SUMMARY

GENOTYPE ANALYSES OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV) AMONG PATIENTS WITH HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA IN SURABAYA, INDONESIA

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The HBV is an aetiological agent of both acute and chronic viral hepatitis. Chronic HBV infection represents a worldwide health problem and estimated that more than one third's population has been infected with the HBV. About 5% of the population are chronic carriers of HBV, and nearly 25% of all carriers develop serious liver diseases such as chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, and primary hepatocellular carcinoma.

Recently, HBV could be classified at least into 8 genotypes, each of which consist of several subtypes. Genotype has been known correlated with disease severity, prognosis of the disease, and sensitivity to interferon treatment.

In this study we examined 20 sample sera from hepatocellular carcinoma patients who were treated at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya. The sera were analyzed for ALT level, HBsAg, and HBV genotypes by using ELISA technique.

Twelve of 20 (60%) sera were infected with HBV genotype B, 2 of 20 sera (10%) were infected with combination of HBV genotype A and B, 3 of 20 sera (15%) could not be identified the HBV genotype, and 3 of 20 (15%) also could not be determined because the low titre of HBsAg of those sera.

The result of this study was consistent with the previous research that HBV genotypes B was prevalent in South East Asia, and also predominant among hepatocellular carcinoma patients.

This study could not determine the correlation between ALT level and HBV genotypes, because all of the sample sera were infected with HBV genotype B.