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قصص سكس 2021 - مجموعة قصص نارية باللغة العربية

Photo Gallery

A POV Story

Author, Year [Ref.]	Method	Findings	Comment
		ALD	
Pennisson G. 2023 [117]	US nationwide study comprising 112,798 patients with AH	Women accounting for 33.3% of cases and were significantly younger than men. They also had higher rates of HE (31.5% vs. 19.1%), ascites (27.9% vs. 19.6%), SBP (2.9% vs. 1.7%), sepsis (11.1% vs. 9.5%), and blood transfusion (12.9% vs. 8.7%) ($p < 0.001$ for all comparisons). Moreover, women also had a higher 6-month mortalitarian rate [aOR 1.12 (1.06–1.18)], mortality during readmission [OR 1.23 (1.00–1.40)] and composite score of mortality during index hospitalization or readmission (8.7% vs. 7.2%, OR = 1.11 (1.06–1.27) ($p < 0.001$ for all comparisons).	Compared to men, women with alcoholic hepatitis are generally younger and have more comorbidities, complications related to alcoholic hepatitis, infeasplenitentine, and associated mortality.
Lavbarth S. 2022 [118]	All registrations for OLT due to ALC within the Eurotransplant database from 2010 to 2019 were analyzed.	Women on the OLT list, ranking 24.8% of the patient population, were younger than men. Their RFS for transplantation, removed from the waiting list, and death on the waiting list were 0.74, 1.44, and 1.19, respectively.	In the OLT setting, women with ALC are at a disadvantage compared to men.
		HBV	
Chen A. 2024 [119]	A real-world retrospective cohort study of 5368 treatment-naive adult HB patients (36.88% were women) from America and Asia.	Women were older than men, less likely to have T2DM, overweight/obesity, or cirrhosis, and had a lower HBV DNA level and ALT levels (all $p < 0.01$). PSM balanced relevant background characteristics between the two groups. Compared to men, women had similar 5-year cumulative VR and incidence of HCC. Fail lower BR (84.0% vs. 90.0%, $p < 0.001$) and CR (76.8% vs. 83.4%, $p < 0.01$). Men were more likely to endorse BR (SHR, 1.31; 95% CI, 1.17–1.46; $p < 0.001$) and CR (SHR, 1.16; 95% CI, 1.05–1.28; $p = 0.010$). While VR and the risk of HCC were similar.	Men had a 16% higher odds of clinical remission and a 31% higher likelihood of BR than women.
Dunn H. 2023 [120]	This study genotyped 50 loci globally in six genes among 1067 Chinese patients with chronic HBV infection compared to 3948 HC.	Two SNP loci in the SD25/L2 gene (rs1247041 and rs7594691) showed significant associations with HBV infection. Genotypes of these variants with the proportion of T alleles significantly higher in patients (for example, 51.8% for two genetic variants in the SD25/L2 gene (rs1247041 G>T, rs7594691 C>T), along with male sex, age over 50 years old, HBeAg positive status, elevated serum HBsAg level, high serum HBV DNA load, and HBV genotype C, were all independent predictors of HBV-related liver fibrosis.	These genetic variants in the SD25/L2 gene (rs1247041 G>T, rs7594691 C>T), which play a role in the metabolism and signaling of sex hormones/sex hormone receptors, are associated with sex differences in the clinical characteristics of patients with chronic HBV infection.
		HCV	
Corei D. 2016 [121]	This study examined data regarding 379 individuals with chronic HCV infection followed at the Ottawa Hospital and Regional Viral Hepatitis Program.	52% of the participants were women. Women make 50 years old tended to have lower fibrosis scores than men, while the mean fibrosis scores were similar after the age of 50. Women were less likely to have started IFN-based HCV antiviral therapy (35.3% vs. 43.3%, $p = 0.81$). Women with low SES were more likely to be coinfected with HIV and had higher rates of fibrosis progression. Women in low-income neighborhoods were also less likely to achieve SVR (OR = 0.50, 95% CI: 0.34–0.75, $p = 0.01$) compared to women in higher-income areas.	Sex, age, and SES interact to impact fibrosis progression, the likelihood of starting HCV antiviral therapy, and the outcomes of antiviral treatment.
Gentiluomo I. 2021 [122]	A cohort of 6299 Italian HCV-positive patients (58.82% male) was retrieved using the Health Search database. Patients were followed up until the occurrence of cirrhosis, EV, HCC, and/or OLT.	HCV-related complications were associated with male sex, age, FIB-4 > 3.25, and T2DM.	Patients with specific demographics and clinical characteristics are more prone to experiencing HCV-related complications, which allows for strategies for targeting specific populations at risk of disease progression.
		MASLD	
Lonardo A. 2019 [123]	Narrative review of the published literature.	In the general population, the prevalence of MASLD is 23% among women and 40% among men. However, among those with T2DM, these figures are 60% for women and 73% for men.	The presence of T2DM negates the association of MASLD with the male sex, and MASLD has the same prevalence in both sexes.
