

## A STUDY TO CORRELATE SERUM PROLACTIN AND CHILD PUGH SCORING IN CIRRHOSIS

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**BACKGROUND INFORMATION:** Cirrhosis is a condition in which hepatocytes are replaced by fibrosis of liver parenchyma. Various metabolic derangements occur secondary to cirrhosis. The severity of cirrhosis is classically assessed by child pugh scoring, no biomarker has been determined. Prolactin seems to be elevated in cirrhotic individuals and its increase is similar to the severity of cirrhosis as assessed by child-pugh. In this study we prove the correlation between child pugh severity and serum prolactin as a marker for severity of cirrhosis.

**OBJECTIVES:** To determine the correlation between serum prolactin levels and child pugh scoring in cirrhosis.

**METHODOLOGY:** 100 patients of cirrhosis of varied etiology both men and women ,determined to have cirrhosis by clinical, biochemical evidence and the presence of esophageal varices ,ascites with albumin gradient more than 1.1grms/l and imaging evidence. Patients with age less than 18yrs,acute liver cell failure, chronic kidney disease, hypothyroidism , headinjury, drugs increasing serum prolactin levels.

**RESULTS:** Among the 100 cirrhosis patients, statisticallly significant difference of serum prolactin level is noted between child B class(majority) and child A class with a p value of <0.05 as per fischers exact test.

**CONCLUSION:** The patients belonging to child A are associated with normal serum prolactin levels and patients belonging to child C class have elevated serum prolactin level.

**KEYWORDS:** Cirrhosis, childpugh score, prolactin, saag,varices.