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Prevalence of different viral markers in patients of acute viral hepatitis in and around Visakhapatnam: hospital based study

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Abstract

Acute viral hepatitis (AVH) is a major public health problem and is an important cause of morbidity and mortality in the developing countries.

Aim: The aim of the present study is to study the serological profile of acute viral hepatitis in children and adults admitted in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam and also age and sex distribution of patients suffering from acute viral hepatitis and also comparing the etiological profile by studying serological markers of common viral agents.

Subjects and methods: Samples were collected from 80 individuals with jaundice and other clinical and biochemical evidences of acute viral hepatitis. They were tested for hepatitis surface antigen, HBcIgM, HAVIgM, HEVIgM, Antibodies to HCV by the enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay.

Results: Out of the 80 viral hepatitis cases (47 adults+33 children). In adults 20(42.5%) patients presented HBV (26.96%) was identified as the most common cause of acute hepatitis followed by HEV14 (29.8%), HEV+HAV4 (8.5%) and HAV 6(12.76%). Co-infections with more than one virus were present in 5cases; HAV-HEV co-infection being the most common. In children 16(48.5%) presented with HAV, HAV+HEV11 (33.3%), HEV4 (12.12%), HBV1 (3.03%)

Conclusions: Vaccination of adults against hepatitis B is indicated, along with sexual education to decrease the incidence of hepatitis which is found as common etiological agent in adults. The incidence of HAV and HEV in children shows that there is need for improvement in sanitation and food habits.

Keywords: Acute viral hepatitis, hepatitis A virus, Visakhapatnam, hepatitis B, Elisa.

Reference

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