

Seroprevalance and Co-infection of Hepatotropic Viruses in Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases

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Abstract

Acute viral hepatitis (AVH) is a major public health problem and is an important cause of morbidity and mortality. The aim of the present study is to find seroprevalance and co-infection rate of hepatotropic viruses in suspected cases of acute viral hepatitis at a tertiary care hospital of western India. Samples of Acute viral Hepatitis cases were tested for hepatitis B surface antigen, anti-HAV IgM and anti-HEV IgM by the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay from 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015 at a tertiary care hospital in western India. HEV infection was found in 687 (74.43%) cases, followed by HAV 226(24.48%) cases and HBV 46 (4.98%) cases. Infection with more than one virus was detected in 69 (7.47%) cases, the most common being HAV and HEV co-infection in 44 (4.76%) cases. Co-infection of hepatitis viruses is not infrequent and detected in many cases of AVH. Therefore, testing for all hepatotropic viruses' infection should be done in acute viral hepatitis cases regardless of route of transmission. The declined incidence of HEV infection with an evolving epidemiologic shift of HAV infection indicates the improvement in sanitary conditions.

Keywords: Co-infection, HAV, HEV, HBV, Acute viral hepatitis.

Reference

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