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Role of alcohol in pathogenesis of hepatitis B virus infection

Abstract

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and alcohol abuse often contribute to the development of end-stage liver disease. Alcohol abuse not only causes rapid progression of liver disease in HBV infected patients but also allows HBV to persist chronically. Importantly, the mechanism by which alcohol promotes the progression of HBV-associated liver disease are not completely understood. Potential mechanisms include a suppressed immune response, oxidative stress, endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus stresses, and increased HBV replication. Certainly, more research is necessary to gain a better understanding of these mechanisms such that treatment(s) to prevent rapid liver disease progression in alcohol-abusing HBV patients could be developed. In this review, we

Match Overview

Match Number	Source	Words	Percentage
1	Internet	273 words crawled on 26-Jul-2015 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	3%
2	Crossref	123 words Mala K. Maini, Alice R. Burton. "Restoring, releasing or re-activating adaptive immunity in chronic hepatitis B", <i>Nature Reviews</i>	2%
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6	Crossref	49 words Hadi Peeridogaheh, Zahra Meshkat, Shahram Habibzadeh, Mohsen Arzanlou et al. "Current concepts on immunopathology of hepatitis B virus infection", <i>Journal of Hepatology</i>	1%
7	Crossref	48 words Mala K. Maini, Adam J. Gehring. "The role of innate immunity in the immunopathology and treatment of HBV infection", <i>Journal of Hepatology</i>	1%
8	Crossref	46 words Antonio Bertolotti, Carlo Ferrari. "Adaptive immunity in HBV infection", <i>Journal of Hepatology</i> , 2016	1%



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Viruses and alcohol in the pathogenesis of primary hepatic ...

journals.lww.com/eurjcancerprev/Fulltext/2001/...

Chronic alcohol consumption is a risk factor for HCC. The pathogenesis includes as a major prerequisite cirrhosis of the liver, concomitant infection with hepatitis B and hepatitis C virus, which is relatively common in the alcoholic, as well as some specific co-carcinogenic effects of alcohol itself. These effects include:

Alcohol's Role in HIV Transmission and Disease Progression

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3860502>

Effect of Alcohol on Coinfections. An additional risk for alcohol use to complicate HAART is coinfection with viral hepatitis. Approximately 30 percent of HIV patients are coinfectd with the hepatitis C virus (HCV), and approximately 10 percent are coinfectd with the hepatitis B virus (Soriano et al. 2005, 2007).

Cited by: 84 Author: Ivona Pandrea, Kyle I. Happel, Angela M....

Publish Year: 2010

Pathogenesis of Hepatitis B Virus Infection

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2888709>

The adaptive immune response is thought to be responsible for viral clearance and disease pathogenesis during hepatitis B virus infection. It is generally acknowledged that the humoral antibody response contributes to the clearance of circulating virus particles and the prevention of viral spread within the host while the cellular immune response eliminates infected cells.

Published in: Pathologie Biologie - 2010

Authors: Francis V Chisari · Masanori Isogawa · Stefan Wieland

Hepatitis B

Medical Condition



A serious infection of the liver caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV).

- Common (More than 200,000 cases per year in US)
- Transmitted through direct contact
- Usually preventable by vaccine
- Often requires lab test or imaging
- Treatments can help manage condition, no known cure



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Role of hepatitis B virus infection in pathogenesis of IgA ...

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4656662>

Sep 15, 2003 · Role of hepatitis B virus infection in pathogenesis of IgA nephropathy Nian-Song Wang , Zhao-Long Wu , Yue-E Zhang , Mu-Yi Guo , and Lv-Tan Liao Nian-Song Wang, Department of

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