Title of the thesis: The relationship between Sofosbovir / Daclatasvir and some risk factors of stroke

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Abstract

stroke is acute neurological deficit result from acute focal injury of central nervous system due to vascular cause as cerebral infarction.the study aimed to investigate the relationship between (Sofosbovir and Daclatasvir) and some risk factors of stroke. The study included Fifty HCV positive patients who will receive (Sofosbovir and Daclatasvir) as treatment for HCV for 3 months. They were subjected before start of treatment to laboratory assessment as CBC, coagulation profile, FBS, HgbA1C, serum uric acid, total lipid profile and measurement of carotid intimal medial thickness by carotid Duplex was done. Follow up the patients3monthes after end of treatment by the same laboratory and radiological assessment. Fifty matched healthy volunteers were recruited as controls. Results: There was higher carotid IMT and blood sugar in HCV patients before treatment compared to healthy controls. There was statistically significant higher lipid profile, carotid IMT and TLC after treatment compared to before treatment. There is positive correlation between mean IMT and mean TLC we found that Patients with positive HCV are at higher risk to develop CVS compared to controls. The DAA treatment (Daclatasvir and Sofosbovir) used in treatment of HCV made those patients at higher risk to develop CVS as it is associated with increase in serum uric acid, lipid profile, TLC and increase of carotid IMT. Elderly and diabetic hepatic patients with base line higher TLC receiving DAA are more vulnerable to develop CVS after treatment

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