

8th Annual Congress on

CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY & INFECTIOUS DISEASES

13th World Congress on

& VIROLOGY, INFECTIONS AND OUTBREAKS

December 05-06, 2018 | Vancouver, Canada

Prevalence of hepatitis B virus infections among blood donors in Khartoum state

Abdalaziz Adam Omer Mohammed

University Of Medical Sciences and Technology, Sudan

Introduction: Hepatitis B virus infections considered to be the second cause of the liver problem in Sudan. The aim of this study is to determine hepatitis B prevalence among blood donors, to assess the sensitivity and specificity of the ICT test compared to ELISA as a gold standard method. In addition to determining the knowledge of the disease among studied population.

Methodology: Questionnaires filled during direct speaking with participants. Specimens then collected and proceed.

Result: The prevalence of hepatitis B is 13.1% high among age above 40 years. As from a total of 84 sample 11(13.1%) were found to be positive by the ELISA method. The result was not the same when done by ICT. ICT identified only 10 samples, only 9 sample of the positive ELISA. The result from ICT gave one false positive, which confirmed negative by ELISA, while the ICT gave 2 samples false negative (81.1% sensitivity) that identified positively by ELISA. Also, the study showed poor knowledge among donors. 25% of the populations have knowledge about hepatitis B disease and how it can be transmitted 10% of them plus 75% (have no knowledge) of the donors included in the study have no knowledge about its vaccination.

Conclusion: Screening method in the donation process should be done by ELISA. Health Education is needed as well introducing vaccination to the community. More researches should be carried out by governmental health authorities to support this research and to exclude and/or list the standard ICT companies, especially for transfusion purposes.

abdazizadamomer@gmail.com