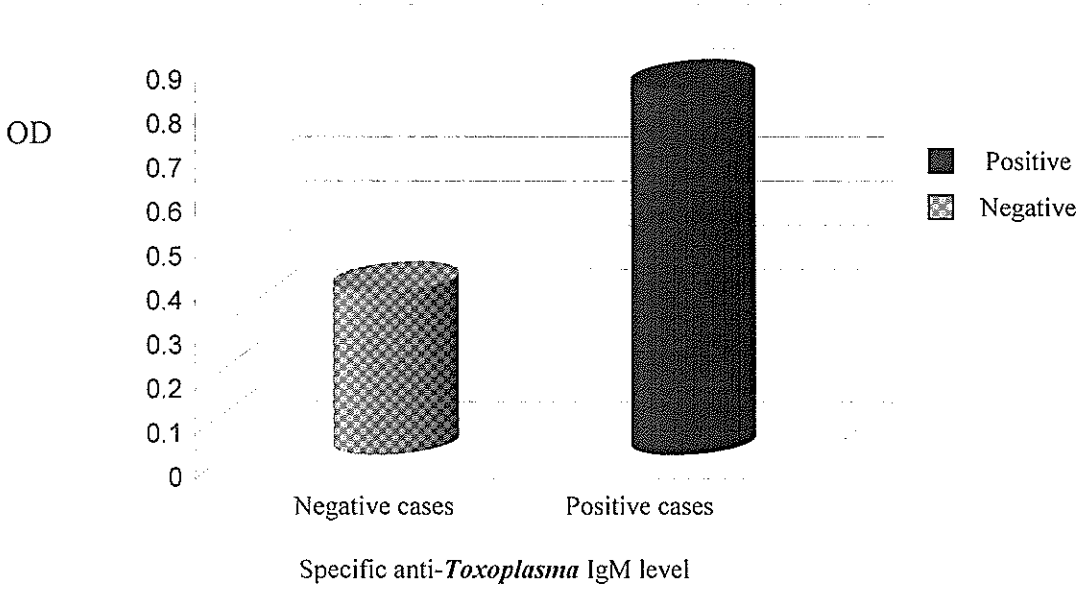


Table (5): Qualitative results (Seropositive, Seronegative) of the serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies using IgG capture ELISA and its relation to HCV antibodies .

anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG ELISA / HCV antibodies	Positive anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG antibodies cases		Negative anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG antibodies cases		Total	X^2	p
	No.	%	No.	%			
Positive HCV antibodies cases	18	66.7	9	33.3	27	1.8	>0.05 (0.9)
negative HCV antibodies cases	42	49.1	43	50.9	85		
Total cases	60	53.6	52	46.4	112		

Out of 112 cases 27 cases were positive for HCV antibodies and 85 cases were negative for HCV antibodies. These 27 positive cases for HCV antibodies included 18 cases (66.7%) seropositive for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 9 cases (33.3%) seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies .Out of 85 negative cases for HCV antibodies 42 cases (49.1 %) seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 43 cases (50.9 %) seronegative for anti-***Toxolasma*** IgG antibodies.

- The percentage of positive anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG cases is double the percentage of negative anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG cases among HCV positive cases which may denote that the positive anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG cases are more susceptible for HCV infection than that negative anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG cases

Figure (7): Showing qualitative results (Seropositive, Seronegative) of serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and its relation to HCV antibodies .

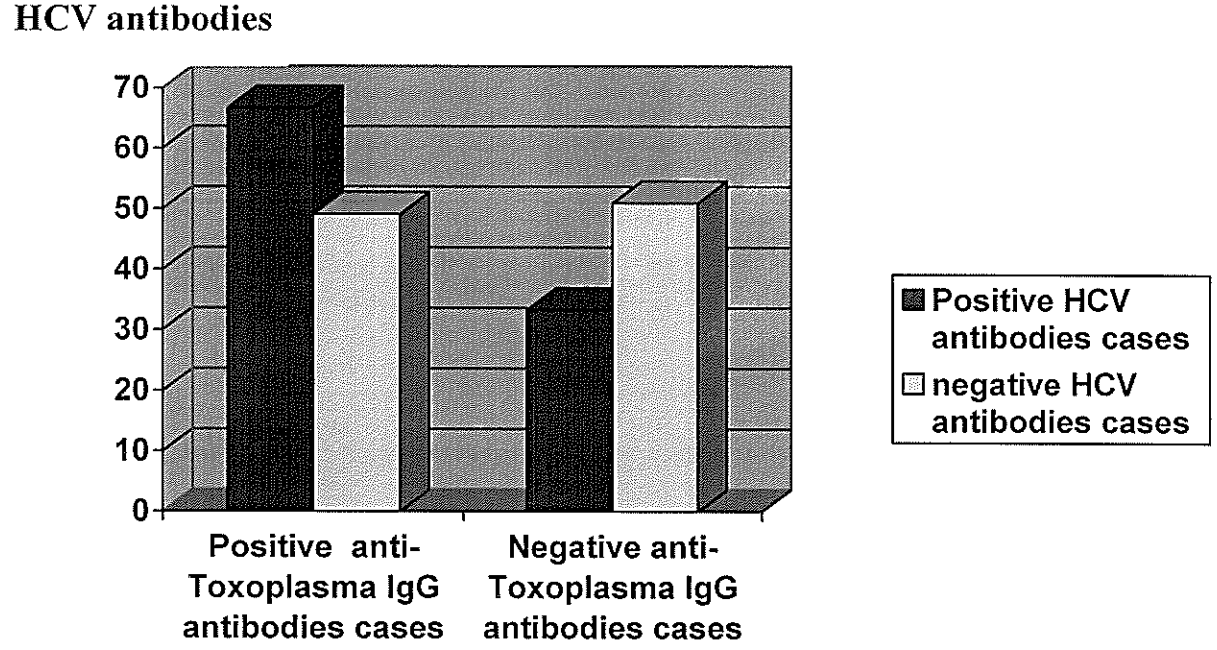
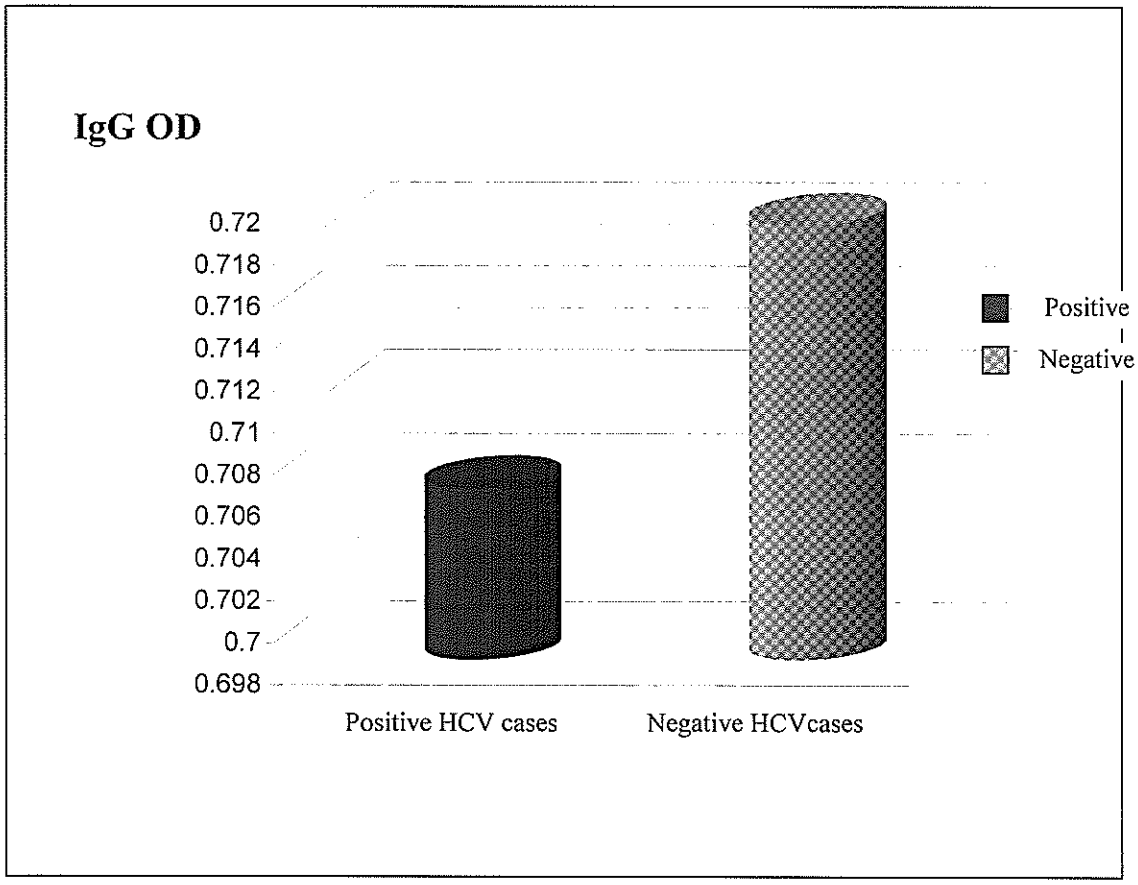


