The Prevalence of HCV, HBV, HIV in Blood Donors of Golestan Province, (2006-2008)

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Abstract

Background and objectives: Hepatitis C virus (HCV), Human immuno deficiency virus (HIV) and Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) are the three main agents of Communicable disorders transmitted by blood transfusion. The survey of these virus-caused infections in Blood donors can display epidemiology of infections in province and be useful for evaluating donors' health. The aim of this study was serologic Study of infections caused by HBV, HCV and HIV in Blood donors of Golestan province, Iran.

Material and Methods: This retrospective study was carried out on all files of blood donors, referred to Golestan Blood transfusion Services, with positive Lab results. We assess the prevalence of HBV, HCV and HIV, and demographic data of blood donors and analyzed the data by chi-square, using SPSS soft ware.

Results: During 2006-2008, 128198 people have donated in Golestan province. The prevalence of HBV during 2006-2008 is respectively 1.25%, 0.95% and 0.11%; HCV is 14%, 13% and of HIV is 0.0015 %(just 2 cases in 2007). The prevalence of HBV, HIV and HCV is higher in male, married and donors with high school diploma. Also the prevalence of HIV, HCV and HBV is lower in regular donors rather the first time donors.

Conclusion: It seems that the prevalence of HBV and HCV is decreased during three years. This decrease can be due to physician's supervision for selecting healthy donor and availability of donors' medical record.

Key words: Golestan Province, HIV, HCV, HBV, demographic, prevalence