

1.

5 1 ,
가 ,
40 B (hepatitis B
virus, HBV)가 , 15% C (hepatitis C virus, HCV)
.12
HBV , 3-4%, 6-7%
.3 C (anti-HCV) 1.5%
, 40% HCV RNA가 ,4 20
B C .

2. B

HBV B HBV
가 , ,
HBV
가
50%, 20% 가
2-5%
가
B
가

3. B (1) B

HBV Dane particle , (surface protein) (core protein)

HBsAg, HBcAg . HBV S , C

, P X 4 . S HBsAg , C

HBcAg HBeAg . HBsAg HBeAg

가 , HBcAg

anti-HBs, anti-HBc anti-HBe .

HBsAg HBV .

HBsAg anti-HBs가 ,

. Anti-HBc IgM 6

IgG . HBV 가

anti-HBc가 .

HBeAg HBsAg , HBsAg

, HBeAg 8 . B

HBeAg 8 . HBeAg HBV polymerase

HBV DNA , 가

. , HBsAg, HBeAg, anti-HBc가 ,

B HBeAg anti-HBe가 HBsAg anti-HBs가

. , anti-HBc IgM IgG .

Table 1. Commonly Encountered Serologic Patterns of Hepatitis B Infection

HBsAg	anti-HBs	anti-HBc	Interpretations
+	-	+ (IgM)	Acute hepatitis B
-	+	(IgG)	Chronic hepatitis B*
-	+	+	Recovery state
-	-	-	Immunization
-	-	+ (IgM)	Acute hepatitis B †
		(IgG)	Low level of HBsAg carrier
			Remote past infection
+	+	+	Different subtype (common)
			Seroconversion (rare)

* HBeAg (+), with high infectivity.

† Anti-HBc window.

4. B

6 ,

. B HBV HBV

가 .5

가 (1).6

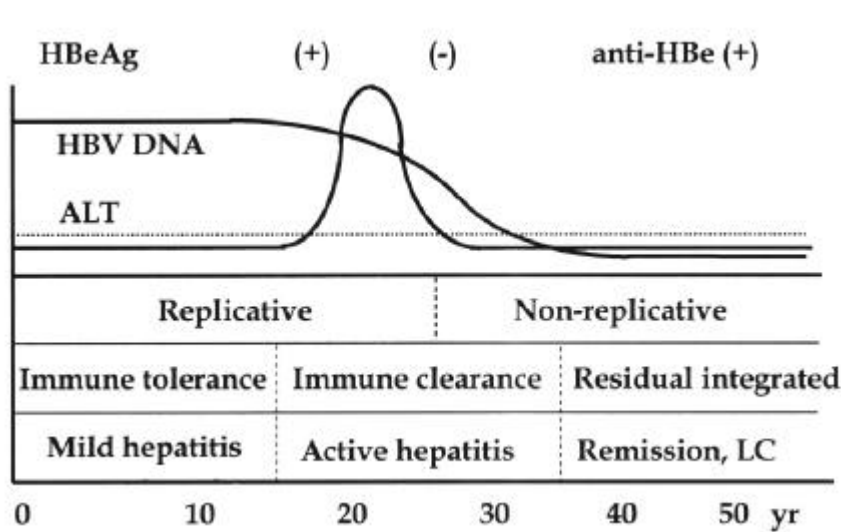
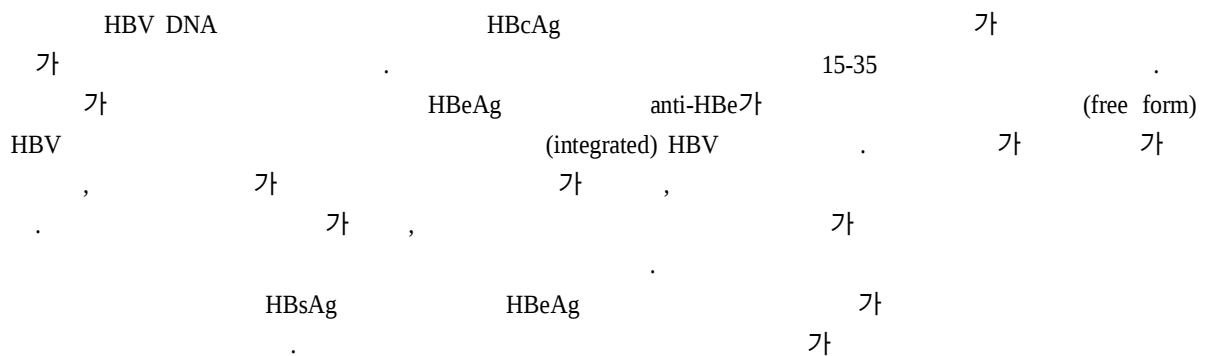


Figure 1. Sequence of events in chronic HBV infection. In general, chronic HBV infection consists of two phases, an earlier replicative phase with active liver disease and a later nonreplicative phase with remission of liver disease. However, in patients with perinatally acquired HBV infection, there is an additional phase in which virus replication is not accompanied by active liver disease. This is believed to be caused by immune tolerance secondary to exposure to HBV or HBV-related antigens (probably HBeAg) early in life. This phase usually lasts 10 to 30 years. Transition from the earlier to later phase, so called immune clearance phase, occurs between the ages of 15 and 35 years. During this phase, spontaneous HBeAg clearance occurs at an annual rate of 10 to 20%, which frequently accompanies biochemical exacerbation. After this period, patients eventually can enter into biochemical and histological remission state with low infectivity. LC, liver cirrhosis.



