Laminin and Chromogranin A levels in viral hepatitis B

Thesis
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Abstract

Background/Aims: Chronic hepatitis B is a serious global health problem. Liver biopsy is currently recommended as the gold standard for the evaluation of the degree of fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis B. This procedure, however, is invasive and has potential complications. In this study, we attempted to validate the level of Laminin and chromogranin A as simple laboratory tests in patients with fibrosis in chronic hepatitis B. **Methods:** This study included ٣٠ patients with chronic hepatitis B and ٢٠ control subjects. Plasma samples were taken for Laminin and Chromogranin A assays. **Results:** There was a highly statistical significant difference between control and case groups as regards the mean values ± SD of Chromogranin A ($P < ٠.٠٠٠١$) and Laminin ($P < ٠.٠٠٠١$). Also there was a positive statistically significant correlation when comparing Laminin with AST ($P=.٠٠٢$) and chromogranin A with AFP ($P =٠.٠١٢$).

Conclusion: Plasma laminin and chromogranin A levels consider as predictors of liver fibrosis in chronic hepatitis B. Thus, these can be used as noninvasive parameters to monitor these patients.

Keywords: Hepatitis B, Laminin, Chromogranin A, Hepatic fibrosis