Huseyin Kayadibi, J Infect Dis Ther 2017, 5:6(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-031

6th Euro-Global Conference on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

September 07-09, 2017 | Paris, France

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Clinical significance of the indirect biochemical markers for detecting liver fibrosis in adult patients with chronic HCV infection

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) has been considered to be one of the main causes of the liver fibrosis. Estimation of the stage of liver fibrosis is mandatory for the management of patients with HCV infection. Although liver biopsy is still the gold standard diagnostic tool to assess the stage of liver fibrosis, it is not available to be performed for all patients, and has lots of complications, as well as non-invasive tests may play a role in the evaluation of liver fibrosis. Moreover, the accuracy of liver biopsy is limited due to the intra- and inter-observer variability and sampling errors. Therefore, the development of simple, cheap and accurate biochemical markers is necessary to detect the liver fibrosis. Platelet count, AST to ALT Ratio, AST to platelet ratio index, age platelet index, Pohl score, Forns index, FIB-4, hepascore, fibrometer and fibrotest are the most commonly used indirect biochemical markers used for the detection of liver fibrosis. Instead of a single biochemical marker, use of the combinations of these non-invasive biochemical markers for liver fibrosis may increase the diagnostic accuracy of the single biochemical markers and may markedly reduce the need for liver biopsy. Therefore, use of these biochemical markers as an initial step before the invasive and expensive procedures is important in routine clinical practice for the favor of patients.

Biography

Huseyin Kayadibi received a Degree in Medicine from the GATA School of Medicine (Turkey) in 2000. He is an Associate Professor in Medical Biochemistry at Hitit University School of Medicine, where he is the Head of Medical Biochemistry. He worked at Pasarow Mass Spectrometry Laboratory, University of California Los Angeles in 2012 as a Visiting Scholar. He has been a Co-investigator on NIH and other international projects about metabolomics, proteomic and lipidomic analysis. He is the Member of EFLM Working Group Test Evaluation and IFCC Working Group Cerebrospinal Fluid Proteins. He has published more than 70 papers in peer reviewed journals. His research interests are non-invasive assessment of liver fibrosis, separation techniques and mass spectrometry.

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