Table (6): Quantitative results (level) of the serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies- using IgG capture ELISA and its relation to HCV antibodies .

OD of IgG ELISA / HCV antibodies	OD ± SD	t	P
Positive cases (n=27)	0.70619±0.312865	0.2	>0.05 (0.86)
Negative cases (n = 85)	0.71873±0.335956		

- There was no significant difference between the mean and standard deviation of anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies for positive and negative HCV cases (P value > 0.05).

Figure (8): Showing quantitative results (level) of the serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies- using IgG capture ELISA and its relation to HCV antibodies .



Table(7): Qualitative results (seropositive, seronegative) of the serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies using IgM capture ELISA and its relation to HCV antibodies .

anti-*Toxoplasma* IgM ELISA / HCV antibodies	Positive anti-*Toxoplasma* IgM antibodies cases		Negative anti-*Toxoplasma* IgM antibodies cases		Total	X^2	p
	No.	%	No.	%			
Positive HCV antibodies cases	2	9	20	91	22	0.08	>0.05 (0.8)
Negative HCV antibodies cases	8	9.4	73	90.6	81		
Total	10	9.7	93	90.3	103		

Out of the 103 cases 22 cases were positive for ***HCV*** antibodies and 81 cases were negative for HCV antibodies, among these 22 positive HCV antibodies cases 2 cases (9%) were seropositive for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and 20 cases (91%) were seronegative for anti - ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies .Out of 81 negative cases for HCV antibodies 8 cases (9.4%) were seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and 73 cases (90.6%)were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies .

- There was insignificant difference between seropositivity of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and HCV antibodies (P value > 0.05).

Figure (9): Showing qualitative results of serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and its relation to HCV antibodies .

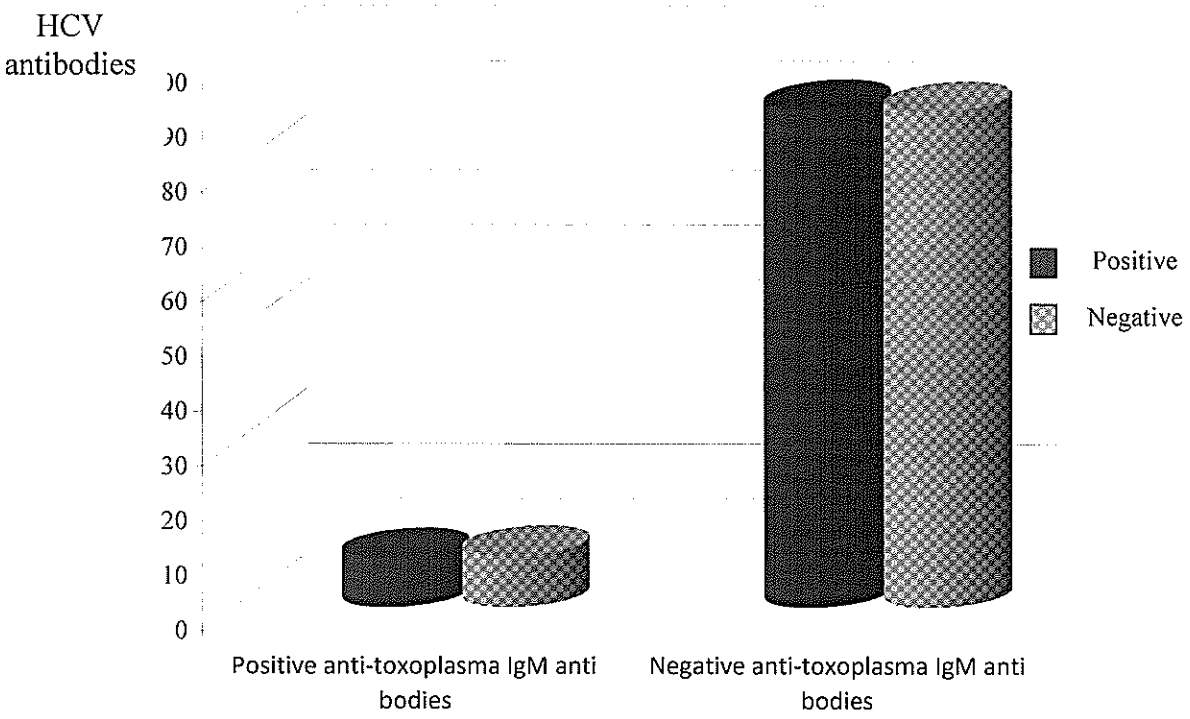


Table (8): Quantitative results of the serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies- using IgM capture ELISA and its relation to HCV antibodies .

OD of IgM ELISA / HCV antibodies	OD ± SD	t	P
Positive cases (n=22)	0.4143 ± 0.25023	0.7	>0.05 (0.49)
Negative cases (n = 81)	0.4491 ± 0.20575		

- There was insignificant difference between the mean and standard deviation of anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies for positive and negative HCV cases (P value > 0.05).

Figure (10): Showing quantitative results of the serological detection of specific anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies- using IgM capture ELISA and its relation to HCV antibodies .

