Viral hepatitis in multiple blood transfused patients treated at a referral hospital of Delhi, India

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Viral hepatitis in multiple blood transfused patients treated at a referral hospital of Delhi, India

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Abstract

Background: Transfusion associated hepatitis, which still remains a major problem in transfusion medicine, varies from place to place. To plan an effective strategy for its control and management, it is necessary to evaluate its magnitude and possible sources. In view of this, we planned to find out an overall status of hepatitis in multiple blood transfused patients undergoing treatment at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India.

Design: The patients included in this investigation belonged to thalassaemia group (50), surgery group (50) and haemodialysis group (58). All of them had already received several units of blood and represented groups at high risk of developing hepatitis. Sera from these patients were analysed for different types of hepatitis viral markers to evaluate the status of viral hepatitis in them.

Results and Conclusion: Serological analysis of their sera for various hepatitis viral markers indicated a total absence of acute hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection. Presence of recent hepatitis B viral (HBV) infection was recorded in 2% patients with thalassaemia, 0% patients in surgery group and 20% of patients undergoing haemodialysis. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection was detected in 30%, 0% and 40% cases of these three groups, respectively. Moreover, HCV infection was recorded as single infection, super infection and coinfection in thalassaemic and haemodialysis patients. Like HAV infection, hepatitis D virus (HDV) could not show its presence in these patients. Hepatitis E virus (HEV), an enteric virus, also infected these patients and was detected in 10%, 28% and 36% cases in these three groups. The data of this study also present a synergistic relation of various viral markers in these patients populations.

Reference

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