Pathological and virological findings in patients with persistent hypertransaminasaemia of unknown aetiology

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Abstract

Background—The histopathological spectrum and role of hepatitis viruses in cases of hypertransaminasaemia of unknown aetiology have not been correctly analysed in a sufficiently large number of patients.

Methods—We studied 1075 consecutive patients referred for liver biopsy because of elevation of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels for more than six months. From this population we selected those cases in whom the aetiology could not be defined from clinical, biochemical, and serological data obtained before biopsy. In these patients liver biopsies were reviewed, and hepatitis B virus (HBV)-DNA and hepatitis C virus (HCV)-RNA were assayed in serum by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Serum hepatitis G virus (HGV)-RNA was determined by PCR in 74 patients.

Results—Of 1075 patients studied, the cause of the increased serum ALT levels remained elusive after appropriate testing in 109 patients (10.1%). Liver biopsies from these patients showed non-specific changes in 32.7% of cases, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) in 15.8%, and chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis in 51.5%. HBV-DNA and/or HCV-RNA was detected more frequently in cryptogenic liver disease than in healthy blood donors (26.7% v 3.4%; p<0.001). HGV-RNA was found in only one patient. The proportion of cases with detectable HBV-DNA or HCV-RNA was 14.3% in patients with non-specific changes or NASH, 30.7% in patients with chronic hepatitis, and 61.5% in patients with cirrhosis. Cirrhosis was found more frequently in patients with positive HBV-DNA and/or HCV-RNA in serum than in those who tested negatively (p=0.005).

Conclusions—In our series, patients in whom biochemical and serological data did not determine the aetiology of the disease represented 10% of all cases referred for liver biopsy for persistent elevation of serum transaminases. Approximately 50% of patients had chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis and the remainder had NASH or non-specific changes. Occult viral infections were found in a high proportion of cases in the first group and in a low percentage of patients in the second. (Gut 2000;47:429–435)

Keywords: cryptogenic liver disease; cryptogenic hepatitis; hepatitis B virus; hepatitis C virus; hepatitis G virus; non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
known hepatitis viruses in cryptogenic liver diseases. In addition, most studies on chronic liver disease of unknown aetiology have focused on specific histopathological entities (chronic hepatitis and/or cirrhosis) and not on the broader spectrum of patients with hepatic disease of unknown causes who are referred for liver biopsy because of persistent abnormalities of liver biochemistry.

In this study we analysed 1075 consecutive patients who underwent liver biopsy because of persistent abnormalities in liver enzymes. From this group we selected those cases in whom clinical, biochemical, and serological screening before biopsy did not identify the aetiology of the liver lesion. In these cases the biopsy was reviewed blindly, and the role of occult infection by HBV, HCV, and hepatitis G virus (HGV) was established by determining HBV-DNA, HCV-RNA, and HGV-RNA in serum using PCR.

Material and methods

PATIENTS

Patients with liver disease of unknown cause were identified among 1075 consecutive patients who underwent liver biopsy in our liver unit between 1991 and 1997. They were identified as cases with a persistent increase in alanine aminotransferase (ALT) (>1.5 times the upper limit of normal on at least two different occasions over a minimum period of six months) and who met the following criteria: (1) absence of HBsAg and anti-HCV antibodies in serum; (2) ferritin, alpha, antitrypsin, and ceruloplasmin levels within the normal range; (3) antinuclear, antimitochondrial, and anti-smooth muscle antibodies at a titre of ≤1/80; (4) ethanol intake less than 80 g/day; (5) absence of treatment with potentially hepatotoxic drugs; (6) negative human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) serology; (7) absence of decompensated diabetes, thyroid dysfunction, morbid obesity (defined as body mass index ≥35 kg/m²) or other systemic diseases which might affect the liver, including severe hyperlipidaemia (cholesterol or triglyceride serum levels greater than 350 mg/dl); and (7) absence of focal intrahepatic lesions or biliary abnormalities at ultrasonography.