5. B

- (1) 1 (24 ,)
6 HBV

0.7 mg/dL, 7.9/4.9 g/dL, AST/ALT 34/60 U/L(26/24), 97%,
244,000/mm³, HBsAg, anti-HBs, anti-HBc, HBeAg, anti-HBe (+, -, +, -, +),
HBV DNA 0 pg/mL, anti-HCV (-).

(2) 2 (22 ,)

HBV

0.85 mg/dL, 241 U/L (<117), 8.1/3.8 g/dL, AST/ALT 63/45,
73%, 127,000/mm³ HBsAg, anti-HBs, anti-HBc, HBeAg, anti-HBe
(+, -, +, ±, -), HBV DNA 21 pg/mL, anti-HCV (-), -FP 35.7 ng/mL (<8.4).

(3) 3 (33 ,)

10

B

HBsAg

0.8 mg/dL, 68 U/L (<117), 7.7/5.1 g/dL,
AST/ALT 79/142 U/L, 93%, 164,000/mm³ HBsAg, anti-HBs,
anti-HBc, HBeAg, anti-HBe (+, -, +, +, -), HBV DNA titer (soluble hybridization assay) 1230 pg/mL, anti-HCV
(-), 가

(4) 4 (51 ,)

3 HBsAg

가

1.2 mg/dL, / 7.4/3.6 g/dL, AST/ALT 149/120 U/L, -GT 49 U/L,
86%, 132,000 mm³, HBsAg, anti-HBs, anti-HBc, HBeAg,
anti-HBe (+, -, +, +, -), HBV DNA 1504 pg/ml, anti-HCV (-), 가,
,

6. (1)

(1) ~~HBsAg~~, anti-~~HBs~~, anti-~~HBc~~

. B

HBsAg

anti-HBs가

anti-HBc

, anti-HBc window

IgM

IgG anti-HBc

, HBsAg 가가

low HBsAg carrier 가

,

anti-HBs 가가

,

가

low HBsAg carrier

,

가

anti-HBs가 가 .

(2) ~~HBsAg~~ anti-~~HBs~~가

,

(subtype)

HBsAg

anti-HBs가

HBsAg

anti-HBs가

.

,

HBsAg

가 . B HBsAg anti-HBs가 , HBsAg , 가 .

(3) HBeAg HBV DNA가
 precore mutant .7 , HBeAg C codon
 , C precore 가 . HBV
 DNA가 HBeAg . precore mutant HBV
 HBeAg , B

7. C

HCV 70% 가
 ,
 . , HCV 가 가
 (genotype) , (genetic
 heterogeneity)
 C (serologic assay) (molecular assay)
 . EIA (enzyme immunoassay) C (anti-HCV)
 RIBA (recombinant immunoblot assay)가 , HCV RNA RT-PCR (reverse transcription polymerase
 chain reaction) (genotyping)가 .8

8. Anti-HCV

C B .
 HCV 가가 . HCV core
 가 .9 Anti-HCV
 .10 ,
 . anti-HCV가 C 가
 . HCV 70%
 1 anti-HCV 가 C
 . 2 가
 가 . 3 , RT-PCR
 가 (99.8-100%) (99.3-100%) 11 12
 . 1 가 2 , 2, 3 1
 .8 가 ,
 가 가 가
 .
 C IgM anti-HCV 가 1990
 C (50-70%) .

9. C

C stripe RIBA RT-PCR . RIBA 4가
 . RIBA EIA
 RIBA III
 RT-PCR 가
 가 .13
 RT-PCR C 가 가
 HCV RNA가
 , heparin .14
 가
 .13 , 가
 RT-PCR 가 , C
 , anti-HCV
 가
 . 가 C HCV
 C
 2
 RT-PCR HCV
 . 가 (2 x 10⁶ copies/mL)
 copies/mL)
 .15 가 가 (105

10. (2)

(1) Anti-HCV HCV RNA가
 가 C anti-HCV가
 , 가 가
 . PCR , HCV 가가
 가
 Anti-HCV anti-HCV 가가 . 1
 OD (optical density ratio)가 5
 가 .4 2, 3 EIA OD 가 2 PCR
 .8 PCR

(2) Anti-HCV , HCV RNA가
 PCR 가
 .16
 .
 가 anti-HCV가 가 ,
 (mixed cryoglobulinema)

Table 2. Interpretation of Particular Types of Combination of Hepatitis Viral Markers

- Anti-HCV (+), HCV RNA (-)
1. Recovery from HCV infection
2. False positive EIA
1) Autoimmune diseases
2) Alcoholic liver diseases
3. False negative RT-PCR
1) Blood storage problem
2) Low level of viral replication
- Anti-HCV (-), HCV RNA (+)
1. False positive RT-PCR by contamination
2. False negative EIA
1) Immune compromised state
2) Mixed cryoglobulinemia

가 가 , 가

Simmonds 18
(1a, 1b, 2a, 2b).
가 가 .

6

12. HCV

HCV ,19 1 60-90% 1b
. 1 56% 가 1b .20 1b
가
2가 22 .
C HCV 가
1 10% 2, 3 40%
, 가가 2x10⁶ copies/mL 1
1 , 6 .23

13. C

C .8
(1) 2 3 EIA 1
(2) EIA RIBA
EIA .

(3) HBsAg

anti-HCV

HBV
, HBV HCV
. OD 가 2 HCV RNA 10%
anti-HCV 가
.17 PCR
HBV HCV .
11. HCV
HCV core PCR , 5'
UTR RFLP (restriction fragment length polymorphism)
5' UTR (probe) rev-
erse hybridization (INNO-LiPA, Innogenetics, Ghent, Belgium)
가

,
2, 3
70% , 75-80% , 90%

(3) HCV RNA (RT-PCR) anti-HCV , anit-HCV가
(OD 가 2) , anti-HCV가 ALT가 , HCV
, C
가 . 1997 NIH
, 24 1999
.3

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