

## **Sero-diagnosis for viral hepatitis in 93 patients admitted with acute hepatitis in three different teaching hospitals in Lahore.**

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7996663>

Cited in:

J Pak Med Assoc. 1994 Aug;44(8):182-4.

### **Sero-diagnosis for viral hepatitis in 93 patients admitted with acute hepatitis in three different teaching hospitals in Lahore.**

Haider Z<sup>1</sup>, Khan AA, Rehman K, Janjua MI, Iqbal J, Chishti MA, Qayyum A, Hasnain S, Shahzad A.

<sup>1</sup> Department of Gastroenterology, Shaikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore.

Erratum in JPMA J Pak Med Assoc 1994 Oct;44(10):250.

### **Abstract**

Serodiagnosis was done in 93 patients admitted with acute viral hepatitis (AVH) to three teaching hospitals in Lahore. Five (5.4%) had hepatitis A, 39 (41.9%) hepatitis B (2 of these were anti delta positive) [see erratum notice], 44 (47.3%) probable hepatitis E and 3(3.2%) had HAV/HBV co-infection. Antibody to hepatitis C (anti HCV) was detected in 6 patients (6.4%); 2 with HBV and 4 with probable HEV infection. Excluding 39 patients with hepatitis B and 3 with HBV as part of co-infection, there was evidence of previous HBV infection in 39 out of the remaining 51 patients. In the subset of 6 children, 3 had hepatitis A and 3 hepatitis E. Of these, 5 had evidence of previous exposure to HBV and one was also positive for anti HCV. Our results are suggestive of a strong background of HBV infection raising concern about its chronic sequelae in the community.

### **Reference**

Tandon BN, Joshi YK, Jain SK, Gandhi BM, Mathieson LR, Tandon HD. An epidemic of non-A, non-B hepatitis in North India. Indian J Med Res 1982; 75: 739-44.