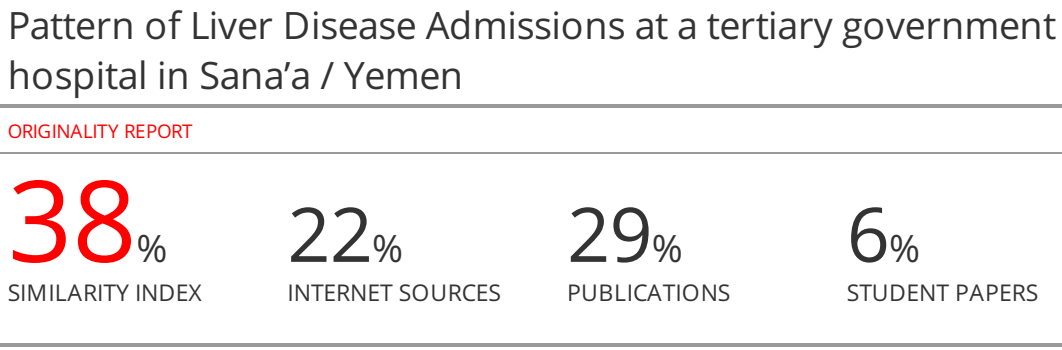
**Reviewer’s Comments**

****

**Pattern of Liver Disease Admissions at a tertiary government hospital in Sana’a / Yemen**

**ABSTRACT**

**Back ground and objectives:** Liver disease causes major public health problems international,(ly)(globally) especially in poor countries, and it is associated with poor long-term clinical outcomes and results in the deaths of millions worldwide annually. The aim of this study is to~~ascertain~~ (determine) the ~~virtual~~frequencies of liver disease and to assess etiological factors among patients admitted to Al-Thawra tertiary Hospital in Sana'a City, Yemen.

**Methods:** This was a descriptive retrospective~~analysis~~study of gastrointestinal patients admitted from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 to the medical wards of Al-Thawra Hospital. This is a tertiary hospital located in the Yemeni capital, Sana'a City. Data were extracted from patient case folders for the period of under review(what data were extracted? mention them). Data validated with Microsoft Excel version 13 and exported to SPSS version 23.0 ~~for~~ windows; for statistical analysis. Data were evaluated for demographic and other clinical characteristics as definite variables.

R**esults:** Of the 516 gastroenterology patients admitted to the gastroenterology service in medical wards during a one-year period, liver disease accounted for 30% of all gastroenterology in the same period. There were 155 patients diagnosed with liver disease. There were 86 (55.5%) males and 69 (44.5%) females, with a male to female ratio of 1.2:1. The mean overall age of patients and the age range were 46.14 ± 16.5 and 8-85 years, respectively. The peak incidence of age occurred during the fifth and sixth decades of life at 38.1%.The most common liver disease was; autoimmune hepatitis 43 (27.7%), followed by nonalcoholic fatty liver disease 35 (22.6%), viral hepatitis 32 (20.6%) and schistosomiasis 17 (11%). Toxic hepatitis accounted for 4.5% including herbal toxic hepatitis 3.9%, and alcohol consumption 4.5%, while vascular and neoplastic hepatitis were 3 (1.9%) and 2 (1.3%), respectively.

**Conclusion:** Our findings show that autoimmune hepatitis was the most common cause among gastrointestinal diseases in Sana'a city, Yemen; The male to female ratio was roughly the same. (In light of this, health education and public awareness about hepatitis virus screening tests and schistosomiasis screening and treatment is the primary preventive strategy to be considered. Health education and public awareness about hazard of herbal toxicity and self-medication should also be considered. (This part is more of recommendation than conclusion) (inadequate conclusion! Should highlight major findings)

**Keywords**: admissions, etiological factors, liver disease, Sana'a City, tertiary Hospital, Yemen.

**Keywords**: admissions, etiological factors, liver disease, Sana'a City, tertiary Hospital, Yemen.

**INTRODUCTION**

Liver disease produces (contribute) significantly to public health problems with poor long-term clinical outcomes,

comprising premature deaths from cirrhosis, liver failure, , and hepatocellular carcinoma worldwide 1. Knowledge of the liver disease pattern is useful, not only in ~~shaping~~ (formulating)health policies, research and prioritizing health interventions, on the contrary may also help in planning the organization and activities of gastroenterology units to provide better and effectual patient care.

