

# **Seroprevalence for Hepatitis B Virus Infection by AgHBs and Anti-HBs Markers in Female Urban Area Population of Goiânia-Go**

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## **Seroprevalence for Hepatitis B Virus Infection by AgHBs and Anti-HBs Markers in Female Urban Area Population of Goiânia-Go**

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## **Summary**

In the period from 1982 to 1989, 920 sera from the spontaneous demand of local health services and university students were collected and stored by the IPTSP / UFG Laboratory of Virology. From the data collection, 475 (51.6%) samples from women aged 10 to 49 years, with no history of jaundice, were analyzed in order to estimate seroprevalence of serological markers of hepatitis B (HBV), HBsAg and anti-HBs. Serological tests were performed by the immunoenzymatic assay (EIA) in June / July 1989. Since the vaccine is not indicated outside the risk groups in the region and because of its high cost, the positivity of any of the markers was interpreted as exposure virus. A global valence serum was obtained for HBV infection of 6.1%, varying from 3.8% to 8, 8% according to the age groups, but not statistically significant difference ( $p > 0.05$ ). The comparison of these results with prevalence of HBV infection in blood primers (12.8%), using the same exposure markers and the same serological technique, showed a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.001$ ) between the indices of infection of a predominantly male population, such as blood donors, and the female population analyzed by this study. The implications of serological screening for prenatal rotinan as a form of control of Hepatitis B virus infection in areas of low prevalence were discussed. using the same exposure markers and the same serological technique, showed a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.001$ ) between the infection rates of a basically male population, such as blood donors, and the female population analyzed by this study. The implications of serological screening for prenatal rotinan as a form of control of Hepatitis B virus infection in areas of low prevalence were discussed. using the same exposure markers and the same serological technique, showed a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.001$ ) between the infection rates of a basically male population, such as blood donors, and the female population analyzed by this study. The implications of serological screening for prenatal rotinan as a form of control of Hepatitis B virus infection in areas of low prevalence were discussed.

## **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 Org 1984; 62(1):67-73.