

PREVALENCA HEPATITIS B I C VIRUSA U POPULACIJI DOBROVOLJNIH DAVAOKA KRV

PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B AND C AMONG THE POPULATION OF VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONORS

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: Hronični virusni hepatitis je globalni problem humane medicine i oko 345 miliona ljudi širom sveta živi sa infekcijom hepatitisa.[1]

Cilj rada: Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je da se odredi seroprevalenca HBV i HCV infekcija u srpskim enklavama i severnom delu Kosova i Metohije i uporedi broj pozitivnih u drugoj dekadi XXI veka i 10 godina kasnije kao i da se utvrdi kakav je trend učestalosti od infekcije hepatitisom.

Materijal i metode: Retrospektivnom metodom obuhvaćeni su ispitanici koji su se javili Zavodu za transfuziju krvi u Kosovskoj Mitrovici za serološko testiranje koje je sprovedeno ELISA testom. Obrađeni su podaci u periodu od 2010. g. do 2022. g. Ispitanici su bili podeljeni u grupu dobrovoljnih davaoca krvi i grupu koja je došla na testiranje po uputu lekara.

Rezultati rada: U periodu od 2010.-2012. g testirano je 6326 ispitanika od kojih je 137 (2,17%) bilo pozitivno na hepatitis. Od 2020.g do 2022. g testirano je 5533 ispitanika a pozitivno na hepatitis bilo je 54 (0,61%). U upoređivanim periodima nije bilo značajne razlike u odnosu na pol i infekciju HBV i HCV. Postoji razlika u odnosu na udruženost pozitivnih nalaza HBV i HCV koja je bila značajno veća u periodu od 2010-2012.godine ($p > 0,033$). Među dobrovoljnim davaocima krvi bilo je više osoba muškog pola (63,6%) dok su osobe ženskog pola značajno češće testirane po uputu lekara ($p = 0,045$). Linearni trend učestalosti HBV i HCV ima statistički negativan trend sa smanjenjem broja obolelih za 3 slučaja za svaku sledeću godinu ($p = 0,002$)

Zaključak: Broj pozitivnih od HBV i HCV virusnog hepatitisa u periodu od 2010.g do 2022.g pokazuje tendenciju opadanja što znači da su vakcinacija i mere prevencije dali dobre rezultate.[2,3]

Ključne reči: Hepatitis B; Hepatitis C; Dobrovoljni davaoci krvi

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic viral hepatitis is global problem of medicine and around 345 million of people live with this infection.

The Aim: The goal of this research was to determine the seroprevalence of HBV and HCV infections in Serbian enclaves and the northern part of Kosovo and Metohija in second decade of 21th century and past 10 years, and to determine the trend in frequency of hepatitis infection.

Materials and Methods: The retrospective study included respondents who reported for serological examination with ELISA test to the Institute for Blood Transfusion in Kosovska Mitrovica. Processing data was in period from 2010 to 2022. All respondents were divided into two groups. The first group consisted of respondents who applied for a test with a reference, and the other group of subjects who were voluntary blood donors.

Results: In period from 2010-2012 6326 respondents were tested, of which 137 (2.17%) were positive. In period from 2020-2022 5533 respondents were tested, of which 54 (0.61 %) were positive. In the compared periods, there was no significant difference in relation to gender and infection of HBV and HCV. There is a difference in relation to the association of positive findings of HBV and HCV, which was significantly higher in the period from 2010-2012 ($p > 0.033$). Among the voluntary blood donors, there were more male persons (63.6%), while female persons were significantly more often tested on the instructions of a doctor ($p = 0.045$). The linear trend of the frequency of HBV and HCV has a statistically significant negative trend with a decrease in the number of patients by 3 cases for each subsequent year ($p = 0.002$).

Conclusion: The number of positive HBV and HCV viral hepatitis in the period from 2010 to 2022 shows a decreasing tendency, which means that vaccination and prevention measures have given good results.

Keywords: Hepatitis B; Hepatitis C; Voluntary blood donors