# Viral Infections in Newborns Through Exchange Transfusion

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/12542632
DOI: 10.1007/BF02731052 · Source: PubMed

The Indian Journal of Pediatrics 65(5):723-8, 1998

**Viral Infections in Newborns Through Exchange Transfusion**

Rujuta S. Patil Prakash Wadgaonkar, CSIR - National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
S H Joshi, Snehalata Gupte, Surat Raktadan Kendra & Research Centre

## Abstract

Preprocedure sera of thirty one neonates requiring exchange transfusion were tested for serological markers of HBV, HCV, CMV, HIV and LFT. All the babies were investigated for these parameters one week and two months after transfusion to evaluate the risk of transmission of viral infection. Serological markers for these viral infections were also studied in the mothers and donors' blood to establish the route of infection. Donors' blood used for transfusion was pretested for HBsAg, VDRL and anti-HIV. HBsAg was detected one week post exchange in one baby and two months post exchange in two babies. Exchange transfusion was implicated in two of them, where one donor had HBsAg and the other anti-HBc. Vertical transmission accounted for the remaining one. Out of these HbsAg positive cases, one showed evidence of recently acquired CMV infection. Vertical transmission of anti-HCV was observed in one case. None of the neonates, mothers and donors were positive for anti-HIV. In view of probable serious consequences of HBV and HCV infections, blood used for exchange transfusion ought to be screened for anti-HBc and anti-HCV, besides routine HBsAg, VDRL and anti-HIV screening.

## Reference

B N Tandon, B. M. Gandhi, Y. K. Joshi Etiological spectrum of viral hepatitis and prevalence of hepatitis A and B virus infection in North India. Bulletin of the World Health Organisation 62(1):67-73,1984