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Hormonal abnormalities in chronic hepatitis C patients

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Trials have been performed on changes in hormonal profiles in alcohol-related chronic liver disease. In this presentation, we will present our findings on hormonal changes in patients with HCV-related chronic liver diseases. The study group included 30 patients with chronic liver disease secondary to hepatitis C infection. Additionally, a control group was formed. We investigated serum levels of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH), total testosterone (T.TES), Free-testosterone (F.TES), Estradiol (E2), Androstenedione (AND), Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), Progesterone (PPOGES), Prolactin (PRL), and sex hormone binding protein (SHGB), which were measured by radioimmunoassay and chemiluminescent immunoassay methods. Serum F.TES levels in patients with HCV-related chronic liver diseases were found to be significantly lower than in the control group ($p=0.002$). Serum fT3 and fT4 levels in patients with HCV-related cirrhosis were found to be lower than those in the control group ($p=0.04$, $p=0.02$, respectively). Serum PROGES levels were higher in the both in patients HCV-related chronic liver diseases and with HCV-related cirrhosis compared to the control group ($p=0.01$, $p=0.04$ respectively). It was concluded that the patients suffering from HCV-related chronic liver disease present a degree of hormonal imbalance that will be discussed in the presentation.

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