Epidemiological data (previous history of acute hepatitis, transfusion, intravenous drug addiction, acupuncture, tattooing, etc.), clinical data (patient age, sex, body mass index (body weight in kg/height in metres)), and biochemical parameters, including glucose, triglycerides, cholesterol, and proteinogram were recorded. Fifty eight consecutive sex and age matched healthy blood donors from the hospital blood bank were used as controls.

LIVER HISTOPATHOLOGY

Liver biopsies were reviewed by an independent pathologist who was blinded to the serological and biochemical patient data. Specimens were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin and stained with haematoxylin and eosin, trichrome, orcein, and periodic acid-Schiff with diastase digestion for reticulin and iron. Different histological parameters were evaluated including fibrosis, portal inflammation, piecemeal necrosis, lobular inflammation, lobular necrosis, steatosis, cholestasis, bile duct damage, sinusoidal dilatation, and iron deposition. These histological features were graded as absent, sparse-mild, or moderate-severe. Fibrosis was graded on a scale of absent, sparse-mild, or severe bridging-cirrhosis. According to these data, liver biopsies were classified into three groups: (1) chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis according to international criteria; chronic hepatitis in turn was subclassified into mild (lymphocytic inflammation in more than one third of portal tracts, leaving the parenchymal limiting plate preserved, with minimal intracanalicular changes), moderate (dense inflammatory portal infiltration with piecemeal necrosis involving less than 50% of the circumference of most portal tracts but still restricted to periportal areas), or severe (piecemeal necrosis in the perportal region involving more than 50% of the circumference of most portal tracts, and along fibrous septa); (2) non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH): moderate-gross macrovesicular fatty changes with hepatocyte degeneration and ballooning (with or without Mallory hyaline bodies) or fibrosis in zone 3 and; (3) non-specific/minimal changes: a variety of mild abnormalities including intrahepatic cholestasis, steatosis, sinusoidal dilatation, and mild lobular inflammation or necrosis.

Immunoperoxidase staining for HBV surface and core proteins was performed in liver samples of all PCR-B positive cases.

SEROLOGY

HBsAg, anti-HBc (IgG), and anti-HBs were tested by standard ELISA kits (Cobas Core, Roche, Madrid). Anti-HCV antibodies were detected using the ELISA 3 test (Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics GmbH, Germany). Anti-HIV antibodies were tested by ELISA (Cobas Core, Roche, Madrid). Antiendomysium antibodies were tested using the indirect fluorescent antibody procedure (MARDX Diagnostics, Inc., California, USA).

PCR ASSAY FOR HBV DNA

DNA was extracted from 200 µl of serum using the High Pure Viral Nucleic Acid Kit (Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany). Every extraction and PCR set included 12 samples: seven serum samples to be tested, three water samples as negative controls to detect cross contamination, and two positive controls to establish sensitivity, corresponding to two dilutions of serum from a HBsAg positive patient representing 300 and 30 HBV particles, respectively. Nested PCR was performed using the following as primers: HBV-S1 (nt 222-241), HBV-S2 (nt 757-738), HBV-S3 (324-343), and HBV-S4 (707-688). Briefly, half of the DNA volume was amplified for 36 cycles (95°C for 20 seconds, 60°C for 15 seconds, and 72°C for 25 seconds) followed by a final extension at 72°C for 10 minutes in a total reaction mixture of 30 µl containing 10 mM Tris HCl, pH 8.3, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM KCl, 400 mM dNTP, 1.5 U of Taq polymerase.
Cryptogenic liver disease and hepatitis viruses

RESULTS

tests were two-tailed.

ables in independent samples. All statistical
test was used to compare non-parametric vari-
biopsy because of persistent (more than six
BECAUSE OF PERSISTENT ALT ELEVATION
PREVALENCE OF CRYPTOGENIC LIVER DISEASE
proportions and the Student's
Fisher's exact test was used to compare

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
Set; Boehringer Mannheim).