Mostly; affected persons are asymptomatic for an extended period of time, which makes it extremely difficult to establish accurate data on incidence and prevalence in the common population. The liver disease pattern varies across geographic locations. Worldwide, eight hundred and forty-four millionspersons suffer from chronic liver disease (CLD) as well as a mortality rate of 2 million annually2, 3.The leading causes of disease and death for liver disease worldwide, consisting of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), alcoholic liver disease (ALD), liver failure (LF) and associated cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)1,3. In addition, HCC is recognized as the fourth most common cause of cancer-related death worldwide. More than 80% of HCC cases occur in low- and medium-resourced countries, particularly in Middle East countries as Yemen, Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia; where social and medical care funds are often limited 4.Hepatitis B infection involves at least two billion people worldwide; Of these, 350-400 million are chronic hepatitis B virus carriers1. The contribution of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease as an important etiology of liver diseases should also be considered; if obesity is used as a substitute marker. Early malnutrition and stunted growth are associated with a raised risk of metabolic syndrome, and this is exacerbated by increased urbanization in adult life and the association change from the traditional high-fiber diet to the Western diet rich in calories, animal protein and sugars and saturated fat. There is furthermore an increase in the accessibility to fast foods and soft drinks along with a decrease in physical activity5.

There is a dearth of data on the causes and pattern of liver disease in Yemen and most of the published studies and reports provide information on the epidemiology of viral hepatitis6-22, but not on liver disease in general. Thus, this study will provide information we need in the treatment of liver disease and its consequences. This data is essential for health planners and caregivers to guide prevention, control, and treatment policies. Also, this study will highlight an important opportunity to improve overall health given that most causes of liver disease are preventable. Therefore, the aim of this study is to ascertain the hypothetical frequencies of liver diseases and to assess the etiological factors among patients admitted to Al-ThawratertiaryHospital in Sana'a City, Yemen.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This was a descriptive retrospective study including patients admitted from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 20201 in the internal ward of Al-Thawra tertiary Hospital in Sana'a City, Yemen. Case files of patients were retrieved and data extracted. Data included; demographic data, for instance (age, sex, residence, occupation, etc.), clinical manifestations, diagnoses and disease outcomes. All diagnoses were based on the final diagnoses made by the supervising consultants at the hospital.Data validated with Microsoft Excel version 13 and exported to SPSS version 23.0 ~~for~~ windows; for statistical analysis. Data were analyzed for demographic and other clinical characteristics as categorical variables. The mean and standard deviation were determined for quantitative variables such as age. The data were obtain~~able~~ (obtained) as a frequency distribution and plots were generated for the partial categorical variables, while the mean and standard deviation were for a quantitative variable.

**Ethical consideration:** Ethical approval was obtained from the ethics committee of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University prior to data collection. An official letter was obtained from the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, to be submitted to the administration of Al-Thawra Hospital to facilitate the conduct of this research work.

**RESULTS**

Of the 516 gastroenterology patients admitted to the gastroenterology service in medical wards during a one-year period, liver disease accounted for 30% of all gastroenterology in the same period. There were 155 patients diagnosed with liver disease. There were 86 (55.5%) males and 69 (44.5%) females, with a male to female ratio of 1.2:1. The mean overall age of patients and the age range were 46.14 ± 16.5 and 8-85 years, respectively. The peak incidence of age occurred during the fifth and sixth decades of life at 38.1%.The most common liver disease was; autoimmune hepatitis 43 (27.7%), followed by nonalcoholic fatty liver disease 35 (22.6%), viral hepatitis 32 (20.6%) and schistosomiasis 17 (11%). Toxic hepatitis accounted for 4.5% including herbal toxic hepatitis 3.9%, and alcohol consumption 4.5%, while vascular and neoplastic hepatitis were 3 (1.9%) and 2 (1.3%), respectively. Figure 1 illustrates complications among diagnosed liver patients. The most common complications were anemia (56.1%), ascites (56.8%), thrombosis (41.3%), and upper gastrointestinal disease (42.6%). On the other hand, lower GI disease occurred in only 23.9%, 20% of patients had acute renal failure, 5.2% had acute hepatic failure, 3.9% had GB syndrome, and 12.9% had pleural effusion. The outcomes of ~~our~~ patients were 37.4% cured and discharged from hospital, 31.6% had chronic failure, 12.3% had cirrhosis, 11.2% had chronic hepatitis, 5.2% had hepatocellular carcinoma, and the mortality rate was only 1.9% (Figure 2).

**DISCUSSION**

Cirrhosis is the most important cause of mortality and morbidity universal. It is the eleventh most important reason of death and the fifteenth most important cause of morbidity, accountable for 2.2% of deaths and 1.5% of disability-adjustedlife yearsinternational in 201623. One of the objectives of the current study is to determine the causes as well as the demographic characteristics of liver patients at Al-Thawra Hospital in Sana'a. The majority of patients were males (55.5%), while females constituted 44.5% of the total (Table 2). Male dominance in the current study is similar to that reported by Sepanlou*et al.*24, where the incidence of cirrhosis is 66.7% (2/3) more among males than females.The difference is due to increased exposure to risk factors for liver disease such as hepatitis B, alcohol and cigarette smoking. In addition, hormonal factors such as low levels of estrogen in males and high levels in women (a powerful antioxidant) tend to protect women, and estrogen suppresses hepatic fibrosis by reducing stellate cells25. Most of ~~our~~ patients were adults and less than 5.4% of our total patients were children under 15 years of age, and the disease center was at> 55 years (38.1%) (Table 2). This finding is similar to the epidemiology of hepatitis where adults predominate in all causes except for hepatitis A virus infection where infection is prevalent in children23.

The most common causes of lover disease in the current study were AIH (27.7%), followed by non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) (22.6%), and viral hepatitis (20.6%) (Table 3). Our results differ from those reported by Sepanlou *et al.*24, Asrani, *et al.* 26 in the global burden of liver disease where the most common causes of disease are NAFLD (59%), followed by HBV (29%), HCV (9%), and alcoholic liver disease (ALD) (2%) and autoimmune hepatitis, accounting for only 1% of cases. Recent studies in Yemen near the site of the current study revealed the prevalence of hepatitis B virus from 1 to 20%, and hepatitis C ranges from 2 to 5% 8,12,16,18.Worldwide, there are 257 million persons living with chronic hepatitis B. With no appropriate managing, just about 20% die early due to liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma27. It is predictable that just 11% of sufferers know of their infection, and 17% of them only receive treatment 28. Sexual transmission, vertical transmission, and hospital transmission (use of contaminated blood products, or medical equipment) are the major routes of spread7-10,12-23, 27. Childhood acquisition presents the main risk factor of chronic Hepatitis B virus infection: 80% to 90% of infections gained in the firstly year of life and 50% to 60% of hepatitis B virus infections previous to the age of 6 years result in chronic HBV variation, <5% of infections change to chronic hepatitis B infection when acquired during adulthood. Universal vaccination of children is key to reducing the burden of hepatitis B.The World Health Organization (WHO) officially recommended the inclusion of the hepatitis B vaccine in universal immunization programs for children in 1992. Ever since, the campaigns of vaccination have already had an effect since rates of chronic hepatitis B infection in childhood have fallen from 4.7% in the pre-period of vaccination to 1.3% in 2015 27. Nevertheless, these benefits diverse across countries mostly connected to how early they implemented the hepatitis B vaccine in universal immunization programmes. The Americas obtained hepatitis B vaccine coverage of 90% among children under one year of age - the minimum set by the World Health Organization in 2015. Immunization rates in other regions including Yemen are still lagging, where HBV coverage for children is no more than 50%. Barriers in these areas include vaccine availability and delays in healthcare delivery as the majority of deliveries in these areas occur outside the hospital13, 27.The main routes of transmission of HCV are intravenous drug use (IVDU), nosocomial spread and, to a lesser extent, sexual and vertical transmission. The prevalence of hepatitis C was stable with declines in some areas from 2000 to 2015, mainly due to improved screening of blood products 7,8,9. Several modern trends are alarming to the increasing burden of hepatitis C. First, in the world there are more infections (for example, 1.75 million in 2016) diagnosed annually than with successful treatment 27. Second, use ~~again~~ of non-sterile medical equipment and absence of blood screening programs are enduring problems in many regions, such as Yemen9.18 ,India, Pakistan, and parts of Southeast Asia 27. Lastly there has been a recovery in IVDU in the middle of young adults, predominantly in United States, Russia, and China 27. In the current study, herbal toxic hepatitis was 3.9% of the total liver disease, (Table 3). Herbal remedies and nutritional supplements are a further significant cause of hepatitis. These are the ~~majority~~ ordinary causes of drug-induced hepatitis in Korea 30. The United-States-based [Drug Induced Liver Injury Network](http://www.dilin.org/) has connected more than 16% of hepatotoxicity cases to herbal and dietary supplements 31. There is no consumer database to keep track of all known prescription and nonprescription compounds associated with liver injury in Yemen, so researchers in Yemen must create a liver toxic archive of Yemeni herbs. Exposure to other hepatotoxins can occur accidentally or intentionally through ingestion, inhalation, and skin absorption. Synthetic toxic carbon tetrachloride and the wild mushroom Amanita phalloides are other known hepatotoxicities32. In the current study, alcoholic liver disease (ALD) accounted for 4.5% of the total liver disease, (Table 3). When alcohol is considered a major cause and a cofactor, alcohol is responsible for 30% to 50% of cirrhosis-related deaths globally 27, 33. Accurate estimates of ALD in Yemen and globally are difficult to establish because the diagnosis is based on people's self-report of alcohol consumption, in contrast to viral hepatitis, which can be determined based on objective tests. As an alternative, annual per capita alcohol consumption, which is in a straight line related to the burden of ALD at the population level, is utilized as an indicator of disease trends and all of this information is not available or present in Yemen.In the current study, the rate of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) was the second cause (22.6%) (Table 3). This rate is similar to the global prevalence where the prevalence of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is 24%, which is more than 30% in the Middle East and South America 6. Up to 59% of NAFLD cases are of the nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) phenotype, a major subtype of the disease with a risk of fibrosis progressing to cirrhosis. Even though there are no direct signs of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, type 2 diabetes andobesity are potent clinical risk factors for the development of fibrosis, and their trends at the population level provide approaching into disease trends34.Obesity rates have increased in all regions of the world since 1975. Among the highest are obesity rates in the United States, estimated at more than 30%. However, despite obesity prevalence rates of less than 5%, China and India account for a very large proportion of global obesity due to their large populations. Russia, Mexico and Egypt also have the highest absolute numbers of obese adults 32, but in Yemen no official data is available but in general the observed obesity rates have increased in Yemen in the past twenty years.There was a significant rate of schistosomiasis as a cause of liver disease in the current study (Table 3). The eggs of *S. mansoni* (the intestinal schistosomiasis endemic in Yemen) migrate to the liver resulting in fibrosis in 4 to 8% of persons with chronic infection, especially those with severe long-term infection. The eggs can lodge in the liver, resulting in portal hypertension, an enlarged spleen, fluid buildup in the abdomen, and potentially life-threatening dilatation or swollen areas of the esophagus or digestive tract that can rupture and bleed profusely (esophageal varices).This condition can be divided into two distinct stages: inflammatory hepatic schistosomiasis (an early inflammatory reaction) and chronic hepatic schistosomiasis. The most widespread species that cause this form are *S. japonicum* ,*S. mansoni*, and *S. mekongi*. In addition, hepatitis viral infection is common in schistosomiasis endemic areas with hepatitis B or hepatitis C, and hepatitis C infection is associated with faster liver decline and worse outcomes. Hepatofibroticschistosomiasis caused by *S. mansoni* usually develops in about 5-15 years, while it may take less time for *S. japonicum*35.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

**CONCLUSION**

Our findings show that autoimmune hepatitis was the most common cause among gastrointestinal diseases in Sana'a city, Yemen; In light of this, health education and public awareness about hepatitis virus screening tests and schistosomiasis screening and treatment is the primary preventive strategy to be considered. Health education and public awareness about hazard of herbal toxicity and self-medication should also be considered.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Liver disease and the consequent cirrhosis of the liver are considered a public health problem in Yemen because it is a major cause of mortality and morbidity. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) burden and mortality is high in Yemen but is expected to decrease due to universal childhood vaccination programs that have expanded since 2010 but will take long time to see the full impact. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and alcoholic liver disease (ALD) are likely to increase in Yemen. So screening for chronic liver disease (CLD) in the general population and NAFLD in high-risk groups is key to targeting prevention and treatment strategies. For Yemen, country-specific strategies will need to be tailored to local trends and risk factors. Therefore, more studies need to be done to identify risk factors.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

There is no conflict of interest associated with this study.

**AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION**

The first author, Dua’a Jamal Ahmed Mutaharwho performed the study filed, and the rest of the authors were analyzed the data, wrote, reviewed and edited the paper.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The authors also would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Health and population, Sana’a, Yemen for support.

**REFERENCES**

1. Wang F-S, Fan J-G, Zhang Z, Gao B, Wang H-Y. The global burden of liver disease: the major impact of China. Hepatology. 2014; 60(6):2099-108. https://doi.org/[10.1002/hep.27406](https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.27406)

2. Byass P. The global burden of liver disease: a challenge for methods and for public health. BMC Med. 2014 Sep 18;12:159. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-014-0159-5.

3. Marcellin P, Kutala BK. Liver diseases: A major, neglected global public health problem requiring urgent actions and large-scale screening. Liver International. 2018; 38(S1):2-6. https://doi.org/10.1111/liv.13682.

4. Yang JD, Hainaut P, Gores GJ, Amadou A, Plymoth A, Roberts LR. A global view of hepatocellular carcinoma: trends, risk, prevention and management. Nature Reviews Gastroenterology &Hepatology. 2019; 16(10):589-604. https://doi.org/ [10.1038/s41575-019-0186-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41575-019-0186-y)

5. Steyn NP, Mchiza ZJ. Obesity and the nutrition transition in Sub-Saharan Africa. Ann N Y AcadSci 2014; 1311: 88–101. https://doi.org/ [10.1111/nyas.12433](https://doi.org/10.1111/nyas.12433)

6. Al-Dabis E M, H. A. Al-Shamahy, M. M. S. Al-Hadad, and E. H. Al-Shamahi. “Prevalence of hepatitis G virus among patients with chronic liver disease and healthy individuals, Sana’a city-Yemen”. *Universal Journal of Pharmaceutical Research* 2019; 3(6):1-6. https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v3i6.216.

7.Al-Kebsi, A., A. Othman, A.-K. Abbas, E. Madar, H. Al-Shamahy, K. Al-Gaffari, S. M. Daname, and F. Motareb. “Sero-prevalence of hepatitis c virus among dental clinic workers in Sana’a city- Yemen and the risk factors contributing for its infection”. *Universal Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 2017;*  2(5):1-8. https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v2i5.R6.

8. Al-kadassy AM, Al-Ashiry AFS, and Al-Shamahy HA. Sero-epidemiological study of hepatitis B, C, HIV and treponemapallidum among blood donors in Hodeida city- Yemen. Universal J Pharm Res 2019; 4(2): 1-8.*https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v4i2.256*

9. AL-Marrani WHM and Al-Shamahy HA. “Prevalence of HBV and HCV; and their associated risk factors among public health center cleaners at selected public health centers in Sana’a city- Yemen”. Universal Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 2018; 3(5):1-8. https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v3i5.204.

10. Al-Shamahy H A, Ajrah MA, Al-Madhaji AG, *et al.* “Prevalence and potential risk factors of hepatitis B virus in a sample of children in two selected areas in Yemen”. Universal Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 2019; 4(3): 1-5. https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v4i3.269.

11. Al-Shamahy HA, Abdu SSA .Genotyping of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) in infected patients from Yemen . Eur J Basic Med Sci 2014; 3(4):78-82 .

12. Al-Shamahy HA, Ajrah MAA, Al-Madhaji AG, *et al*. Prevalence and potential risk factors of hepatitis b virus in a sample of children in two selected areas in Yemen. Universal J Pharm Res 2019; 4(3):1-6. *https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v4i3.269*

13. Al-Shamahy HA, Hanash SH, Rabbad IA, Al-Madhaji NM, Naser SM. Hepatitis B Vaccine Coverage and the Immune Response in Children under ten years old in Sana'a, Yemen. Sultan QaboosUniv Med J 2011 Feb;11(1):77-82. PMID: 21509212

14. Al-Shamahy HA, Rabbad IA, Al-Hababy A. Hepatitis B virus serum markers among pregnant women in Sana'a, Yemen. Ann Saudi Med 2003; 23:87-89. *https://doi.org/10.5144/0256-4947.2003.87*

15. AL-Shamahy HA. Prevalence of Hepatitis B surface antigen and Risk factors of HBV infection in a sample of healthy mothers and their infants in Sana’a, Yemen. Ann Saudi Medicine 2000; 20: 464-467. *https://doi.org/10.5144/0256-4947.2000.464*

16. Al-Shami, H Z., Al-Mutawakal ZA, Al-Kholani AI, Al-Haimi MA, Al-Haddad AM, Ahmed RA, Al-Somainy AA, Al-Shamahy HA. “Prevalence of hepatitis A virus, hepatitis B virus, and hepatitis C virus, among patients with hepatic jaundice in Sana’a city, Yemen: a hospital based study”. *Universal Journal of Pharmaceutical Research* 2022; 6 (6):1-8. https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v6i6.693.

17. Al-Shawkany EM, Al-Shawkany ARM, Al-Shamahy HA, *et al*. Prevalence of different hepatitis b virus genotypes and risk factors associated among selected Yemeni patients with chronic hepatitis B infection. Universal J Pharm Res 2021; 6 (3):1-8. *https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v6i3.603*

18. Amran O A A, Al-Shamahy HA, Al Hadad AM, and Jaadan BM. “Explosion of hepatitis B and C viruses among hemodialysis patients as a result of hemodialysis crisis in Yemen”. Universal Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 2019;. 4(5):1-6. https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v4i5.311.

19. Hanash SH, Al-Shamahy HA, Bamshmous MHS. Prevalence and genotyping of hepatitis C virus in hemodialysis patients and evaluation of HCV-core antigen test in screening patients for dialysis in Sana’a city, Yemen. Universal J Pharm Res 2019; 4(2): 14-18. *https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v4i2.251*

20. Murad EA, Babiker SM, Gasim GI, Rayis DI, Adam I. Epidemiology of hepatitis B and hepatitis C virus infections in pregnant women in Sana’a, Yemen. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth 2013; 13: 127.

21. Rabbad IA, Al-Somainy AAM, Al-Shamahy HA, Nasser SM. Prevalence of hepatitis G virus infection among chronic hepatitis B, chronic hepatitis C and HIV patients in Sana'a, Yemen. J Chinese Clin Med 2014; 5 (11), 654-658 .

22. Edrees W H, Al-Ofairi BA, Alrahabi LM et al. “Seroprevalence of the viral markers of hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV among medical waste handlers in some hospitals in Sana’a city- Yemen”. Universal Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 2022; 7(3):1-8. https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v7i3.774.

23. WHO. Global Health Estimates. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 Available at: [https://www.who.int/healt hinfo/ global\_burden\_disea se/](https://www.who.int/healt%20hinfo/%20globa%20l_burde%20n_disea%20se/)estimates/en/. Accessed June 15, 2022.

24. Sepanlou SG, Safiri S, Bisignano C, *et al.* The global, regional, and national burden of cirrhosis by cause in 195 countries and territories, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet GastroenterolHepatol 2020;5:245-266. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-1253(19)30349-8.

25. Sagnelli E, Stroffolini T, Sagnelli C, Pirisi M, Babudieri S, Colloredo G, *et al.*Gender differences in chronic liver diseases in two 2001 and 2014 in Italy. Infect 2018; 46:93-101.  https://doi.org/10.1007/s15010-017-1101-5.

26. Asrani SK, Devarbhavi H, Eaton J, Kamath PS. Burden of liver diseases in the world. J Hepatol 2019;70:151-171. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhep.2018.09.014

27. Global Hepatitis Report 2017. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017 Licence: CC BY-NC-SA

3.0 IGO. Available at: https://www.who.int/hepat itis/publicatio ns/globa l-hepatitis-report2017/ en/

28. Waheed Y, Siddiq M, Jamil Z, Najmi MH. Hepatitis elimination by 2030: progress and challenges. World J Gastroenterol 2018; 24:4959-4961. https://doi.org/[10.3748/wjg.v24.i44.4959](https://doi.org/10.3748%2Fwjg.v24.i44.4959)

29. Cheemerla S, and Balakrishnan M. Global Epidemiology of Chronic Liver Disease. Clinical Liver Disease 2021; 17(5):  365-370. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cld.1061>

30.Suk, Ki Tae; Kim, Dong Joon. ["Drug-induced liver injury: present and future"](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3467427). Clinical and Molecular Hepatology 2012;  **18** (3): 249–57. https://doi.org/[10.3350/cmh.2012.18.3.249](https://doi.org/10.3350%2Fcmh.2012.18.3.249).