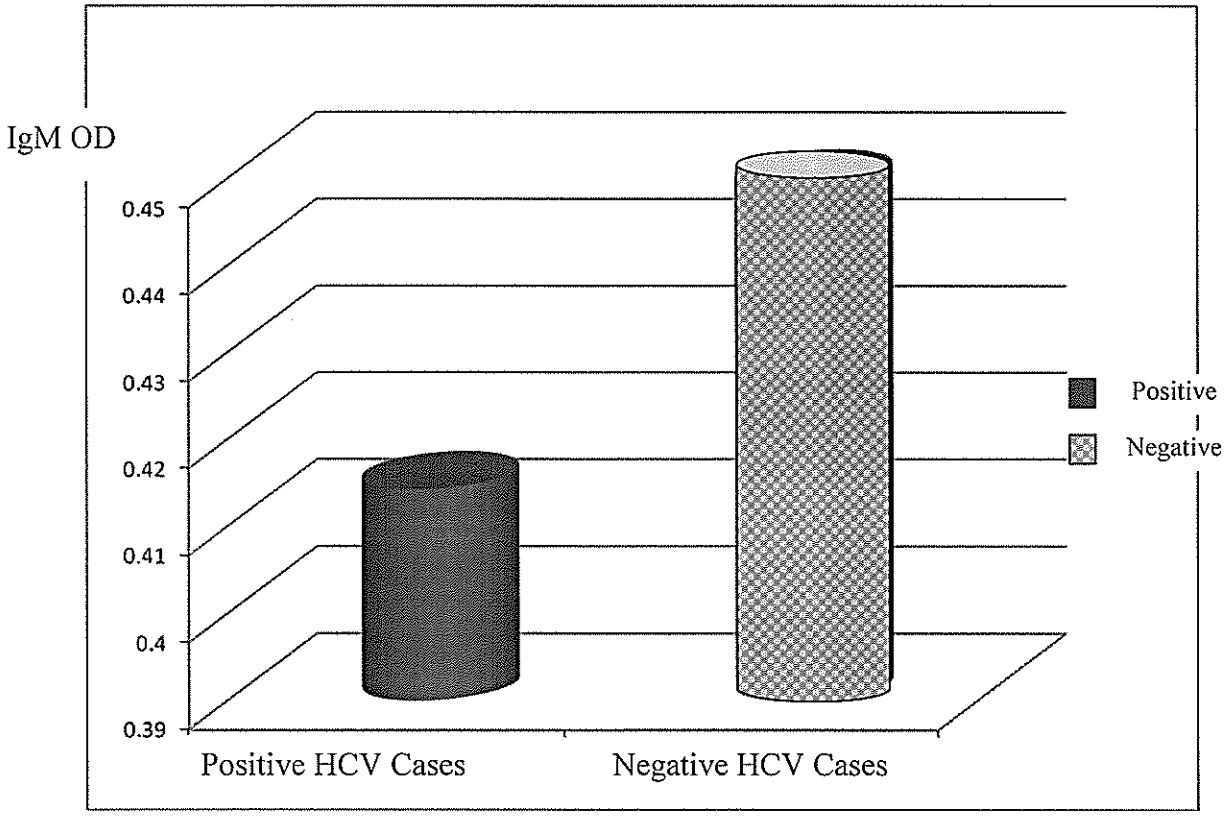


Table (9): Comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and negative anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies in Cord blood in relation to HCV antibodies .

IgG ELISA in cord blood / HCV antibodies	Positive anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG antibodies in cord blood n=36		Negative anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG antibodies in cord blood n=34		Z	p
	No.	%	No.	%		
Positive HCV antibodies n=5	4	80	1	20	3.9	<0.05
Negative HCV antibodies n=65	32	49.2	33	50.8	0.1	>0.05

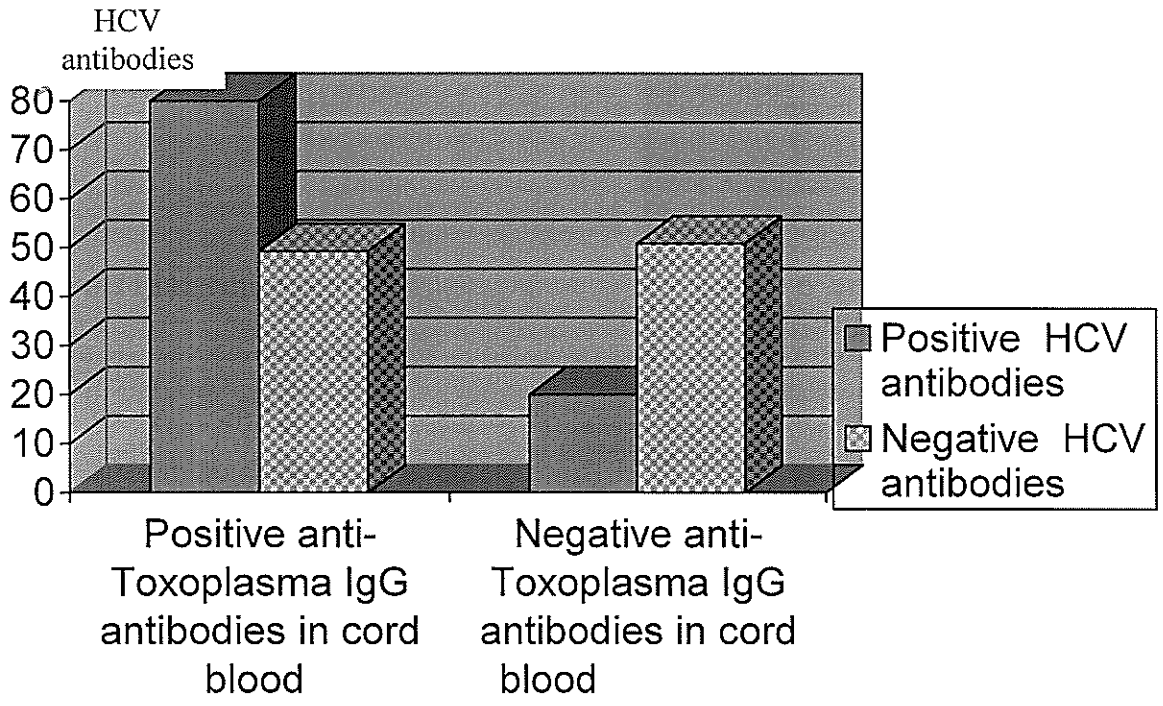
Out of 70 Cord blood samples examined for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** **IgG** antibodies and HCV antibodies, 5 cases were positive for HCV antibodies and 65 cases were negative for HCV antibodies, these 5 positive cases included 4 cases (80%) were positive for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 1 case (20%) was negative for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies .

- The percentage of seropositive anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG cases is significantly higher than the percentage of seronegative anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG cases among cord blood samples of HCV positive cases .

Out of 65 negative cases for HCV antibodies 32 cases (49.2%) were positive for anti ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 33 cases (50.8%) were negative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies .

- There was insignificant difference between IgG seropositivity in cord blood and HCV antibodies negative cases (P value > 0.05).

Figure (11): Showing comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and negative anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies in cord blood in relation to HCV antibodies **.**



ble (10): Relation between OD of anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies among rs and their cord blood samples .

ELISA detection of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG in maternal and cord blood.								
St.cases	Maternal blood samples				Cord blood samples			
	Positive IgG cases		Negative IgG cases		Positive IgG cases		Negative IgG cases	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	36	51.4	34	48.6	36	51.4	34	48.6
Mean OD of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG ±SD	1.01±0.03		0.41±0.13		0.96±0.23		0.35±0.16	

t1=1.3 p1>0.05 (between positive)
t2=1.7 p2>0.05 (between negative)

Out of 70 maternal and cord blood samples 36 cases (51.4 %) were seropositive and 34 cases (48.6%) were seronegative for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies .

- No significant difference for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG level between maternal and cord blood samples (P value > 0.05).

Figure (12): Showing relation between OD of anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies among mothers and their cord blood samples .

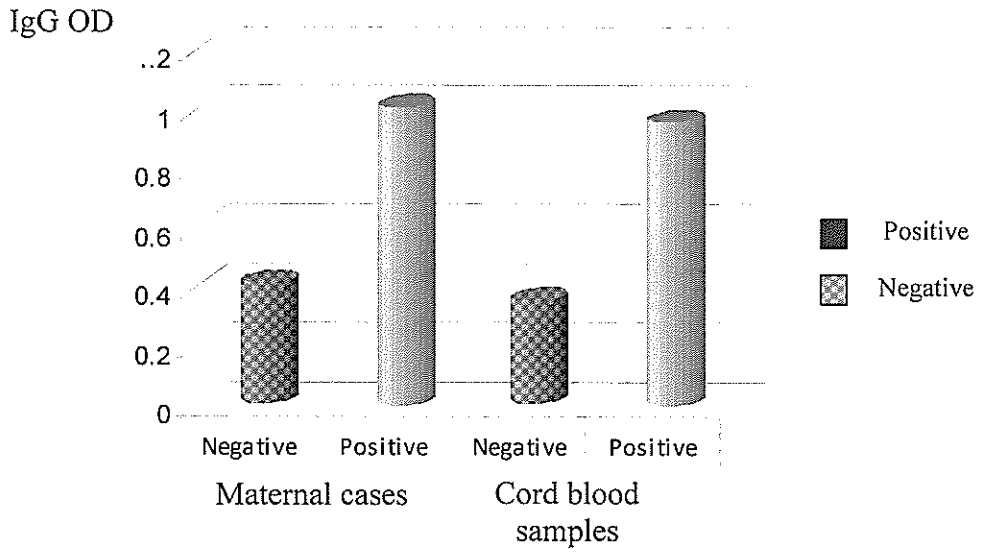


Table (11): Relation between OD of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies among mothers and their cord blood samples .