PCR ASSAY FOR DETECTION OF HCV RNA
RNA was extracted from sera and liver using
the Ultraspec Reagent (Life Technologies, Gibco BRL,
Gaithersburg, USA). RT-PCR was performed using primers from 5'UTR as de-
described previously.17

PCR ASSAY FOR DETECTION OF HGV RNA
RNA was extracted from sera using the Ultraspec Reagent (Biotex Laboratories,
Inc., Houston, Texas, USA). HGV-RNA was de-
dected by RT-PCR using a commercial kit
(Hepatitis G Virus-Primer and Capture Probe
Set; Boehringer Mannheim).

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN CRYPTOGENIC LIVER DISEASE
Liver biopsies from the 101 cases with
hypertransaminasaemia of unknown aetiology included in the study were reviewed blindly
by the same pathologist. Examination of the liver
tissue showed non-specific changes in 33
subjects (32.7%) and NASH in 16 patients
(15.8%). All patients with NASH presented
moderate to severe steatosis in liver tissue while
in the group recorded as non-specific changes,
moderate to severe steatosis (simple fatty liver)
was observed in four cases and mild steatosis in
17 (other criteria for NASH are given in mater-
rial and methods). Chronic hepatitis was found
in 39 patients (38.6%), being mild in 11 and
moderate/severe in 28. Cirrhosis was present in
13 subjects (12.9%). These diagnoses were
coincident with the initial report except that
four cases previously recorded as simple fatty
liver were included in the NASH group and
four cases diagnosed as minimal changes were
considered as mild chronic hepatitis after
histological review.

PREVALENCE OF HBV-DNA, HCV-RNA, AND
HGV-RNA IN CRYPTOGENIC LIVER DISEASE

The prevalence of HBV-DNA and/or HCV-
RNA was significantly higher in patients with
hepatic disease of unknown cause than in
healthy blood donors (26.7% v 3.4%;
p<0.001). HBV-DNA and HCV-RNA were
detected in the serum of 19 (18.8%) and nine
(8.9%) patients with cryptogenic disease,
respectively. One healthy blood donor was
HBV-DNA positive (1.7%) and another HCV-
RNA positive (1.7%). Only one patient and
none of the controls showed positivity for both
viral genomes (table 1). In the group of 966
cases (representing 89.9% of the total number
of 1073 patients studied) in which the aetiology
of the liver lesion was established by conven-
tional diagnostic tests, 96 (9.0%) had HBV
infection, 548 (56.7%) had HCV infection,
and 10 (1.03%) were infected by both HCV
and HBV. Therefore, occult HBV infection was
more prevalent than occult HCV infection
despite the fact that seropositive hepatitis C is
more prevalent than HbsAg positive liver
disease in our geographic area.

We tested 74 patients for the presence of
HGV-RNA; only one patient (1.3%) was found
to be positive. This patient was negative for
HBV-DNA and HCV-RNA. HGV-RNA was
not present in any of the healthy blood donors
tested.
HCV-RNA with those in whom viraemia was caused and who were positive for HBV-DNA or from patients with liver disease of unknown cause and who were positive for HBV-DNA or HCV-RNA.

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF HBV-DNA OR HCV-RNA MARKERS OF HEPATITIS VIRUS IN CRYPTOGENIC LIVER DISEASE

The presence of anti-HBV antibodies was tested in 98 patients. As shown in table 2, 30.6% patients showed positivity for either anti-HBc or anti-HBs, or both. Fifty per cent of cases with positive serum HBV-DNA and 26.2% with negative HBV-DNA had positive HBV antibodies. These differences were not statistically significant. Interestingly, all HCV-RNA positive cases showed negative anti-HBV antibodies (table 2). These results (and the fact that we found positivity for both HBV-DNA and HCV-RNA in only one case) indicate that HBV positive and HCV positive cases represent two serologically differentiated groups. HBs and HBc proteins were investigated in liver biopsies by immunohistochemistry. All cases were found to be negative. Finally, it is worth noting that for all viral markers (HCV-RNA, HBV-DNA, and anti-HBV antibodies), only 52 of 98 cases lacked serological signs of contact with hepatitis viruses.

CLINICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL FINDINGS IN CRYPTOGENIC LIVER DISEASE ACCORDING TO THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF HBV-DNA OR HCV-RNA IN SERUM

We compared clinical and biochemical data from patients with liver disease of unknown cause and who were positive for HBV-DNA or HCV-RNA with those in whom viraemia was not detected. As shown in table 3, patients from the first group were significantly older (50.6 (14.3) v 43.9 (12.8) years; p = 0.03) and showed clinical signs of decompensated cirrhosis more frequently (25.9% v 5.4%; p = 0.007) than patients in whom both HBV-DNA and HCV-RNA were negative. The number of patients with dyslipaemia (elevated serum cholesterol and/or triglyceride levels) was significantly higher in patients without detectable viraemia than in positive cases (p = 0.04), probably reflecting a higher proportion of NASH among these patients. Also, ALT levels were significantly higher in patients who tested negative for HBV-DNA or HCV-RNA than in cases with detectable viraemia, but no significant differences in other clinical and biochemical data (including glycaemia, obesity, gamma globulin levels, presence of low titres of autoantibodies, parenteral exposure, or past history of acute hepatitis) were observed. With respect to cases diagnosed as NASH, none showed fasting glycaemia in excess of 130 mg/dl, in only two patients did serum cholesterol exceed 300 mg/dl, and in only three cases were triglyceride levels greater than 300 mg/dl with 332 mg/dl being the highest value (patients with decompensated diabetes, morbid obesity, and severe dyslipaemia were excluded from the category of hypertransaminasaemia of unknown aetiology). Antirendomysium antibodies were tested in 64 patients from the first group and in 10 from the second (cases with negative and positive viraemia, respectively); the test was negative in all cases, indicating a low percentage of occult coeliac disease in our series of cryptogenic liver disease. There were no significant differences in clinical or biochemical parameters between patients with positivity for HBV-DNA and those with positivity for HCV-RNA.

PREVALENCE OF HBV-DNA OR HCV-RNA IN THE DIFFERENT HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FORMS OF LIVER DAMAGE IN PATIENTS WITH CRYPTOGENIC LIVER DISEASE

With regard to the prevalence of HBV-DNA or HVC-RNA in the different histopathological forms of liver damage in patients with cryptogenic liver disease, viraemia was found in 14.3% of patients with NASH or non-specific changes, in 30.7% of those with chronic hepatic...
Table 3 Clinical, biochemical, and histological features of patients with cryptogenic liver disease according to the presence of occult hepatitis viruses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HBV-DNA and/or HCV-RNA positive (n=74)</th>
<th>HBV-DNA and/or HCV-RNA negative (n=27)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (y)</td>
<td>54.67 (14.34)</td>
<td>43.99 (12.84)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (M/F)</td>
<td>19/8</td>
<td>52/22</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk factors ^</td>
<td>1/4 (4.2%)</td>
<td>4/67 (6%)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion</td>
<td>2/24 (8.3%)</td>
<td>15/77 (22.8%)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-HBs and/or anti-HBc</td>
<td>9/23 (36%)</td>
<td>20/73 (27.4%)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical symptoms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decompensated cirrhosis</td>
<td>7 (25.9%)</td>
<td>4 (5.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-specific symptoms</td>
<td>20 (74.1%)</td>
<td>70 (94.6%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyslipaemia ^</td>
<td>7 (29.5%)</td>
<td>36 (48.7%)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperglycaemia</td>
<td>5 (7.4%)</td>
<td>12 (16.2%)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>9 (33.3%)</td>
<td>14 (18.9%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamma globulin (g/dl) ^</td>
<td>1.38 (0.46)</td>
<td>1.21 (0.3)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver function tests ^</td>
<td>38 (25.9)</td>
<td>32 (36.4)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST/GOT (UI/l)</td>
<td>112 (71.4)</td>
<td>190 (112)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT/GPT (UI/l)</td>
<td>159.2 (94.9)</td>
<td>109.5 (101.8)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline phosphatase (UI/l)</td>
<td>158.2 (94.9)</td>
<td>190.8 (112)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGT (UI/l)</td>
<td>81.1 (75.5)</td>
<td>109.5 (101.8)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoantibodies (ANA, ASMA) (1/80)</td>
<td>5 (18.5%)</td>
<td>13 (17.6%)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver biopsy</td>
<td>5 (18.5%)</td>
<td>28 (37.8%)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-specific changes</td>
<td>5 (18.5%)</td>
<td>28 (37.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASH</td>
<td>2 (14.3%)</td>
<td>14 (18.9%)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic hepatitis</td>
<td>12 (44.4%)</td>
<td>27 (36.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrhosis</td>
<td>8 (29.6%)</td>
<td>5 (6.8%)</td>
<td>&gt;0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean (SD) or number (%).