Behdad-bana M. 2021 [124]	A meta-analytic review of 54 original studies totaling 62,259 individuals for the MASLD analysis, 5426 for the MASH analysis, and 6444 for the analysis of advanced fibrosis.	In the general population, women had a 19% lower risk of MASLD than men (pooled RR, 0.81; 95% CI, 0.68–0.97; $I^2 = 97.5\%$). However, the risk of MASH was similar in both sexes (RR, 1.00; 95% CI, 0.90–1.11; $I^2 = 0.0\%$), and a 17% higher risk of advanced fibrosis (RR, 1.17; 95% CI, 1.12–1.22; $I^2 = 74.0\%$) in women. Among individuals aged ≥ 50 years, the odds of MASH and advanced fibrosis (RR, 1.17; 95% CI, 1.01–1.36; and 1.76; 95% CI, 1.36–1.80; $I^2 = 0$, respectively) were substantially higher in women than in men.	Although women have lower odds of developing MASLD than men, they have a higher risk of advanced fibrosis, particularly in the post-menopausal age.
Perez-Matute P. 2023 [125]	2790 patients were analyzed, and liver fibrosis defined by LSM ≥ 8 kPa with Fibroscan®	An interaction was found between dysglycemia and female sex (OR = 1.6, 95%, CI 1.0–2.4, $p = 0.036$) and age ≥ 50 years (OR = 4.6, 95% CI 0.3–1.0, $p = 0.046$). The global prevalence of LSM ≥ 8 kPa was higher in men than women (9% vs. 4%, $p < 0.001$). The prevalence of liver fibrosis increased with age, namely in men; however, liver fibrosis was not associated with age and gender.	The global prevalence of MASLD is higher in men than in women across all ages; however, the presence of dysglycemia and age ≥ 50 years protective effect of female sex negated MASLD among younger women with dysglycemia.
Cinelli R. 2022 [126]	Cross-sectional, population-based study cohort of 1115 men and 1113 women based on the MIANES 2017–2018 database.	After adjusting for confounding factors, android deposition of body fat was associated with an increased risk of MASLD in both in men and women (OR = 1.79; 95% CI: 1.07, 2.99; $p = 0.02$; OR = 1.05; 95% CI: 1.11, 5.41; $p = 0.023$, respectively). Conversely, android body fat distribution was significantly associated with liver fibrosis only in women, not in men (OR = 2.81; 95% CI: 1.11, 7.13; $p = 0.026$, and OR: 0.56; 95% CI, 0.29–1.08; $p = 0.07$), respectively.	An android-type distribution of body fat is linked to a higher risk of MASLD in both sexes. However, in women specifically, android fat deposition is also associated with the likelihood of liver fibrosis.
		AIH and PBC	
You. L. J. 2021 [127]	A meta-analytic review of 38 studies.	The pooled incidence rate for the odds of HCC in male AIH patients compared to female patients were 2.66 (95% CI 1.25–2.75), with mild heterogeneity among studies.	A higher incidence of HCC was observed in AIH patients who were male and in Asian populations.
Wu. Y-H. 2022 [128]	A retrospective study of 75 consecutive adult cases with PBC and 66 controls was conducted at the Taichung General Hospital in Taiwan.	Among the PBC cases, men had fewer extrahepatic autoimmune disorders and more severe liver injuries than women, either before or after medical treatment ($p < 0.05$). Additionally, the androgen receptor response was positively correlated with the extent of systemic inflammation ($p < 0.05$).	Liver inflammation in men with PBC tends to be more severe than in women, likely due to the association with androgen receptor responses.
Abdulkarim M. 2019 [129]	45 consecutive men with PBC treated at a tertiary care center in Germany were compared to 90 age-matched PBC women controls.	Compared to women, men with PBC had the following features: they had significantly fewer PBC-associated symptoms (34% vs. 71%, $p < 0.01$); the median time from onset of PBC-related symptoms and/or first cholestatic laboratory pattern to PBC diagnosis was significantly increased (36 vs. 12 months, $p = 0.02$); underwent liver biopsy to establish PBC diagnosis more frequently; tended to show more advanced fibrosis, and had significantly poorer prognostic PBC scores. Finally, HCC was observed only among men ($n = 3$).	Men with PBC suffer from fewer PBC-related symptoms, receive delayed PBC diagnosis, and have a worse prognosis than women.
		DILI	
Xiong Y-T. 2023 [130]	441 consecutive patients with biopsy-proven DILI who presented at the Ivcit General Hospital in Beijing, China over 17 years.	Among elderly patients with DILI a prevalence of women (73.5%) and subjects with the cholestatic pattern (47.6%) was observed.	The female sex is prevalent among elderly patients with DILI and the presence of autoimmunity is associated with more severe disease.
Nunes DRCSA. 2023 [131]	The PPS was examined for reports of DILI in Portugal over 10 years.	Neither sex was dominant in any age group. Among women, a prevalence of DILI with hepatocytosis ($n = 25$; 13.8%) and hepatitis ($n = 610$; 25.9%) was observed while cholestatitis ($n = 8$; 4.8%) and sphinxmanyly ($n = 8$; 4.8%) were more common among men.	Although neither sex appears to be more prone to the development of DILI in women, DILI has predominantly "hepatocytosis" and "hepatitis" patterns, while in men, cholestasis prevailed.
Wang C-Y. 2022 [132]	Retrospective analysis of 3655 out of 5320 patients (2866 admitted to liver biopsy) with chronic (persisting ≥ 6 months) DILI enrolled at nine participating hospitals across China.	The majority of patients (68.3%) were women. A non-invasive perforiive model constructed using this data indicated that the female sex had an OR of 1.408, with a CI of 1.063 to 2.045 and a p-value of 0.014.	Female sex, along together with older age and a more severe biochemical profile is a strong risk factor for DILI.