ELISA detection of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM in maternal and cord blood.								
	Maternal blood samples				Cord blood samples			
St.cases	Positive IgM cases		Negative IgM cases		Positive IgM cases		Negative IgM cases	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	7	10	63	90	1	1.4	69	98.6
Mean OD of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM ±SD	0.85±0.12		0.39±0.16				0.16±0.17	

p<0.05 t=8.01

Out of 70 maternal cases 7 cases (10%) were seropositive for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodie and 63 cases (90%) were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies. And out of 70 cord blood samples 1case (1.4%) were seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and 69 cases (98.6) were seronegative for anti-Toxoplasma IgM antibodies.

- There was significant difference between OD of anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies of maternal and cord blood samples (P value <0.05).

Figure (13): Relation between OD of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies among mothers and their cord blood samples .

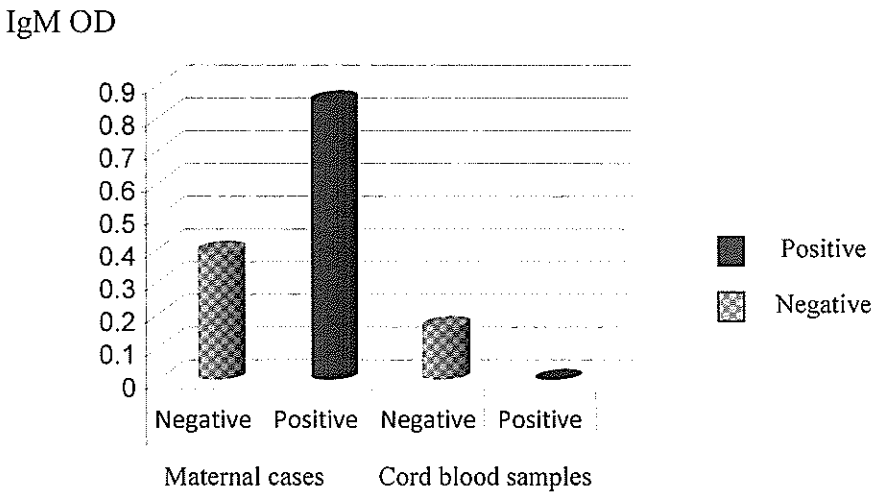


Table (12): Comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and Negative anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies cases as regards to age groups.

anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG / Age group	Positive anti-toxoplasma IgG antibodies		Negative anti-toxoplasma IgG antibodies		Total	X^2	p
	No.	%	No.	%			
19-25y	9	15	19	36.5	28	10.6	<0.05 (0.005)
26-30y	14	23.3	16	30.8	30		
31-38y	37	61.7	17	32.7	54		
Total	60	53.6	52	46.4	112		

Out of 60 cases seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies 9 cases (15%) included in age group between (19-25Y), 14 cases (23.3%) included in age group between (26-30Y) and 37 cases (61.7%) included in age group between (31-38Y), with significant difference between seropositivity of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and different age groups (P value < 0.05).

- Seropositivity of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG increase with age (15%,23.3% and 61.7%) in age group 19-25,26-30 and31-38 year respectively.
- The age group between (31-38 year) had the highest seropositivity for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies followed by age group between (26-30 year).

Figure(14): Showing comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and Negative anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies cases as regards to age groups.

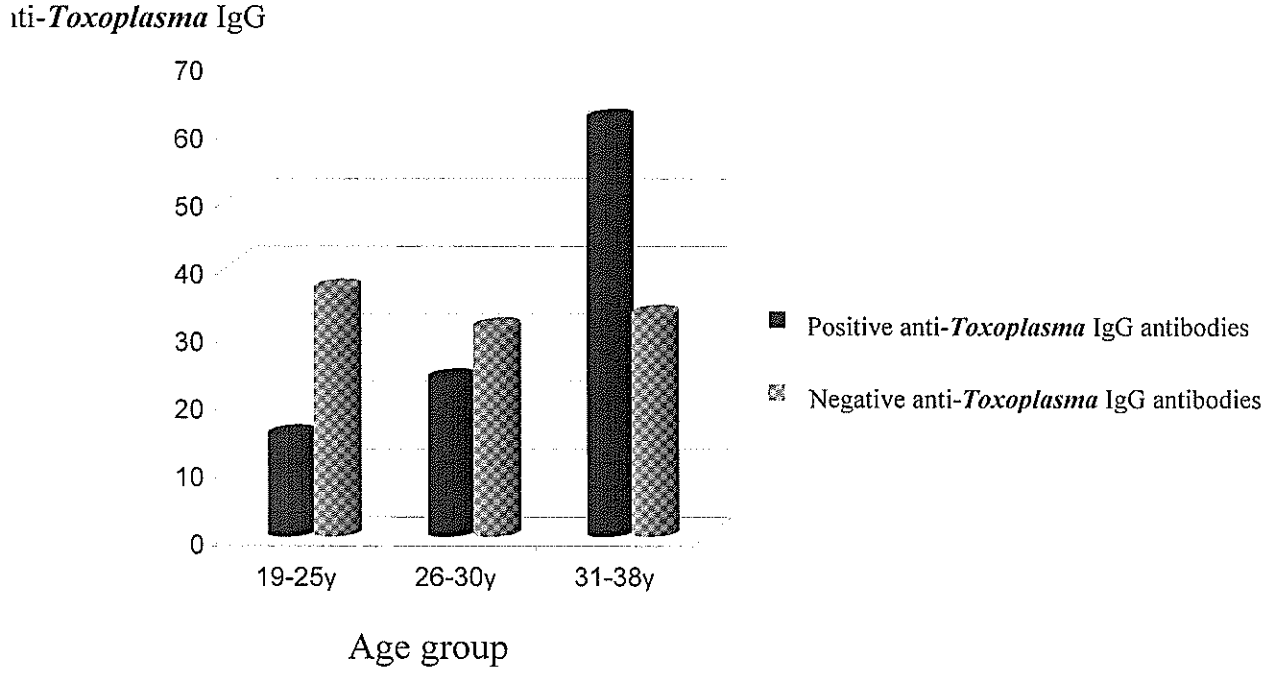


Table (13): Comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and Negative anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies cases as regards to age groups.

anti-*Toxoplasma* IgM / Age group	Positive anti-*Toxoplasma* IgM anti bodies		Negative anti-*Toxoplasma* IgM anti bodies		Total	X^2	p
	No.	%	No.	%			
19-25y	3	30	21	22.6	24	0.42	>0.05 (0.81)
26-30y	2	20	26	27.9	28		
31-38y	5	50	46	49.5	51		
Total	10	9.7	93	90.3	103		

Out of 10 cases seropostitive for IgM antibodies 3 cases (30%) included in age group between (19-25y), 2 cases (20%) included in age group between (26-30y) and 5 cases (50%) included in age group between (31-38y).

- There was insignificant difference between seropositivity of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM in different age groups (P value > 0.05).

Figure(15): Showing comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and Negative anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies cases as regards to age groups.

