The chronic viral hepatitis is the most common cause of chronic hepatic disease and cirrhosis and is the main etiological factor in most of hepatocellular carcinoma. Mainly, the chronic viral hepatitis is due to hepatitis B and C, the prevalence of these infections is high, it is estimated that in the world there are over 350 millions of persons with chronic infection with hepatitis B virus, and over 200 millions that have chronic infection with C virus hepatitis.

The evolution of the chronic viral hepatitis is indisputable to fibrosis, but the previous changes are represented by necroinflammation that is influenced negatively or positively by an entire spectrum of factors that can change the future outcome into cirrhosis.

The purpose of this thesis is to detect some of these factors that may influence the necroinflammation or that are associated more frequently to this in patients with chronic viral hepatitis B and C.

The thesis is structured in 2 parts: a general part and a special part with personal contributions.

In the general part there are presented the histological features that appear generally in chronic viral hepatitis, emphasising the characteristic features based on the etiology.

The special part contains the analysis of the correlations between the histological features and the serologic changes of biochemical parameters and also of lipidic metabolism in patients with hepatitis C virus, and also those with hepatitis B virus.

The study contains a prospective analysis of the patients with chronic viral hepatitis B and C performed in the 1st Medical Clinic of Târgu-Mureș over a period of 6 years between 2005-2010. It were included a number of 173 patients to whom were made a biochemical screening for cytolysis, biliar excretion tests, immunoenzimatic tests,
evaluation tests of liver synthesis function, evaluation of the lipidic profile, abdominal ultrasonographic examination, liver biopsy and histopathologic examination.

The results are listed in 6 separate chapters and they refers to the histological changes appearing in general in viral chronic hepatitis and in particular in viral hepatitis B and C, to the correlations between the serological aspects, some of the biochemical parameters, lipidic metabolism and histological features.

After the obtained results, we observed and we concluded the following:

- the necroinflammation correlates significantly with the fibrosis in viral hepatitis B and also in viral hepatitis C; this aspect we consider to be an essential point for the pathogenical relation between inflammation and fibrosis;

- the presence of the following histological features: lymphoid follicles, bile duct lesions and steatosis, have a significantly higher incidence in patients with hepatitis C, and although it cannot be characterized as being pathognomonic, the presence of these lesions indicates with a higher probability the presence of the virus C infection more than a virus B infection.

- in the both etiologies the viral load dose not reflect the intensity of the histological lesions, so although the viremia has an important role in the monitorization of the treatment, it cannot represent an alternative test to histological examination.

- the cytolysis can not reflect only by itself the severity of the hepatopathy, but if it is present in patients, it can be a marker of the severity.

- in patients where the cytolysing syndrome is absent, the decision to initiate the antiviral therapy must be individualized, because the normal values of the aminotransferases are not excluding the presence of the histological changes.

- the hepatic steatosis appears with a higher incidence in viral hepatitis C and it positively correlates with the cytolysis, necroinflammation intensity and with the fibrosis stage, so it can be considered as a independent marker of severity which could represent the target of some specific therapeutic strategies.

- it cannot be sustained the presence of a correlation between steatosis and metabolic syndrome in viral hepatitis B or in viral hepatitis C, but the serum lipids values are lower in viral hepatitis C than in viral hepatitis B, this fact suggests the existence of a different mechanism through which the steatosis is associated with viral hepatitis C compared to viral hepatitis B.

- the liver biopsy and the histological examinations remain the main methods that can differentiate the patients with mild hepatic disease from those with moderate or severe hepatic disease.