

Interferon Alfa-2b Therapy For Chinese Patients With Acute Post-transfusion Hepatitis C

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Twenty Chinese patients with acute posttransfusion hepatitis C were randomly allocated into two groups to receive interferon alfa-2b and controls. Ten patients in interferon treated group received interferon alfa-2b 3 MU subcutaneously twice a week for 3 months. At the end of treatment, 8 patients in the interferon-treated group normalized their serum ALT levels, while only 2 patients in the control group did ($p = 0.01$). One month after cessation of interferon therapy, 4 of 5 patients had transient elevation of serum ALT levels. Six months after initiation of therapy, 2 of 4 patients in the interferon treated group and 2 of 5 patients in the controls still had abnormal serum ALT levels. All patients tolerated to the interferon therapy well except all had minor side effects such as fever, rigor, malaise, headache, and hair loss. Eight patients experienced leukopenia (WBC count $< 4000/\text{cumm}$). Only one patient discontinued the interferon injection temporary due to low leg cellulitis.

The Clinical Investigation of the Combined Treatment of PolyI:C and Thymosine on Patients with Chronic Hepatitis B

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In this paper, we report the therapeutic evaluation of 40 patients with chronic hepatitis B, who were treated with PolyI:C 10 mg and Thymosine 4 ml three times a week in 3 month for group I in 20 cases and Poly I:C 10mg three times a week in 3 month for group II in 20 cases. The results showed that the negative percentage of HBsAg HBeAg AntiHBc HBVDNA were 20%, 65%, 25%, 55% in group I and the negative percentage were 10%, 35%, 10%, 25% in group II. The results show that group I was better than that group II. It was significantly different between group I and group II. It is suggested that the combined treatment of PolyI:C and Thymosine to patients with hepatitis B be more therapeutic compared with Poly I:C only.