EVALUATION OF SERUM KALLISTATIN LEVELS IN CASES OF ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE

ABSTRACT

AIM OF THE STUDY:

To evaluate the role of Kallistatin as a non-invasive marker in the diagnosis of alcoholic liver disease, its usefulness in correlation with disease severity and to compare serum Kallistatin levels in alcoholic liver disease patients with apparently healthy individuals

METHODS:

This is a case control study comprised of a total number of 90 human subjects. Controls were recruited from outpatient department during their visit for non hepatic causes. Thirty apparently healthy individuals with history of total abstinence from alcohol and normal USG- abdomen were selected. Sixty cases were selected and divided into two groups based on compensated and decompensated features. Group one comprises of thirty cases of alcoholic liver disease patients with compensated features (with or without varices but no ascites) and group two comprises of thirty cases of alcoholic liver disease patients with decompensated features (ascites, jaundice and HE)

RESULTS:

We observed that serum kallistatin levels decreases as the liver damage increase. (p Value<0.001).
CONCLUSION:

Serum kallistatin can be used as a parameter for identifying early damage of liver due to alcohol consumption. Serum kallistatin levels can play a vital and protective variable in preventing alcoholic liver disease. This study leads a pathway for therapeutic intervention to be started earlier on the basis of serum kallistatin levels.

KEY WORDS: HE-Hepatic Encephalopathy .USG- Ultra sonogram.