^1Number of positive patients/number of patients studied.

^2Levels of cholesterol and/or triglycerides above the normal limit in at least two determinations.

^3The individual numbers used to calculate the mean were the average for all determinations on each patient (mean 5, range 2-24). Normal values: gamma globulin <1.34 g/dl, AST/GOT <25 UI/l; ALT/GPT <29 UI/l; alkaline phosphatase <207 UI/l; GGT <38 UI/l.

Figure 1 Percentage of patients with cryptogenic liver disease and healthy controls who had detectable hepatitis B virus-DNA and/or hepatitis C virus-RNA by polymerase chain reaction in serum. NASH, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis.

Discussion

In patients who underwent liver biopsy because of persistent alteration of liver biochemistry, the aetiology of the liver lesion could not be determined from clinical, biochemical, or serological data obtained prior to the biopsy in 10% of cases. This value is similar to the reported prevalences of 9.2% and 8.2% for cryptogenic hypertransaminasaemia observed in other European series.18 19

There is little information on the spectrum of pathological liver changes which can be found in patients with hypertransaminasaemia of unknown aetiology.20 This is mainly because most histological studies in large series of patients were performed before the discovery of hepatitis C. Most recent reports on cryptogenic chronic liver disease have focused on cases with chronic hepatitis and/or cirrhosis.21 22 In our work, only about half (51.5%) of our patients had chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis while the remaining patients (48.5%) exhibited non-specific changes or NASH. These two groups of pathological entities (chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis on the one hand and non-specific changes or NASH on the other) appear to correspond to different causes of liver damage as the prevalence of HBV/HCV viraemia was found to be high in the former group and low in the latter. Patients who were found to have NASH on histological examination entered the group of hypertransaminasaemia of unknown aetiology because the categorisation “cryptogenic” was made without knowledge of the liver biopsy results. Although NASH could be anticipated in cases of morbid obesity, severe dyslipaemia, or diabetes with deficient or deterioration in glycaemic control, we considered these conditions exclusion criteria for hypertransamina-
saeemia of unknown cause. Mild to moderate metabolic disorders, as those present in our cases of cryptogenic liver disease with NASH (see results), are highly prevalent in the population and are not generally considered as a cause of liver dysfunction in the absence of histological study.

Different reports have indicated that low level replication of HBV and/or HCV may play a pathogenic role in a proportion of cases with cryptogenic hepatitis or cirrhosis.\(^4\) Recently, low levels of serum HBV-DNA were detected in patients with HCV infection lacking other serological HBV markers.\(^1\) In our study, 27% of all cases with chronic hypertransaminasaemia of unknown aetiology were positive for either HBV-DNA or HCV-RNA. The presence of HBV-DNA in liver tissue in two transplanted cases who tested positive for HBV-DNA in a pretransplant serum sample and the absence of the HBV genome in the liver in two other cases who tested negative for HBV-DNA in serum before transplantation further support the implication of HBV in cryptogenic chronic liver damage in cases where HBV-DNA is detected in serum by PCR techniques. It has been reported that detection of HCV-RNA in whole blood is more sensitive than serum assays; on the other hand, it has been shown that HBV-DNA can be found in liver tissue in patients in whom viral sequences are not detectable in serum, even using sensitive techniques.\(^4\) Thus it seems possible that participation of known hepatitis viruses in the aetiology of cryptogenic chronic hepatitis and cryptogenic cirrhosis might be higher than that observed in the present study. However, it should be noted that our results relate to a Mediterranean country with a high prevalence of hepatitis viruses in the general population and may not be applicable to other parts of the world, such as north west Europe, where hepatitis B and C are much less common.

