

**Prevalence of Anti-Islet cell
antibody in patients with
hepatogenous diabetes**

BY

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Abstract

Background: Diabetes is frequently found in patients with chronic HCV infection even before the development of advanced liver disease. The underlying mechanism responsible for derangements in glucose tolerance is poorly understood.

Our work aimed to detect the presence of anti-islet cell antibodies in patients with hepatitis C virus and diabetes.

Subject and methods: The study included 80 subjects, 40 chronic hepatitis C adult patients (18 to 75 years old) of both sexes with positive HCV RNA, not previously subjected to antiviral therapy and having type 2 diabetes mellitus, who are attending the outpatient clinic of internal medicine department of Fayoum University Hospital, 40 obese type 2 diabetic patients with negative HCV antibody. A full medical history was taken from both groups including the patient's age, sex, history of HTN, family history of diabetes. All subjects were subjected to complete physical examination (recording systolic and diastolic blood pressure, weight, height and BMI, waist circumference), CBC, liver enzymes, kidney function tests, random blood sugar, HCV antibody, HCV RNA for HCV positive diabetic patients, islet cell antibody, Fib4 for group I and abdominal ultrasound examination. Our results showed that prevalence of positive ICA in HCV positive diabetic patients is 17.5% and the prevalence of patients with positive ICA in group II (type 2DM) is 15%, and there was no significant difference between the two groups.

Conclusion: Islet cell antibodies does not appear to play a significant role in the pathophysiology of diabetes in HCV infected patients.