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| **Alcoholic V/S Viral Cirrhosis: A Cross Sectional Observational Study**  |
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| Abstract:  | To study the clinical and investigational profile of patients with cirrhosis with special emphasis on alcoholic and viral etiology.This observational cross sectional study was done on 80 consecutive patients, diagnosed to be have cirrhosis of liver on ultrasonography. Patients clinical profiles, including detailed examination, were noted in pre structured CRF. Standard statistical analytics were used. Alcoholism (60%) outweighs viral hepatitis (28.75%) as the etiology for cirrhosis. The mean age of study group was 45.42 ± 7.15 years with a M:F ratio of 5:3. Lesser Mean age, male dominancy, past history of recurrent jaundice, clubbing, signs of liver cell failure, severe anemia, coagulopathy and hypoalbuminemia was more in the alcoholic group compared to viral group. While, past history of PCV transfusion, cervical lymphadenopathy and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis was more common in the viral group. Chronic alcohol intake and viral hepatitis are the most common etiology for cirrhosis in India. Alcohol, inspite of being a preventable etiology, when compared to other etiologies, had caused more severe form of cirrhosis, at an early age with early and more severe complications, and with poor prognosis.  |
| Keyword:  | Cirrhosis, Chronic Liver Disease, Alcoholic Liver Disease, Viral Hepatitis.  |
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