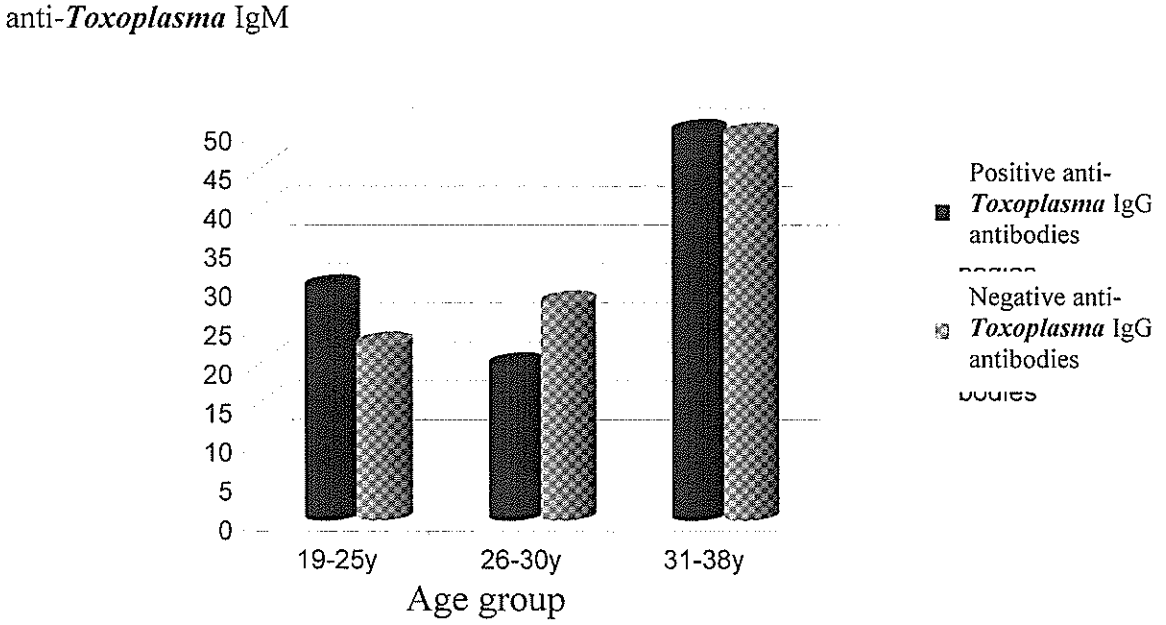


Table (14): Comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and negative anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies cases as regards the gravidity and residence .

anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG / Gravidity,residence		Positive anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG antibodies No=(60)		Negative anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG antibodies No=(52)		Total	X^2	p
		No.	%	No.	%			
Gravidity	Primi	10	45.5	12	54.5	22	0.4	>0.05
	Multi	50	55.6	40	44.4	90		
Residence	Rural	48	61.5	30	38.5	78	5.5	<0.05
	Urban	12	35.3	22	64.7	34		

Out of the 112 cases, 22 cases were primigravida and 90 cases were multigravida. Out of these 22 primiigravida cases 10 cases (45.5%) were seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 12 cases (54.5%) were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies, while out of the 90 multigravida cases 50 cases (55.6%) were seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 40 cases (44.4%) were seronegative for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies.

- Seropositivity of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG among multigravida is insignificantly higher than among primigravida (P value > 0.05).

On comparing distribution of residenc (Urban and Rural), out of 78 cases live in Rural areas 48 cases (61.5%) were seropositive for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 30 cases (38.5%) were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies .Out of 34 cases live in Urban areas 12 cases (35.3 %) were seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 22 cases (64.7 %) were seronegative for atni- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies.

- Seropositivity of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG among cases in rural areas is signifiantly higher than among cases in urban areas (P value < 0.05) .

Figure (16): Showing Comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and negative anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies groups as regards the gravidity and residence.

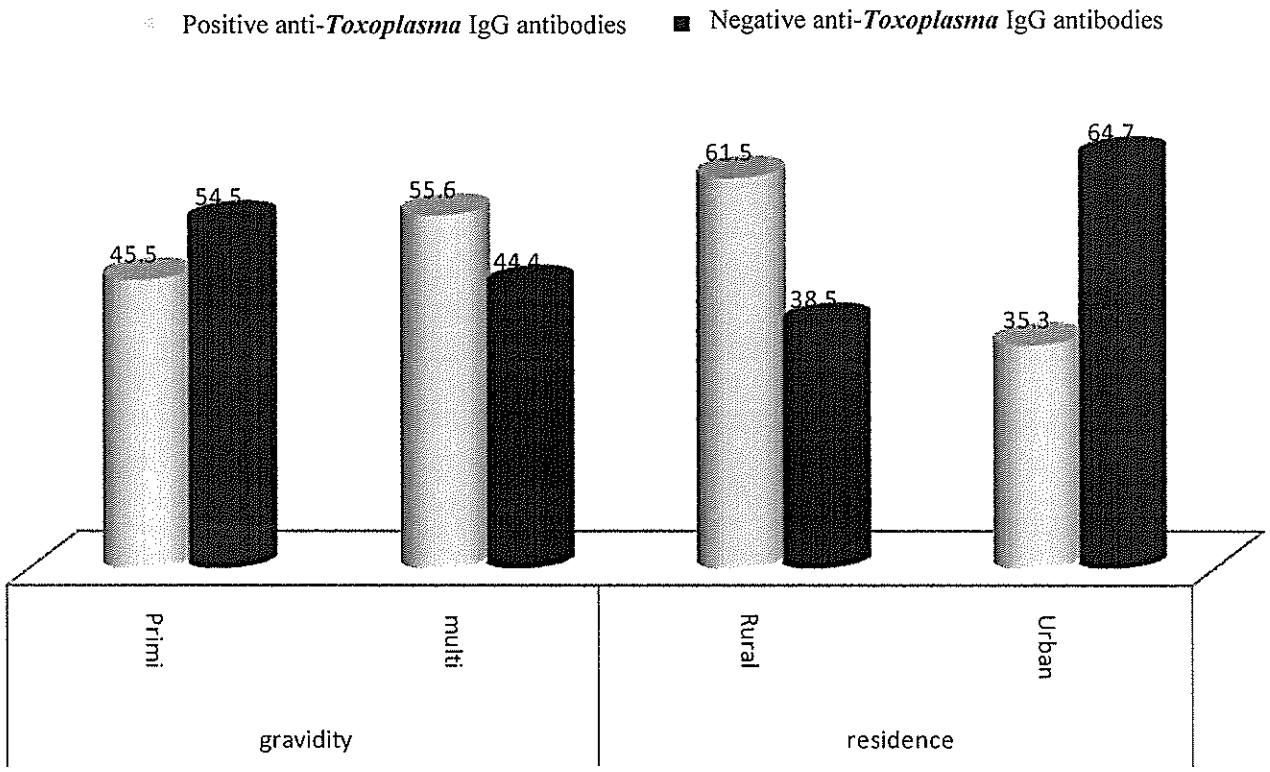


Table (15): Comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and negative anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies groups as regards the gravidity and residence .

Anti-*Toxoplasma* IgM / Gravidity,residence		Positive anti-*Toxoplasma* IgM antibodies No.=(10)		Negative anti-*Toxoplasma* IgM antibodies No.=(93)		Total	X^2	p
		No.	%	No.	%			
Gravidity	Primi	4	21.1	15	78.9	19	2.01	>0.05
	Multi	6	7.1	78	92.9	84		(0.16)
Residence	Rural	7	9.9	64	90.1	71	0.08	>0.05
	Urban	3	9.4	29	90.6	32		(0.78)

Out of the 103 cases, 84 cases were multigravida and 19 cases were primigravida. Out of 84 multigravida cases 6 cases (7.1%) were seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 78 cases (92.9%) were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies.Out of 19 primigravida cases 4 cases (21.1%) were seropositive for anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and 15 cases (78.9%) were seronegative for anti-toxosma IgG antibodies.

- There was insignificant difference between seropositivity of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies among primigravida and multigravida cases (P value > 0.05) .

On comparing distribution of residence (urban and rural) out of the 103 cases 71 cases live in rural areas with 7 cases (9.9%) were seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and 64 cases (90.1%) were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies while 32 cases live in urban areas with 3 cases (9.4%) were seropositive for anti-

Toxoplasma IgM antibodies and 29 cases (90.6%) were seronegative for atni- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies .

- There was insignificant difference between seropositivity of anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies among cases in rural and cases in urban areas (P value > 0.05) .

Figure (17): Showing comparison between positive anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and negative anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies groups as regards the gravidity and residence .

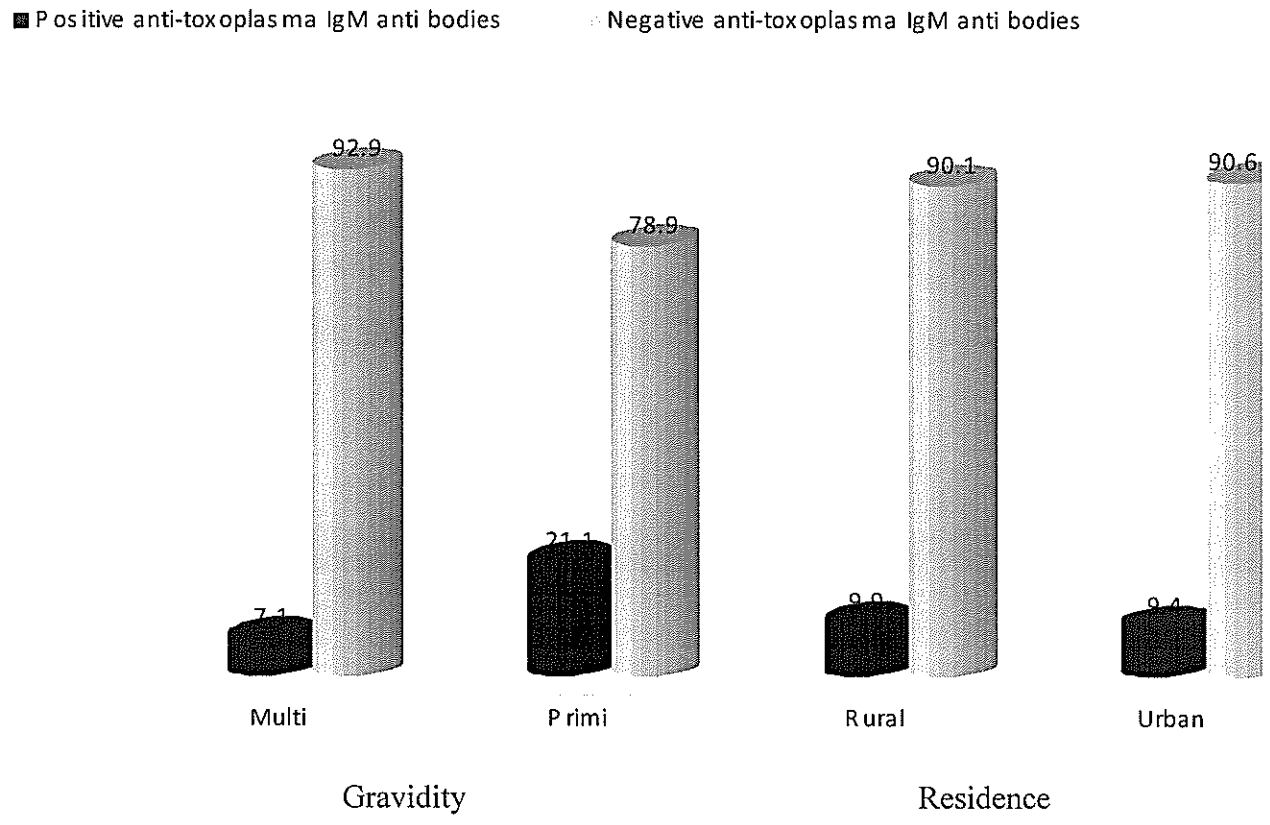


Table (16): Relation between anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and bad outcome of pregnancy.

Anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG / Bad outcome of pregnancy		Positive anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies No=(60)		Negative anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies No=(52)		Total	X^2	p
		No.	%	No.	%			
Bad outcome of pregnancy	Positive history	21	61.8	13	38.2	34	0.89	>0.05 (0.35)
	Negative history	39	50	39	50	78		

Out of the 112 cases, 34 cases had history of bad outcome of pregnancy in the form of (abortion, preterm labor, intrauterine fetal death and congenital malformation)out of them 21 cases (61.8%) were seropositive for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies while the other 13 cases (38.2%) were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies.

- There was insignificant difference between seropositivity of anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and bad outcome of pregnancy (P value > 0.05) .

Figure(18): Showing the relation between anti-***Toxoplasma*** IgG antibodies and bad outcome of pregnancy.

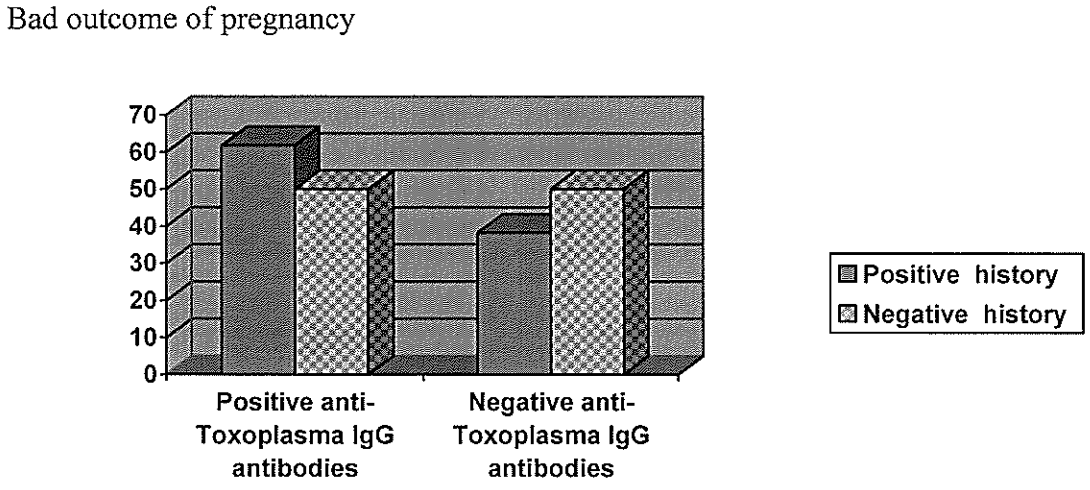


Table (17): Relation between anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and bad outcome of pregnancy.

Anti- *Toxoplasma* IgM / Bad outcome of pregnancy		Positive anti- *Toxoplasma* IgM antibodies No = (10)		Negative anti- *Toxoplasma* IgM antibodies No = (93)		Total	X^2	p
		No.	%	No.	%			
Bad outcome of pregnancy	Positive history	2	5.9	32	94.1	34	0.32	>0.05 (0.57)
	Negative history	8	11.6	61	88.4	69		

Out of the 103 cases, 34 cases had history of bad outcome of pregnancy,out of them 2 cases (5.9%) were seropositive and32 cases (94.1) were seronegative for anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies.

- There was insignificant difference between seropositivity of anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and bad outcome of pregnancy (P value > 0.05).

Figure (19): Histogram showing relation between anti- ***Toxoplasma*** IgM antibodies and bad outcome of pregnancy.