31. ["Herbals and Dietary Supplements"](http://livertox.nih.gov/Herbals_and_Dietary_Supplements.htm).  livertox.nih.gov. [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20160508234736/http:/livertox.nih.gov/Herbals_and_Dietary_Supplements.htm) from the original on 2016-05-08. Retrieved in 7-25-2022.

32. Lee WM, Dienstag JL. "Chapter 361: Toxic and Drug-Induced Hepatitis". In Kasper, D; Fauci, A; Hauser, S; Longo, D; Jameson, J; Loscalzo, J (eds.); 2015. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine 19e. McGraw-Hill. [ISBN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_(identifier)) [978-0-07-180215-4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/978-0-07-180215-4).

33. Stein E, Cruz-Lemini M, Altamirano J, *et al*. Heavy daily alcohol intake at the population level predicts the weight of alcohol in cirrhosis burden worldwide. J Hepatol 2016;65:998-1005.https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhep.2016.06.018.

34-Ekstedt M, Franzén LE, Mathiesen UL, et al. Long-term follow-up of patients with NAFLD and elevated liver enzymes. Hepatology 2006;44:865-873.

35.  Elbaz, Tamer; Esmat, Gamal. ["Hepatic and Intestinal Schistosomiasis: Review"](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4293886). Journal of Advanced Research 2013; **4** (5): 445–452. https://doi.org/[10.1016/j.jare.2012.12.001](https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.jare.2012.12.001).

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of GIT patients admitted into the medical wards in Al-Thawra tertiary Hospital (n=516)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **n(%)** | |
| **Age** | |
| <25 | 45 (8.7) | |
| 25-34 | 87 (16.9) | |
| 35-44 | 119 (23.1) | |
| 45-54 | 81 (15.7) | |
| >=55 | 184 (35.7) | |
| **Sex** | |
| Male | 295 (52) | |
| Female | 221 (42.8) | |
| **Residence** | |
| Urban | 371 (71.9) | |
| Rural | 145 (28.1) | |
| **Marital Status** | |
| Married | 417 (80.8) | |
| Unmarried | 99 (19.2) | |
| **Education** | | | |
| Illiterate | 243 (47.1) | |
| Primary school | 130 (25.2) | |
| Secondary school | 86 (16.7) | |
| Collage | 35 (6.8) | |
| University and above | 22 (4.3) | |
| **Total** | **516 (100)** | |

Table 2:Socio-demographic characteristics of liver diseases patients admitted into the medical wards in Al-Thawra tertiary Hospital (n=155) (Sana’a, Yemen 2021)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **n(%)** |
| **Age** |  |
| <25 | 9 (5.8) |
| 25-34 | 27 (17.4) |
| 35-44 | 35 (22.6) |
| 45-54 | 25 (16.1) |
| >=55 | 59 (38.1) |
| **Sex** |  |
| Male | 86 (55.5) |
| Female | 69 (44.5) |
| **Residence** |  |
| Urban | 110 (71) |
| Rural | 45 (29) |
| **Marital Status** |  |
| Married | 136 (87.7) |
| Unmarried | 19 (12.3) |
| **Education** |  |
| Illiterate | 74 (47.7) |
| Primary school | 39 (25.2) |
| Secondary school | 26 (16.8) |
| Collage | 11 (7.1) |
| University and above | 5 (3.2) |
| **Total** | **155 (100)** |

Table 3: The etiological causes of liver diseases for patients admitted into the medical wards in Al-Thawra tertiary Hospital (n=155) (Sana’a, Yemen 2021)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Etiological causes | **n(%)** |
| Autoimmune hepatitis | 43 (27.7) |
| Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease | 35 (22.6) |
| Infective viral hepatitis (HBV, HCV) | 32 (20.6) |
| Schistosomasis | 17 (11) |
| Toxic hepatitis | 7 (4.5) |
| Herbals toxic hepatitis | 6 (3.9) |
| Chemical toxic | 1 (0.64) |
| alcoholic liver disease | 7 (4.5) |
| Biliary diseases /obstructions | 6 (3.9) |
| Inherited/Metabolites | 3 (1.9) |
| Vascular | 3 (1.9) |
| Neoplastic | 2 (1.3) |
| **Total** | **155 (100)** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 1: Identifying the complications among patients (n=155) (Sana’a, Yemen 2021)

Figure 2: Identifying the outcomes among patients (n=155) (Sana’a, Yemen 2021)