

Chelation therapy recombines metals and allows the removal of excess or toxic substances. The combination of therapy of different chelating agents carries both the beneficial effects on the liver and a more rapid removal of toxic metals from the liver. The significant amount of heavy metals was excreted in the urine after a challenged dose of chelating agent, so it can thus be concluded from the present study that MiADMSA TDS is a better treatment option than BD for chelation of heavy metals in hepatitis c virus patients. The accessibility of new chelators' offerings new opportunities to the clinician treating HCV patients with metals overload.