**BACKGROUND AND AIM**

**BACKGROUND:** Evaluation of Liver fibrosis is very important for the prognosis of Chronic hepatitis C patients. Liver fibrosis is a common complication of chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet to lymphocyte ratio (PLR) are used to assess the degree of ongoing inflammation of HCV-related chronic hepatitis.

**AIM:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the possibility of use of the platelet to lymphocyte ratio and the neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio as non-invasive predictive markers of liver fibrosis.

**METHODS**

We analysed 50 patients, 36 male patients with chronic HCV infection. Various clinical investigations were done to assess the severity of fibrosis. Transient elastography and some serological tests were performed, and the platelet to lymphocyte ratio and the neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio were estimated. Method evaluated the correlation between the various degrees of fibrosis and the PLR and NLR values of each patient.

**RESULT**

31 patients showed F4 fibrosis (defined by elastography) and their platelet to lymphocyte ratio (65.12 ± 21.15) was lower than in patients with non-F4 fibrosis (92.13 ± 45.11) (p = 0.001). The neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio was also estimated, but the difference between the 2 groups of patients was not significant statistically (p = 0.06).

![Platelet to lymphocyte ratio (PLR) in patient with non-F4 fibrosis (group 1) and F4 fibrosis (group 2).](image)

**CONCLUSION**

The platelet to lymphocyte ratio can be used as a predictive biomarker of liver fibrosis, unlike the neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio which is not predictive of this HCV-related chronic hepatitis complication.

**REFERENCES**