Probiotics reduce DGAT1 and lipid profile that involved in chronic hepatitis C virus progression

Maii M Nabieh1, Mohamed L Salem1, Nanis G Allam2 and Hassan Elbatae2
1Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt
2Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt

Introduction & Aim: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a global epidemic disease, about 170-200 million peoples are chronically infected worldwide. The accumulation of lipid droplets in hepatocytes was considered as a pathologic characteristic of HCV infection. This study aimed to reduce HCV progression through oral administration of probiotics.

Methods: Chronic HCV patients and healthy individuals in age 47±5 were administrated probiotics capsule before HCV treatment. Blood samples were collected before and after the treatment protocol and processed by biochemical techniques to determine levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL, LDL, DGAT1 by ELISA and also PCR to determine the viral load of HCV.

Results: Levels of lipid profile were confirmed that probiotics played an important role in reduction of lipid profile and DGAT1 that involved in HCV infection as the viral load was decreased responding to probiotics.

Conclusion: The oral administration of probiotics is required supplement to treat HCV infection and reduce its progression.

Biography
Maii Moustafa Nabieh is a science faculty in Microbiology section, Botany Department, Faculty of Science, Tanta University. She has finished Master’s degree in medical microbiology and immunology; also had several studies in biochemistry, molecular biology, pathology and medical lab studies. She worked as medical representative at Byer pharm Multinational Company in Cairo and also in medical labs. She worked in teaching as a microbiology lecturer. She has joined a volunteer teamwork called HCV fighters as active member. Maii M Nabieh also published one paper in journal of Delta sciences in Egypt and another one in processing in reputed international journal.

Mainabieh00@gmail.com

Notes: