Methods: Works studying the association between polymorphisms of rs12979860 or rs8099917 and the impact on HCV treatment were retrieved in PubMed. After evaluated independently by two researchers, data on the distribution of patients reaching sustained virological response (SVR) in different genotypes of the qualified studies was abstracted and the summary ORs were calculated using the relevant effect model of meta-analysis based on the heterogeneity results in Stata 10.0 software.
Results: Twenty three studies that met the inclusion criteria were included in the analysis, of which 9 were on rs12979860, 8 on rs8099917 and 6 on both. Comparing to subjects with the rs12979860 CT/TT genotype, HCV infected patients carrying the CC genotype were more likely to reach SVR after the PegIFN-RVB therapy (OR=3.18, 95%CI: 2.33–4.35). A similar result was observed in subjects carrying rs8099917 TT genotype comparing to TG/GG (OR=2.37, 95%CI: 1.73–3.23). As to the subgroup analysis, those positive results above could only be observed in the HCV genotype 1 group, but not in subjects infecting HCV genotype non-1. The publication bias analysis had no statistically significant results.
Conclusion: rs12979860 and rs8099917 were involved in the effects of HCV treatment with PegIFN-RVB, but this impact could only be observed in relatively difficult-to-treat genotype 1 subjects.

PP-150 Thyroid function in patients with chronic hepatitis-C virus infection under interferon therapy

M. Sharaf-Eldin[1]*, Y. Ahmad[2], T.A. Eldahshan[3], A.A. AbouNar[3]. *[1]Tropical and infectious diseases department, Tanta faculty of medicine; [2]Departments of Internal Medicine, and [3]Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine – Al-Azhar University, Egypt*

Thyroid dysfunction can be affected as a complication of interferon therapy due to HCV infection. The aims of the present study were to investigate the effect of interferon therapy on the thyroid function on Egyptian patients with HCV infection.
The study includes 60 HCV infected patients with normal baseline levels of TSH. The patients receive a subcutaneous pegylated interferon alfa-2b weekly in addition to oral ribavirin (1000–1200 mg/d). The patients were suspected to complete history and clinical examination, with special emphasis to hepatic and thyroid disorders. Before the start of interferon therapy, serum TSH, thyroglobulin-Ab (TG-Ab) and antiperooxidase antibodies (TPO-Ab) were measured. Three months after interferon therapy serum levels of TSH were performed to all patients, patients with abnormal TSH were suspected to the measurements of FT3, FT4, TPO-Ab, TG-Ab and thyroid stimulating immunoglobulin levels (TSI).
After 3 months of interferon therapy, 48 patients (80%) had normal TSH and 12 patients (20%) had abnormal TSH. Out of 12 patients had abnormal TSH, 10 patients (16.6%) had high serum levels of TSH (hypothyroidisms), while the remaining 2 patients (3.4%) had low serum levels of TSH (hyperthyroidism). Out of 10 patients with hypothyroidism, 6 patients (10%) had overt hypothyroidism and 4 patients (6.6%) had subclinical hypothyroidism. All patients with abnormal TSH had a significant higher levels of TG-Ab, TPO-Ab and STI. Out of two patients with hyperthyroidism, one patient presented by clinical pictures of overt hyperthyroidism, while the other patient presented by subclinical hyperthyroidism.
In conclusion, the incidence of thyroid dysfunction during pegylated interferon therapy in patients with HCV is 20%; hypothyroids was more common than hyperthyroidism. The patients most at risk for thyroid dysfunctions are people with preexisting TPO-Abs. Patients with HCV infection under pegylated interferon and ribavirin therapy should be screened for thyroid dysfunction before and during treatment.

Poster Session – End Stage Liver Diseases and Complications

PP-151 Prevalence of family dysfunction among patients with chronic liver disease attending communicable disease, research and training center in Suez – Suez Canal University, Suez governorate – Egypt

B.M. Abd El Aziz[1]*, M. Salem[1], M. Mohamed[2], A. Ahmed[1]. *[1]Family Medicine Department, [2]Tropical medicine Department, Egypt*

Introduction: CLD is one of the most common health problems in Egypt due to the prevalence of bilharaiasis as well as viral hepatitis. The way in which the family copes with and adapts to chronic illness of one of its members has a strong impact on the physical and psychosocial well-being of all members and on the shape and duration of the clinical course of the illness itself. The family doctor therefore should be able to evaluate the families' adaptation to illness and to promote successful coping strategies where necessary. The aim of this study is to improve family function of patients with CLD through detection of family dysfunction. The detection of family function is the first step in this regard.
Methodology: This study was cross sectional descriptive study carried in communicable disease and research center in Suez, its target population was adult patients of both sexes with CLD. Total number of the sample was 233 patients. Each patient was subjected to the following: 1) Personal, social, geographic assessment.2) History and physical examination. 3) Biochemical testing for Liver function evaluation. The Assessment of family function was done by using (FACESII).
Results: Current study showed that regarding to cohesion, it was found that 70.4% of patients were balanced while 29.6% were extreme. Regarding to adaptability 66.1% were balanced, while 33.9% were extreme. It found that 53.6% of the patients were dysfunction families (mid range, extreme family function), while 46.6% were balanced (function families).
Conclusion: The present study concluded that, family dysfunction is a considerable problem among patient with CLD. It was no significantly associated with almost all socio-demographic except age of the patient, there were also no significantly associated with severity of CLD, number of Symptoms and sign of CLD except gynecomastia (for males) and abdominal swelling.

PP-152 Therapy with Transmetil for patients with depressed emotion and chronic liver failure in hepatitis B: an initial study

Y.-B. Zheng[1]*, L. Peng[1], C.-S. Lin[1], Y.-R. Gu[1], Z.-L. Huang[1], Y.-T. Chong[1], Z.-L. Gao[1]. *[1]Department of Infectious Diseases, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, China*

Background and Objective: To explore the curative effect of Transmetil in the treatment for patients with with depressed emotion and Chronic liver failure in hepatitis B.
Methods: All 49 patients with Chronic liver failure in hepatitis B were randomly divide into the experiment group (medical synthetic treatments combined with Transmetil, n = 32) and the control group (only medical synthetic