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Single nucleotide polymorphisms near IL28B and IL28A genes are associated with spontaneous seroclearance of HCV RNA in untreated patients with HCV infection



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Topic: Viral Hepatitis: Epidemiology and Co-Morbidities

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15 slide(s) - English - 2011-11-04

Abstract Rate & Comment

Background and aims: Previous genome-wide association studies found significant ass the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) near IL28B (rs8099917 and rs12979860) ar response in chronic hepatitis C patients. The aims of this study were to examine the ass two candidate SNPs and other SNPs near IL28A and IL28B genes with the spontaneous HCVRNA.

Methods: There were 889 anti-HCV-seropositive and HBsAg-seronegative participants ir community-based study. They were 30-65 years old and without antiviral treatment. There near IL28A and IL28B genes gentyped using Illumina VeraCode GoldenGate genotyping deviations from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium for each marker were examined by Chi-square adjusted odds ratio (ORadj) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were estimated using mult regression models. Models were adjusted for the following covariates; age, sex. cigarette serum levels of alanine aminotransferase.

Results: There were 294 participants experienced spontaneous seroclearance of HCVR remained seropositive for HCV RNA. The frequency of minor allele of rs8099917 and rs1 low as 0.04 and 0.05, respectively. However, these two candidate SNPs were significantly spontaneous HCV RNA seroclearance showing the ORadj (95% CI) of 2.23 (1.22-4.09) a respectively, for participants carrying T or C allele on rs8099917 and rs12979860. There association between the two SNPs with r2 of 0.98. For other tested SNPs near IL28A and were six SNPs showed significant differences in their allele frequencies between those v spontaneous HCV RNA seroclearance. The ORadj (95% CI) of experiencing HCV RNA se allele was 2.25 (1.28-3.97), 3.24 (1.46-7.16), 2.45 (1.37-4.40), 2.25 (1.28-3.97), 1.94 (1.14 (1.22-3.70), respectively.

Conclusion: The SNPs near IL28A and IL28B are associated with spontaneous seroclea in untreated patients with HCV infection.

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