List of abbreviations used: —AIH—alcoholic hepatitis; AIH—Autoimmune hepatitis; ALC —alcohol-defined cirrhosis; ALD—alcohol-defined liver disease; ALT—alanine transaminase; aOR—adjusted Odds Ratio; BNB—biochemical non-resolution; BR—biochemical response; CI—confidence interval; CR—complete response; DILI—drug-induced liver injury; EV—esophageal varices; HC—healthy controls; HE—hepatic encephalopathy; HBV—Hepatitis B virus; HCC—hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV—Hepatitis C virus; LKS—logistic regression analysis; LSM—liver stiffness measurement; MASLD—metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease; MIANES—national health and nutrition examination survey; OLT—orthotopic liver transplantation; OR—odds ratio; PoHte—portal hypertension; PBC—primary biliary cholangitis; PPS—Portuguese Pharmacovigilance System; PSM—propensity score matching; RR—risk ratio; SBP—spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; SES—socioeconomic status; SNP—single nucleotide polymorphism; SVR sustained virological response; T2DM—type 2 diabetes mellitus; US—United States; VR—virologic response.

Sex and Gender Differences in Liver Fibrosis: Pathomechanism

A POV Story

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Savita Bhabhi English.

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Savita Bhabhi English.

A POV Story

ENG TL Patch] Our Cumdump Teacher: The Game ~A Delinquent Mo

About This Collection

A wife with a strong sense of justice stars in this NTR manga where you are welcome to explore porn comic stories about hot scenes. The collection includes short stories and a POV story, all about strong characters and hot affairs. These sex comic stories about hot moments blend manga and comic art with tales about a boss, a family, and a wife. Spy x Family short stories from artanis69xd mix family life with a POV story about my boss who is hung. You are welcome to view the full gallery above.

See the full gallery: View Full Gallery Online

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