Importantly, when pathological and virological data (which were performed blindly by independent observers) were pooled, we found that most patients (74%) with positive viraemia (HBV-DNA or HCV-RNA) had chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis. As shown in fig 1, there was a progressive increase in the prevalence of viraemia as the severity of the liver lesion increased, with values of 3.4% in healthy blood donors, 14.3% in patients with NASH or non-specific changes, 30.7% in those with chronic hepatitis, and 61.5% in subjects with cirrhosis. These data support the specificity of our findings and strongly suggest the participation of occult HBV and HCV infections (HBV being more prevalent than HCV) in the aetiology of cryptogenic hepatitis and cirrhosis. In patients with chronic hypertransaminasaemia of unknown aetiology the presence of viral genomes (HBV-DNA or HCV-RNA) in serum appears to predict a more severe disease. Thus patients with cryptogenic liver disease with positive viraemia had a higher prevalence of cirrhosis (29.6%) than those cases who tested negative for HBV-DNA and HCV-RNA (6.8%, \(p=0.005\)). Also, the former group of patients exhibited signs of decompensated cirrhosis more frequently than those with undetectable viraemia (table 3). These data are in accordance with reports showing a more aggressive course in cryptogenic cirrhosis when viral sequences can be detected in serum compared with patients who tested negative.\(^3\) Occult HBV infection has also been found to correlate significantly with cirrhosis in HCV infected patients suggesting that occult replication of HBV at low levels can accelerate the evolution to cirrhosis in patients with chronic HCV infection.\(^1\)

Although low level replication of HBV may favour progression of the liver lesion the pathogenic relevance of antibodies to HBV in the absence of detectable HBV-DNA remains obscure. In fact, among patients with negative viraemia, there were no significant differences in liver histopathology between those with anti-HBV antibodies and those who tested negative.

A previous report has suggested that HBV genotype D is the “surviving” genotype after clearance of HbsAg.\(^23\) In our series, patients with cryptogenic liver disease were infected with HBV genotype D or HBV genotype A in a similar proportion and there was no correlation between genotype and clinical or pathological data. Sequencing of the amplified fragment of HBV-DNA showed mutations in 10 of the 17 cases analysed; these changes affected the “a” determinant of HbsAg in only three cases. It seems therefore that changes in other parts of the HBV genome may be responsible for persistent and low grade replication of HBV in these cases with occult viral infection. In fact, deletions in the X gene have been suggested to be responsible for the low level of replication in HbsAg negative patients with positive viraemia.\(^22\) HGV was present in only one case, indicating that this virus is not involved in cryptogenic chronic liver disease. This is in accordance with previous data which do not support the participation of HGV in cryptogenic hepatitis.\(^21\) Some reports have suggested that about 10% of cases of cryptogenic chronic hepatitis have features typical of autoimmune hepatitis but lack autoantibodies.\(^20\) Autoimmunity could be implicated in cases with cryptogenic chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis with negative viraemia but the high percentage of HBV-DNA or HCV-RNA positive cases in this study calls for caution when considering corticosteroid treatment in cryptogenic hepatitis. In these cases PCR tests for HBV-DNA and HCV-RNA should be performed before initiation of therapy. Although treatment with antiviral agents could be considered for cases with positive viraemia, controlled studies are needed to establish whether these patients can benefit from this form of therapy.

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\(^1\) Paterlini P, Driss F, Nalpas B, et al. Persistence of hepatitis B and hepatitis C viral genomes in primary liver cancers from...
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