IDDF2018-ABS-0256

CLINICAL AND HEPATOLOGICAL PROFILE OF A PATIENT SUFFERING FROM VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS

Sukrat Sinha*. *Nehru Gram Bharti University, Allahabad, U.P, India*

10.1136/gutjnl-2018-IDDFabstracts.238

Background Visceral Leishmaniasis is a macrophage-associated disorder for the treatment of which antimony-based drugs like SAG and SSG were the first choice in the recent past. The clinical value of antimony therapy is now declined against VL because increasing cases of Sodium Antimony Gluconate (SAG) resistance have reached outstanding proportion in Bihar, India.

We evaluated a hepatic profile of patients suffering from visceral leishmaniasis in comparison to healthy individuals.

Methods We selected 10 healthy and 10 patients suffering from visceral leishmaniasis. We assessed the SGPT and SGOT profile of healthy and diseased subjects with prior approval of the Institutional ethical committee.

Results SGOT/ASAT (U/L) was found to be 149.8 ± 22.1698 and SGPT/ALAT (U/L) was reported around 152.8 ± 27.0316 in patients suffering from Visceral Leishmaniasis whereas SGOT was 10–35 U/L and SGPT was in the range of 9–36 U/L in healthy individuals.

Conclusions Visceral Leishmaniasis leads to splenomegaly and hence thereby leading to enhance SGPT AND SGOT levels.