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ASSOCIATION BETWEEN METHYLENE TETRAHYDROFOLATE REDUCTASE GENE POLYMORPHISM AND DEGREE OF LIVER FIBROSIS IN CHRONICALLY INFECTED PATIENTS WITH HCV GENOTYPE 4.

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ABSTRACT

Methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) C677T polymorphism was reported as a genetic variant in liver fibrosis. studying the association between MTHFR C677T polymorphism and with severity of fibrosis in HCV GT4 patients .77 HCV patients were recruited. Polymorphism was detected by RFLP analysis. Combined HCV infection and MTHFR C677T polymorphism showed significant association (p-value<0.01) between the MTHFR genotype and the stage of fibrosis(No-moderate fibrosis or advanced fibrosis) whether using fibroscan or liver biopsy; which indicated that the CC genotype (Wild genotype) is correlated with the moderate fibrosis stage (F0-F2) and CT,TT genotype (Mutant genotype) are correlated with the advanced fibrosis stages(f3-f4).MTHFR C677T polymorphism is a valuable genetic marker for fibrosis in GT4 infections.

Key words: HCV; liver fibrosis ; MTHFR C677T polymorphism.