



Multi-drug resistance to new antiviral molecules, due to liver virus C, genotype 1a, can be considered a Mexico emergency. We present a case of a Mexican patient, during COVID-19

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Abstract:

Introduction: Hepatitis C virus infection is considered a public health problem in the world. In Mexico, the estimated seroprevalence ranges from 2 to 6%. One problem has been resistance to antivirals for over a decade. But recently resistance to new molecules has been identified, which should be considered a health emergency.

Objective: To report the multi-drug resistance of new antiviral molecules in the treatment of liver virus C, genotype 1a, in a Mexican patient.

Study design: A study model was designed, applied to the case study, according to the levels of scientific evidence.

Methodology: The clinical case study was developed, according to good clinical practice. Diagnosis was established with molecular criteria, clinical monitoring and molecular studies to monitor response at the end of treatment, and sustained response and monitoring of side effects. Determination of resistance tests to the new antiviral molecules was carried out to determine a new specific antiviral treatment.

Results: 67-year-old female, originally from Mexico City, with the presence of rheumatoid arthritis, interstitial lung disease, under treatment with prednisone (10 mg). On March 18, 2018, he attended an infectious assessment for presenting positive serology for liver virus C. Where infection with liver virus C was demonstrated, with quantitative PCR determination that showed a viral load of 36,824 copies / ml, and genotype 1a. laboratories: erythrocytes 4.84 10 (6) / ul, Hb 14.2g / dl, hematocrit 43%, VCM 88.7 fl, CHCM 33.1 g / dl, platelets 145 mmol / ml, leukocytes 6100 cel / ml, neutrophils 3,100 cel / ml, lymphocytes 2,100 cel / ml, eosinophils 200 cel / ml, glucose 89 mg / dl, cr 0.75 mg / dl, urea 30 mg / dl, uric acid 4.0mg / dl, sodium 140 mmol / l, potassium 4.4 mmol / l, protein 7.47 g / dl, total bilirubin 0.42mg / dl,



indirect bilirubin 0.12 mg / dl, direct bilirubin 0.30 mg / dl, AST 42 u / L, ALT 52 u / L, HDL 287U / L. IRON M82 NG / L., Rheumatoid Factor 202 iu / ML, C-reactive protein 0.13 mg / dl, beta -2 glycoprotein 0.25 IU / l, CCP <0.8 ng / l, anti-DNA 3.4 IU / l, anti-cardiolipin 1.4 ng / l.

Biography

Rogelio Navarrete Castro is a specialist in Infectology and Internal Medicine with more than 25 years of experience. He specialized in the Hospital of Specialties of the National Medical Center "La Raza". It is also Fellow of Molecular Genetics at the Institute of Diagnosis and Reference Epidemiologic (Indre) and Training Electrophoresis pulsed fields in Germs Hospital in Diagnostic Unit Infectious Diseases of the National Institute of Public Health, Training Infections Tropicales, among others. He has Master's Degrees in Hospital Administration and Public Health and Applied Epidemiological Side Medical Sciences, studied at the Institute for Higher Studies in Public and Private Administration (IESAP) and at the Center for Research on Tropical Diseases (CIET), respectively.

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