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Prevalence of borderline results of HCV in human serum

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Background: It has been observed that in a particular population of Pakistan, hepatitis C virus is very common in every 5th person living in diverse and well-populated city, Lahore. There is a need to scan a number of populations which are affected with hepatitis C virus and to rule out the specific of them which are in acute stage of hepatitis C exposure. This study very well evaluates those cases in diverse population.

Aim: The main aim of this study is to evaluate the populations which are in acute stage of hepatitis C virus and to rule out the problem.

Method & Results: Semi-quantitative technique has been used to isolate borderline results of anti-HCV in human serum. The method used for its detection is enzyme linked immuno sorbent assay (ELISA). A total of 300 normal patient's blood samples were taken from different areas of Lahore. All these patients were physically fit and there was no significance of HCV exposure. All these were with normal bilirubin, ALT and albumin. Eight patients out of 300 were found anti-HCV clear positive and there ELISA shows strong antigen antibody binding. Five out of 300 were found in the grey zone (borderline) and the interesting fact is that all of them were HBsAg and anti-HIV negative, so there was no chance of cross reaction. These five patients were isolated and their samples were taken again after five weeks to confirm whether they are positive or negative and their results showed up they are still in exposure but are not completely affected. Later on quantitative (PCR-RT) results interpreted as negative.

Conclusion: Hepatitis C virus has grown up so resistant that it can now survive in extreme non favorable conditions in human host at minute viral load. HCV has generated the ability to live in human without even causing any signs and symptoms, and it might initiate a viral response in the secondary human host through different modes of transmission.

Biography

Wadood Saeed is a student of Doctor of Medical Laboratory Sciences (MLS) at University of Lahore, Pakistan. He has expertise in special chemistry and routine chemistry sections of medical laboratory. Before his graduation studies, he has worked on enzyme linked immunosorbent assays and chemiluminescence techniques. His future aim is to become a Doctor of MLS and to enhance diagnostic resources; he also aims to arrange international conferences and seminars in his country to get the most out of his knowledge by sharing the information and new methodologies for the detection and monitoring of diseases.

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