

A Comparison Study Of Detection Of Hepatitis B Surface Antigen And Antibody To Hepatitis C Virus At A Tertiary Care Centre In Bhopal

https://www.worldwidejournals.com/paripex/recent_issues_pdf/2018/March/March_2018_1520252699__03.pdf

Cited in:

Paripex - Indian Journal Of Research 7(3):7-9, 2018

A Comparison Study Of Detection Of Hepatitis B Surface Antigen And Antibody To Hepatitis C Virus At A Tertiary Care Centre In Bhopal

Dr. Mamta Gour (Choudhary)

Dept. of Microbiology, NSCB Medical College, Jabalpur (MP)

Abstract

Background: Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and Hepatitis C virus (HCV) are serious health problem All over the world and major causes of chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence rates of HBV and HCV infections in Bhopal region.

Methods: Serum samples of inpatients and outpatients of J. K. Hospital, Bhopal (MP) were collected over a period of one and a half year. HBsAg was determined using the HBsAg One Step Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Test Device. Antibody detection of HCV was done using HCV TRI-DOT.

Results: A total of 4298 serum samples were tested for HBsAg detection and 767 serum samples were tested for Hepatitis C virus antibodies. Seropositivity for HBsAg was 2.60% whereas HCV seropositivity was 4.17 %. A higher seroprevalence of HBsAg and HCV was found in males as compared with females.

Conclusions: Attempts should be made to reduce the incidence of HCV and HBV and their unregulated spread which can be done by increasing public awareness of simple preventive measures.

Key Words: Hepatitis B virus (HBV), Hepatitis C virus (HCV), HCV TRI-DOT, Radioimmunoassay

Reference

Tandon BN, Gandhi BM, Joshi YK. Etiological spectrum of viral hepatitis and prevalence of markers of hepatitis A and B virus infection in north India. *Bull World Health Organ* 1984;**62**:67-73