Disease; **n/a**, not available; **TE**, Transient elastography. a. Mann-Whitney U test. b. Pearson's Chi-squared test.
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P-48 EVALUATION OF IL-1β AND IL-1RA IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES

Abigail Hernandez-Barragan[1], Z. Medina-Avila[1], D. Montes-de-Oca-Angeles[1], M. Lemus-Peña[1], M. Hernandez-Santillan[1], M. Martínez-Castillo[1], J.L. Pérez-Hernández[2], F. Higuera-De la Tijera[2], D. Santana-Vargas[2], E. Montalvo-Jave[2], P. Cordero-Pérez[3], L. Muñoz-Espinosa[3], J. Córdova-Gallardo[4], A. Torre-Delgadillo[5], D. Kershenobich[5], G. Gutiérrez-Reyes[1]

[1] *Liver, Pancreas and Motility Laboratory, Unit of Research in Experimental Medicine, School of Medicine, Autonomy University of Mexico (UNAM), General Hospital of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico*
[2] *Departament of Gastroenterology, General Hospital of Mexico "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga," Mexico City, Mexico*
[3] *University Hospital "Dr. José Eleuterio González", School of Medicine, Autonomy University of Nuevo León (UANL), Nuevo Leon, Mexico*
[4] *General Hospital "Dr. Manuel Gea González", Mexico City, México*
[5] *National Institute of Medical Sciences and Nutrition "Salvador Zubirán," Mexico City, México*

Introduction and Objectives: IL-1β is a proinflammatory key cytokine that participates in the progression of liver disease. Its antagonist IL-1RA mediates damage limitation; its increase is associated with positive effects on chronic liver diseases. This study aimed to evaluate the concentration of IL-1β and IL-1RA in subjects with alcoholic liver disease (ALD), chronic hepatitis C (CHC) and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional and multicenter study was carried out, which included alcoholic subjects (OH), alcoholic cirrhosis (CiOH) and alcoholic hepatitis (HA); patients with CHC and NAFLD were compared against subjects without criteria for alcohol drinking habits (CT). IL-1β and IL-1RA were quantified by Multiplex-MERCK©. For statistical analysis, SPSS V.22 were used, Mann-Whitney U, $p<0.05$; values expressed as mean ± standard error.

Results: The groups included were: 18 (OH), 25 (CiOH), 14 (HA), 55 (CHC), 22 (NAFLD) and 81 (CT). IL-1β results (pg/mL): 13.8±9.2, OH; 4.4± 1.7, CiOH; 3.05±0.05, HA; 7.1±2.3, CHC; 5±2, NAFLD and 3.2±0.1, CT. With differences in HA vs. CHC. For IL-1RA (pg/mL) 83.5±30, OH; 100.4± 53.5, CiOH; 85±38.3, HA; 74.4±2, CHC; 316±203, NAFLD and 13.02±4.4, CT. With differences in CHC and NAFLD vs. CT and CiOH vs. CHC.

Conclusions: IL-1β was 2.3 times increased in HA/CHC, which highlights the effect on exacerbating the inflammatory response in acute over chronic alcohol damage; IL-1RA that inhibits the activities of IL-1β increase may have protective effects on liver injury. IL-1RA is a protein that limits inflammation in liver disease, especially in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, alcoholic cirrhosis, and chronic hepatitis C.

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P-49 CONCENTRATION OF IL-12 AND CXCL-10 IN CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES

Marisela Hernandez-Santillan[1], Moisés Martínez-Castillo[1], Zaira Medina-Ávila[1], Abigail Hernández-Barragan[1], María Lemus-Peña[1], Daniel Montes de Oca-Ángeles[1], José Luis Pérez-Hernández[2], Fátima Higuera-De la Tijera[2], Daniel Santana-Vargas[2], Eduardo Montalvo-Jave[2], Paula Cordero-Pérez[3], Linda Muñoz-Espinoza[3], Jacqueline Córdova-Gallardo[4], Aldo Torre-Delgadillo[1,5], Gabriela Gutiérrez-Reyes[1]

[1] *Liver, Pancreas and Motility Laboratory, Unit of Research in Experimental Medicine, School of Medicine, National Autonomy University of México (UNAM), Mexico City, Mexico*
[2] *Department of Gastroenterology, General Hospital of México "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga," Mexico City, Mexico*
[3] *Universitary Hospital "Dr. José Eluterio González", School of Medicine, Autonomy University of Nuevo León (UANL), Nuevo Leon, Mexico City, Mexico*
[4] *General Hospital "Dr. Manuel Gea González", Mexico City, Mexico*
[5] *National Institute of Medical Sciences and Nutrition "Salvador Zubirán," Mexico City, Mexico*

Introduction and Objectives: Chronic liver diseases are characterized by persistent inflammation related to high production of cytokines such as IL-12 and chemokine CXCL-10/IP-10 that attract activated Th1 lymphocytes that increase the production of IFN-g and TNF-a, perpetuating the inflammatory cascade. This study aimed to compare serum levels of IL-12 and CXCL-10 in different etiologies of liver disease.

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional and multicenter study was carried out, including subjects with alcoholism according to criteria WHO, without (OH) and with liver injury (cirrhosis, CiOH) and (Alcoholic Hepatitis, HA); non-alcoholic fatty liver (NAFLD) and chronic Hepatitis C (CHC), diagnosed by clinical, biochemical data. They were compared with control subjects (CT). For determination of IL-12 and CXCL-10 with Multiplex®-MERCK©. Statistical analysis by SPSS V.22 using U de Mann Whitney, $p<0.05$; values expressed as mean ± standard error.

Results: Included 20 subjects with NAFLD, 78 CHC, 14 HA, 20 CiOH, 15 OH y 60 CT. IL-12 was found elevated in OH, HA, CHC vs. CT in OH vs. HCc y HGNA ($p\leq0.05$). CXCL-10 was found elevated in CiOH, HA, and CHC vs. CT($p\leq0.050$).

Conclusions: The IL-12 showed elevated levels in subjects with alcohol consumption and CHC vs. CT that activates other cell types involved in inflammation. CXCL-10 is induced by IFN-γ and was found elevated in CiOH, HA and CHC, exerting their biological effects through CXCR3, including activation of peripheral immune cells and apoptosis. The ratio of IL-12/CXCL-10 in OH increased 4.6 times, ratifying the participation in chronic and continual inflammatory response by alcohol consumption. IL-12 and CXCL-10 have an important role in alcohol-induced liver disease, confirming their contribution to inflammation, being evident in CXCL-10 in advanced stages of the disease by stimulating and favoring the migration of immune cells to the damage sites.

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P- 50 SEROPREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS E VIRUS IN HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS FROM ROSARIO, SANTA FE

Julián Acosta[1], Alceo Galimberti[2], Federico Marziali[1], Fernando Bessone[2], Alejandro Costaguta[3],