

# Steatosis in chronic hepatitis B and its impact on the therapeutic response to entecavir

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## BACKGROUND:

- Steatosis has been clearly reported during alcohol intake, excess weight and viral hepatitis C.
- This has not been sufficiently studied in chronic hepatitis B (CHB).
- We aimed to determine the prevalence of steatosis during CHB treated with entecavir (ETV) and its impact on virological response.

## PATIENTS AND METHODS:

- A retrospective descriptive study.
- Including CHB patients treated with ETV.
- Hospitalized in an infectious diseases department
- Between 2009 and 2019.
- The population was divided into:
  - ✓ G1 (with steatosis).
  - ✓ G2 (without steatosis).

## RESULTS:

- In total, 233 patients were collected.
- The mean age was  $38 \pm 10$  years .
- Sex ratio (M/F)=2.6
- The prevalence of steatosis (Figure 1)

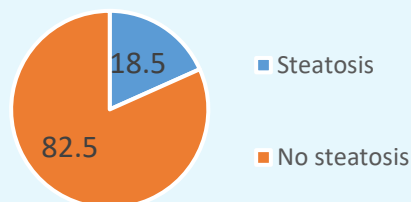


Figure1: The prevalence of steatosis

## Clinically:

- G1 patients were older (38 vs 35 years,  $p = 0.03$ ).
- The presence of steatosis was not associated with:
  - ✓ Gender ( $p=0.2$ )
  - ✓ Diabetes ( $p=0.2$ )
  - ✓ Alcohol consumption ( $p = 0.3$ ).

## Biologically:

- Thrombocytopenia: more observed in G1 (20% vs 6%,  $p = 0.03$ ).
- Cytolysis: found in both groups ( $p=0.4$ ).
- Cytolysis was greater than 3 times the upper limit of normal in 32.5 % of cases.

## The virologic response to ETV:

- Complete in both groups regardless of the presence of steatosis or not. In fact, its rate reached 79% in G1 and 80% in G2 ( $p = 0.6$ ).

## CONCLUSION:

- Despite the young age of the patients and the absence of diabetes, steatosis was common.
- The role of hepatitis B may be suggested.
- Steatosis do not influence the progression of fibrosis or the response to therapy.