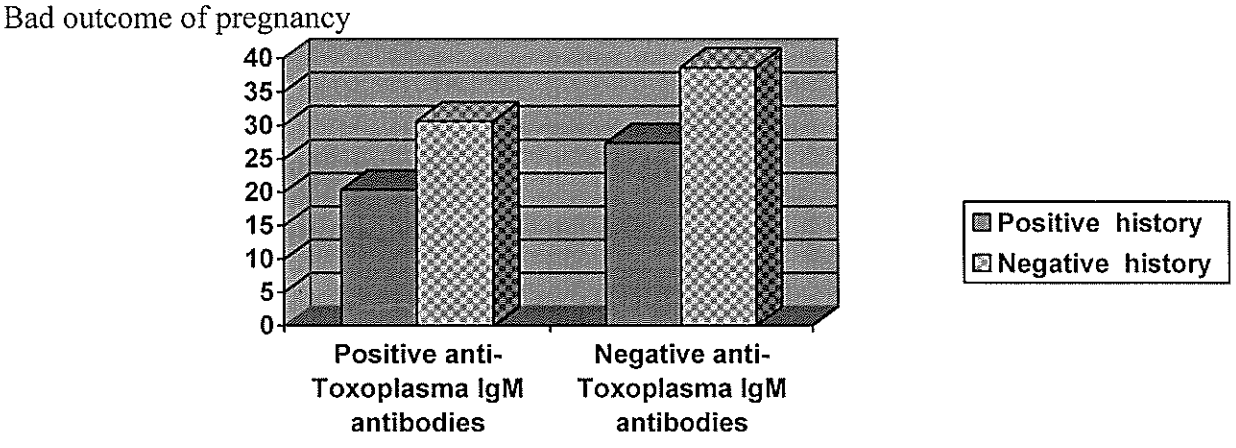


Table (18): Relation between positive HCV antibodies cases and negative HCV antibodies cases as regards to age groups.

HCV antibodies / Age group	Positive HCV antibodies cases.		Negative HCV antibodies cases.		Total	X^2	p
	No.	%	No.	%			
19-25y	4	14.8	40	29	44	10.6	<0.05 (0.0006)
26-30y	8	29.6	38	27.5	46		
31-38y	15	55.6	60	43.5	75		
Total	27	16.4	138	83.6	165		

Out of 27 cases positive for HCV antibodies 4 cases(14.8%)included in age group between (19-25),8 cases(29.6%) included in age group between(26-30) and 15 cases (55.6%) 1ncluded in age group between (31-38).

- There was significant difference between seropositivity of HCV antibodies in different age groups (P value < 0.05)..

Fig (20): Showing relation between positive HCV antibodies cases and negative HCV antibodies cases as regards to age groups .

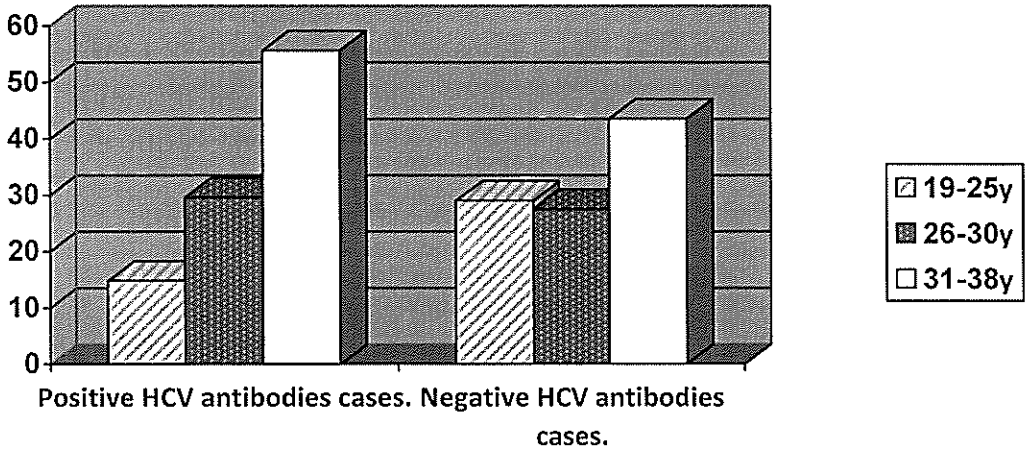


Table (19): Comparison between positive HCV antibodies and negative HCV antibodies groups as regards risk factors of HCV infection(Occupation,blood transfusion and operation).

HCV antibodies / Risk factors of HCV infection		Positive HCV antibodies cases No = (27)		Negative HCV antibodies cases No = (138)		Total	X^2	p
		No.	%	No.	%			
Occupation	High risk	3	11.5	23	88.5	26	0.19	>0.05 (0.7)
	No High risk	24	17.3	115	82.7	139		
Blood transfusion	Positive	10	62.5	6	37.5	16	23.9	<0.05 (0.000)
	Negative	17	11.5	132	88.5	149		
Operation	Positive	11	28.9	27	71.1	38	4.5	<0.05 (0.03
	Negative	16	12.6	111	87.4	127		

Out of 165 cases screened for HCV antibodies 26 cases had occupation of high risk to acquire HCV infection (as nurses and doctors) *with 3 cases (11.5%) positive for HCV antibodies*.

Concerning history of blood transfusion , out of 165 cases 16 cases had history of blood transfusion with 10 cases (62.5%) were positive for HCV antibodies.

As regards history of operation out of 165 cases 38 cases had history of operation with 11 cases (28.9%) were positive for HCV antibodies.

- There was significant difference between seropositivity of HCV antibodies in relation to blood transfusion and operation (P value < 0.05).

- There was insignificant difference between seropositivity of HCV antibodies in relation to occupation. (P value> 0.05).

Figure (21): Showing comparison between positive HCV antibodies and negative HCV antibodies groups as regards risk factors of HCV infection (Occupation,blood transfusion and operation).

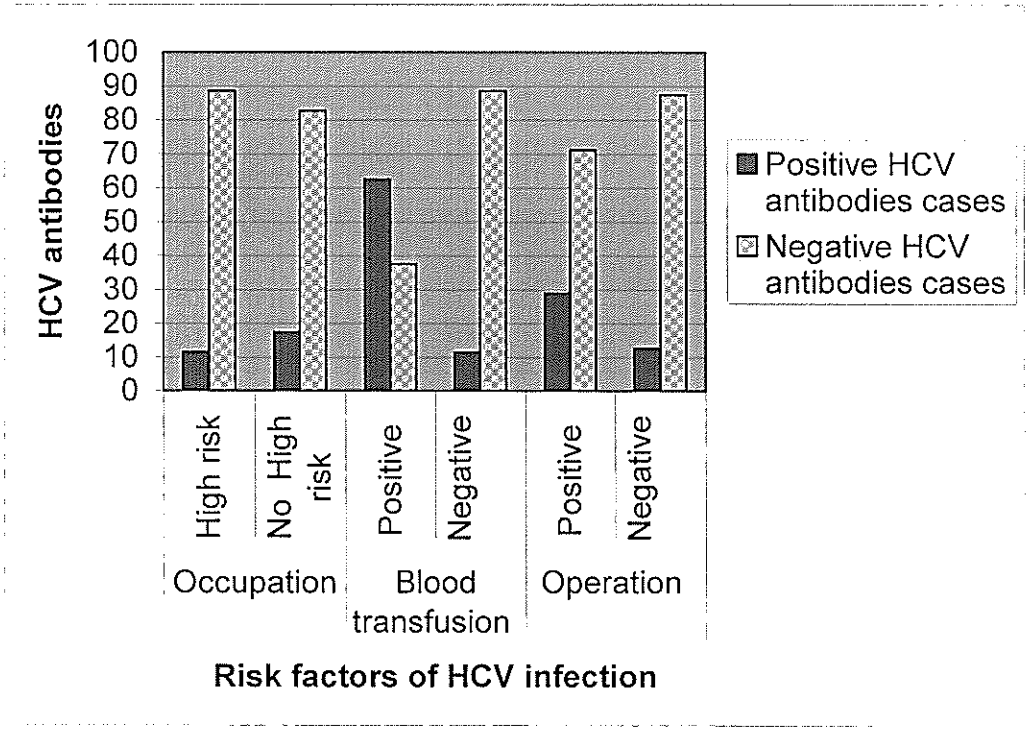


Table (20): Comparison between positive HCV antibodies and negative HCV antibodies groups as regards risk factors of HCV infection (Visit to dentist and tattooing).

