

superfamily 2) that is associated not only with the serum lipid levels, including serum total cholesterol, low-density cholesterol (LDL-C), and triglycerides, but also the risk of cardiovascular disease. The Dallas Heart Study reported that rs58542926 is associated with hepatic fatty infiltration. *Objective:* To establish the frequency of the C> T polymorphism in the TM6SF2 gene (rs58542926).

**Patients / Materials and Methods:** A multistage random sample was drawn from an inpatient population between 40 and 70 years of age.

We analyzed the DNA of thirty-five (35) patients. Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood leukocytes. For genotyping of SNP rs58542926, the following pair of primers was used: forward = 5'- GGT CTT GGC ACA AAT CCG GT-3' and reverse = 5'- AAG AGA AAT TGG CAG CTG GA-3'.

**Results and Discussion:** The frequency of the minor allele T (KK) was 0.000 and the frequency of the ancestral allele C (EE) was 1.0000; These frequencies were similar to those observed in a frequency report from the 1000 genomes project (<http://browser.1000genomes.org/>). The association with fatty liver infiltration may be due to the founder effect, genetic drift, or possibly population inbreeding. In addition, it could be a selective disadvantage compared to other pathologies such as fatty liver.

**Conclusions:** The results for the C/C and C/T genotypes studied are like those of other previous studies. The presence of the ancestral C allele (EE) in 100% of the patients suggests a probable genetic deviation or founder effect, probably increasing the frequency of this allele over the other existing alleles.

SAMPLE	1622	1623	1624	1525	1626	GenotYPE
<b>TM6SF2 rs58542926</b>	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
1	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
2	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
3	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
4	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
5	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
6	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
7	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
8	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
9	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
10	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
11	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
12	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
13	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
14	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
15	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
16	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
17	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
18	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
19	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
20	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
21	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
22	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
23	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
24	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
25	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
26	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
27	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
28	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
29	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
30	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
31	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
32	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
33	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
34	G	G	C	T	C	C/C
35	G	G	C	T	C	C/C

**Results: TMG polymorphisms**  
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**P-20 HIGH PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS B IN ACHE COMMUNITIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CANINDEYU-PARAGUAY**

Sebastián Díaz Duba<sup>1</sup>, Marcos Giral Salomon<sup>1</sup>, Guillermo Fernandez<sup>1</sup>, Sara Melgarejo<sup>1</sup>, Karina Riquelme<sup>1</sup>, Sergio Morinigo<sup>1</sup>, Claudia Crovato<sup>1</sup>, Sebastián Burro<sup>1</sup>, Lorena Martínez<sup>1</sup>, Gladys Garay<sup>2</sup>, Belen Ortiz<sup>3</sup>, Laura Galeano<sup>4</sup>, Adriana Gonzalez<sup>4</sup>, Oscar Noguera<sup>5</sup>, Camila Caballero<sup>5</sup>, Juan Carlos Romero<sup>5</sup>, Walter Guillen<sup>5</sup>, Rodrigo Caceres<sup>5</sup>, Liza Silva<sup>5</sup>, Jesús Ortiz Villalba<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Departamento de Gastroenterología/Hospital de Clínicas, San Lorenzo, Paraguay

<sup>2</sup> Segunda Catedra de Clinica Medica/Hospital de Clínicas, San Lorenzo, Paraguay

<sup>3</sup> Primera Catedra de Clinica Medica/Hospital de Clínicas, San Lorenzo, Paraguay

<sup>4</sup> PRONASIDA/Ministerio De Salud Publica, Asunción, Paraguay

<sup>5</sup> Catedra de Imagenes/Hospital de Clínicas, San Lorenzo, Paraguay

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Introduction and Objectives:** Hepatitis B is a disease that can lead to cirrhosis, acute liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma, or death. Paraguay is considered a country with a low incidence of hepatitis B. The discovery of two cases of hepatocellular carcinoma associated with hepatitis B, in a community of the Aché indigenous group in the Department of Canindeyú, motivated an initial investigation that aroused the suspicion of a high rate of hepatitis B in those communities. *Objectives:* Determine the prevalence of hepatitis B in the Aché communities of the department of Canindeyú-Paraguay in order to program therapeutic and preventive measures in said population.

**Patients / Materials and Methods:** A joint working group was organized between the Ministry of Health and a Medical University. The population studied were the inhabitants of the “Kué Tuvy” and “Chupa Pou” communities, of the Aché ethnic group in the department of Canindeyú, Paraguay. In November 2022 and March 2023, a total of 399 natives attended the call made by community leaders and were subjected to capillary blood detection tests for HBsAg. In patients with a positive test, the following were performed: clinical history, physical examination, anthropometry, and abdominal ultrasound.

**Results and Discussion:** In the first community of 226 people tested, 17 were positive. In the second community, 173 samples were taken and 19 were positive. Globally it represents a prevalence of 9.02% (36/399). The positive cases for HBsAg were distributed by sex: 53% men and 47% women, with an age range of 21 to 56 years with a median of 38 years.

**Conclusions:** The prevalence of hepatitis B in Aché communities in Paraguay is much higher than in the general population, so it is necessary to carry out a microelimination and prevention plan.

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**P-21 THE ROLE SP-INDUCED MAST CELL ACTIVATION IN LIVER FIBROSIS**

Larissa Aleman Franco<sup>1</sup>, Beatriz Gárate Pérez De Tudela<sup>1</sup>, Bárbara Castro Rebolledo<sup>2</sup>, Elisa Balboa Castillo<sup>2</sup>, Jaime Poniachik Teller<sup>3</sup>, Caroll J Beltrán Muñoz<sup>2</sup>