Table 3: Distribution of 40 patients with acute hepatitis and 150 healthy controls with normal and abnormal serum Cu and Zn concentrations, overall and by sex.

	Overall			***Men***			***Women***		
	Acute hepatitis	**Controls**		**Acute hepatitis**	**Controls**		***Acute hepatitis***	**Controls**	
	n (%)	n (%)	p	n (%)	n (%)	p	n (%)	n (%)	p
Both Cu and Zn			0.01			<0,01			0.5
Normal Cu (µg/dl) and Zn (µg/dl)	21 (52.5)	115 (76.7)		12 (57.1)	63 (84.0)		9 (47.4)	52 (69.3)	
Normal Cu (µg/dl) and abnormal Zn (µg/dl)	5 (12.5)	21 (14.0)		1 (4.8)	8 (10.7)		4 (21.1)	13 (17.3)	
Abnormal Cu (µg/dl) and normal Zn (µg/dl)	9 (22.5)	12 (8.0)		7 (33.3)	3 (4,0)		2 (10.5)	9 (12.0)	
Abnormal Cu (µg/dl) and Zn (µg/dl)	5 (12.5)	2 (1.3)		1 (4.8)	1 (1,3)		4 (21.1)	1 (1.3)	
Cu			<0.01			<0.01			0.06
Normal Cu (70-155 µg/dl)	26 (65.0)	136 (90.7)		13 (61.9)	71 (94.7)		13 (68.4)	65 (86.7)	
Abnormal Cu (µg/dl)	14[1] (35.0)	14 (9.3)		8 (38.1)	4 (5.3)		6 (31.6)	10 (13.3)	
Zn			0.15			0.75			0.03
Normal Zn (60-150 µg/dl)	30 (75.0)	127 (84.7)		19 (90.5)	66 (88.0)		11 (57.9)	61 (81.3)	
Abnormal Zn (µg/dl)	10[2] (25.0)	23 (15.3)		2 (9.5)	9 (12.0)		8 (42.1)	14 (18.7)	

[1]Nine patients had Cu levels above normal and five below normal, [2]Eight patients had Zn levels above normal and two below normal, Cu: copper, Zn: Zinc, n: number.