

Figure 2. Clinical course of the patient.

HBV and HCV related glomerulonephritis is still unclear and requires further study.

Regarding treatment of HCV related glomerulonephritis, a combined therapy with interferon-α and ribavirin has become the standard treatment [6]. Once this combination therapy was started in our case, proteinuria and viremia were further decreased. Proteinuria dropped to a minimum level of 200mg per day 8 weeks after starting this therapy. HCV RNA titers were also significantly reduced. Owing to hemolytic anemia, ribavirin was stopped for a little while. Karmar et al. recommend to treat HCV related glomerulonephritis patients for at least 48 weeks and to continue the anti-viral therapy even in the absence of a decrease in HCV RNA concentration of 2 log at week 12 [7].

This is why we are now still continuing antiviral therapy.

The present case demonstrated a patient with MPGN associated with simultaneous HBV and HCV infection. She achieved clinical remission under a full spectrum of drugs. We conclude that MPGN can be associated with simultaneous HBV and HCV infection and responds well to therapy with interferon- $\alpha$  and ribavirin.

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