

“Remaining Immunologic Questions in Hepatitis C and NASH”



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12-1 p.m.

The Saban Research Building Auditorium
4661 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90027

Lunch will be provided to seminar guests,
first come, first served.

Help us save plastic! Bring your own water bottles.
Water will be available to fill your bottles.

Hepatitis C is an RNA virus that infects approximately 180 million throughout the world; chronic infection is associated with disease progression, including cirrhosis, liver failure, and liver cancer. With the advent of new direct-acting antivirals (DAAs), the majority of patients (>90%) treated with new, all-oral, interferon (IFN)-free combinations are expected to be cured. Thus, the questions that remain unanswered have largely shifted. What are the immunologic mechanisms during pregnancy that limit vertical transmission of HCV? To what extent is immunity restored in patients cured with DAAs? Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the most common cause of chronic liver disease, affecting at least a quarter of the world's population. Hepatic inflammation drives disease progression, and multiple mechanisms have been implicated. Emerging evidence points towards the central roles of cholesterol and especially oxidized low-density lipoproteins (oxLDL) in hepatic inflammation; dietary cholesterol can trigger innate immune-mediated injury even in non-obese humans and rodents.

Hosted by Rohit Kohli, MBBS, MS, FAASLD

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