AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS AMONG AUTOIMMUNE LIVER DISEASE IN BASRAH SOUTH OF IRAQ INCIDENCE AND DIAGNOSIS

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ABSTRACT

Autoimmune hepatitis is necroinflamatory disease, it can be divided into two types, Diagnostic features include biochemical evidence of transaminitis, elevated IgG and positive autoantibodies.the study aimed to estimate AIH among Autoimmune Liver Disease and it is clinical feature, the results exhibited that out of 218 patients diagnosed as a autoimmune disease during the period from January 2012 to December 2012 forty patients (29 Female and 11 Male) age ranged (11-45 years) diagnosed as a autoimmune Liver disease patients. The level of AMA, ANA, SMA, LKM-1, SLA and total IgG are measured for patients and twenty five Healthy controls volunteers (19 female and 6 Male) the result exhibited SLA is more frequent among the patients (50%) while LKM-1 was (7.5%), patients reported significant elevation of IgG level (2619.34+408.29) mg/as compared with healthy control (1127.6+204.25) mg/l $p \leq 0.05$. Simplified score system was applied for the patients diagnosis, only 25(62.5%) of patients are collected ≥ 7 (defined AIH) were the others 14 (35%) collected<6 and only one patient (3%) collected 6 score (properly AIH). Biomarker study of AIH patients exhibited SLA antibody is a sole marker in the AIH patients it is presented in 20(80%) , the study exhibit positive correlation between anti SLA and ALT enzyme , sex distribution of the patients exhibited the frequency of disease in the female to male approximately 3:1were female represented 76%. The age group 20-29 (48%) was more effected with disease. According to the auto antibodies detected patients classified into two type of disease Type-1 represented (88%) while Type-2 was (12%), the clinical finding showed that the Type-2 was more severe than Type-1.