HCV antibodies / Risk factors of HCV infection		Positive HCV antibodies cases No = (27)		Negative HCV antibodies cases No = (138)		Total	X^2	P
		No.	%	No.	%			
Visit to dentist	Positive	10	37	30	63	40	23	<0.05 (0.02)
	Negative	12	9.6	113	90.4	125		
tattooing	Positive	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	4	<0.05 (0.04)
	Negative	25	15.4	137	84.6	162		

Out of 165 cases 40cases gave history of visit to dentist with 10 cases (37%) were positive for HCV antibodies .

Concerning history of tattooing, out of the 165 cases 3 cases gave history of tattooing with two cases (66.7%) were positive for HCV antibodies .

- There was significant difference between seropositivity of HCV antibodies in relation to visit to dentist and tatooing. (P value< 0.05).

Figure (22): Showing comparison between positive HCV antibodies and negative HCV antibodies groups as regards risk factors of HCV infection (Visit to dentist and tattooing).

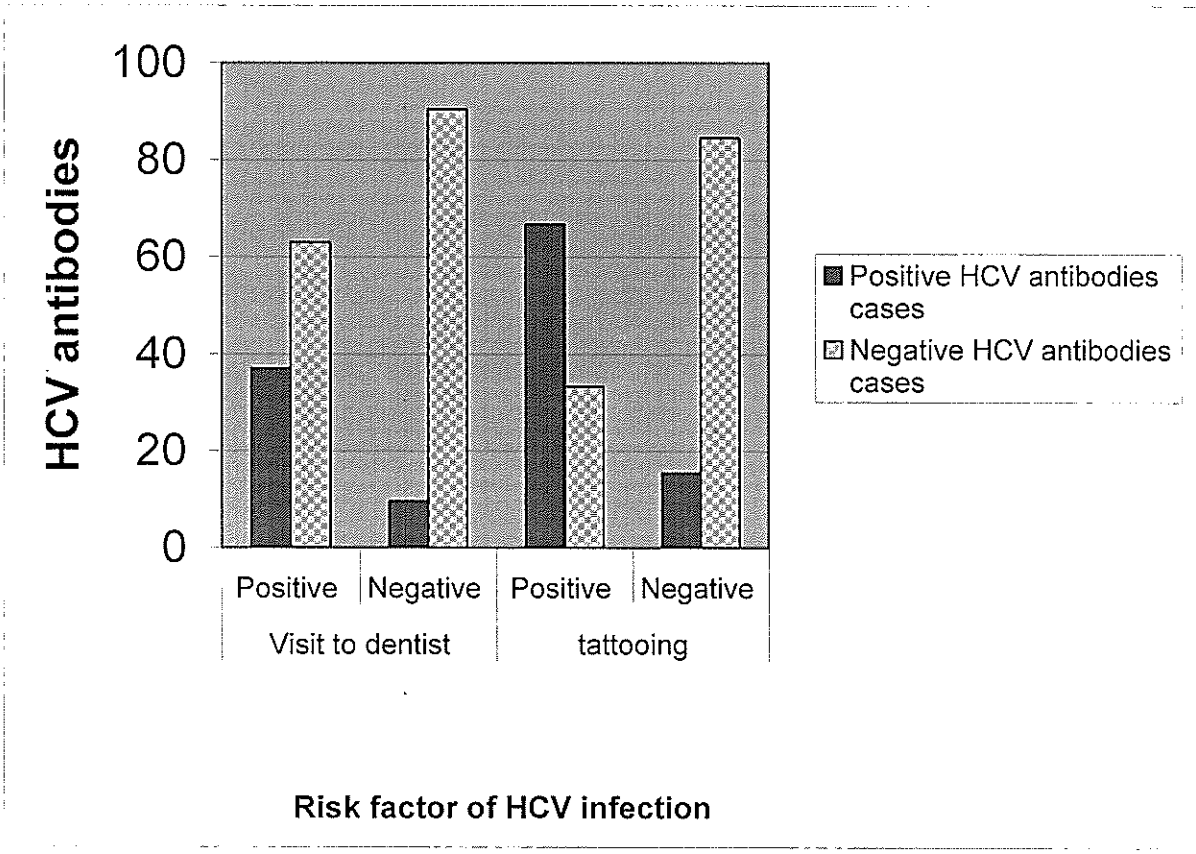


Table (21): Comparison between positive HCV antibodies and negative HCV antibodies groups as regards clinical manifestations suggesting HCV infection.

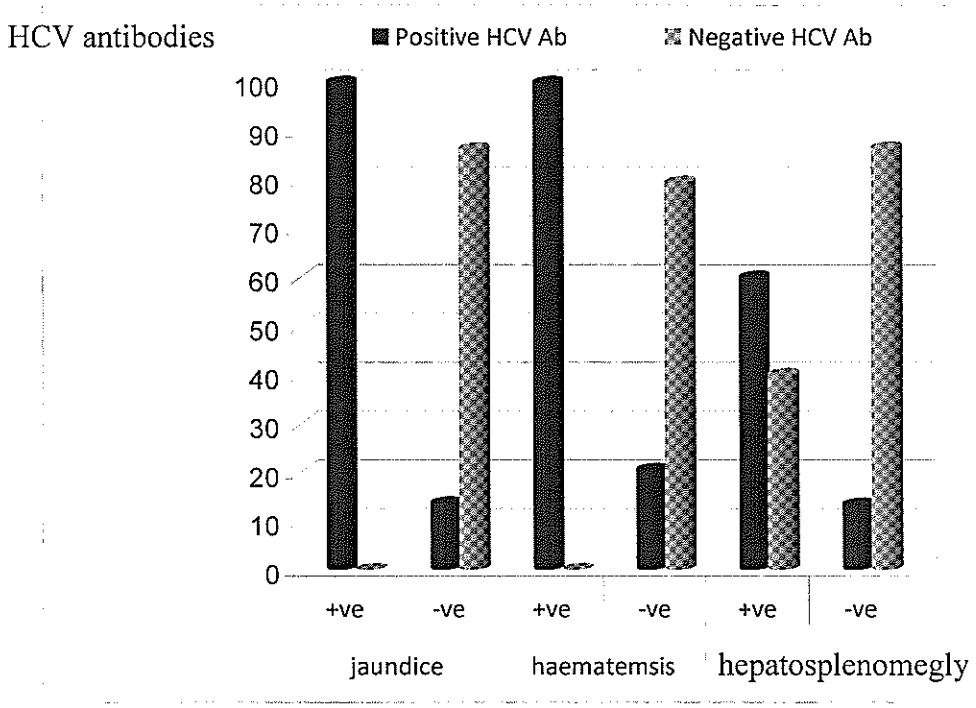
HCV antibodies / Clinical manifestations of HCV infection		Positive HCV antibodies No = (27)		Negative HCV antibodies No = (138)		Total	X^2	p
		No.	%	No.	%			
Jaundice	Positive	5	100	0	0	5	20.4	<0.05 (0.000)
	Negative	22	13.75	138	86.25	160		
Haematemsis	Positive	5	100	0	0	5	20.4	<0.05 (0.000)
	Negative	22	20.6	138	79.4	160		
Hepatosplenomegly	Positive	6	60	4	40	10	11.6	<0.05 (0.0006)
	Negative	21	13.5	134	86.5	155		

Out of the 165 cases screened for HCV antibodies ,5 cases were positive for HCV antibodies and suffering from jaundice.Also 5 cases were positive for HCV antibodies and gave history of haematemsis.

Regrading hepatosplenomegaly,out of 10 cases with hepatosplenomegaly 6 cases (60%) were positive for HCV antibodies .

- There was significant difference between seropositivity of HCV antibodies in relation to jaundice, haematemsis and hepatosplenomegaly (P value < 0.05).

Figure (23): Showing comparison between positive HCV antibodies and negative HCV antibodies groups as regards clinical manifestations suggesting HCV infection.



Clinical manifestations of HCV infection