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**Prevalence of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C among Normal population
in Benghazi**

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Abstract:

this report is in order to evaluate the prevalence of viral hepatitis in Benghazi, the data are collected from various laboratory centers including "Al-saleem lab, BMC Aljala, Alrazi laboratory, the prevalence of this viral in last 6 months number of samples was about 1000 patients will now, Acute hepatitis B: it is not usually necessary to treat a new hepatitis B infection in the first six months. with or without treatment. In this early stage of disease, there is a chance to a cure., Chronic (long-lasting) hepatitis B. Some people need treatment, while others should wait. Treatment does not usually cure you of hepatitis B., This can stop the liver from being damaged.

Introduction:

The hepatitis B virus (HBV) is transmitted between people through contact with the blood or other body fluids, note that it is very unlikely it can be contracted through kissing or sharing cutlery. The hepatitis C virus (HCV) is spread through direct contact with infected blood. very rarely it may be passed on through other body fluids although this is currently unclear most common routes of transmission for hepatitis B or C viruses are the following, blood transfusions and blood products using unscreened blood (in most developed countries blood has been screened since about 1990 medical or dental interventions without adequate sterilization of equipment mother to infant during childbirth very common in hepatitis B; less common in hepatitis C needle stick injury in healthcare settings sharing equipment for injecting drugs sharing straws, for snorting drugs sharing razors, tooth brushes or other household articles tattooing and body piercing if done using unsterilized equipment in the case of hepatitis B, infection can also occur through having unprotected sex with an infected person. If you think you could have been at risk from either hepatitis B or C, it is important to get tested. a specific test is required for each. do not assume that you would have been tested in a routine health check getting vaccinated is the best way of preventing hepatitis B infection. more than one billion doses of the hepatitis B vaccine have been used since the early 1980s and it has been shown to be effective in approximately 95% of cases. Acute hepatitis B it is not usually necessary to treat a new hepatitis B infection in the first six months. nine out of ten new infections in adults clear up on their own, with or without treatment. In this early stage of disease, treatment makes very little difference to the chances of a cure. if the acute infection causes very aggressive liver inflammation, Chronic (long-lasting) hepatitis B some people need treatment, while others should wait. treatment does not usually cure you of hepatitis B, but it can turn an 'aggressive' hepatitis B infection into a mild infection. this can stop the liver from being damaged. Unlike HBV infection, there is no effective vaccine or post-exposure prophylaxis available for HCV infection prior infection with hepatitis C does not protect against later infection. older treatments, including interferon injections and ribavirin, had to be given for up to 48 weeks of therapy.

Discussion:

the few studies on the prevalence of HBV, HCV in Benghazi examine only a specific group of people including patient and health workers blood donors however, non of

these studies concerned its prevalence among normal population comparing first study was taken in Europe suggesting that prevalence of hepatitis in such areas was as 2.5 % and 3.5% respectively for HBV, HCV with a big concern of the huge number of sample which covered by this study and comparing by the study which achieved in Benghazi the spread of the infection is very low with respect to the huge number of sample as mentioned earlier in this study the result shows that The prevalence of HBV and HCV in Libya has been recently reported in a large general population-based study to be 2.2% for HBsAg and 1.8% for anti-HCV antibodies the total number of samples weren't reached so some expectations is presumed because the ratio of the prevalence is increased viral hepatitis prevalence in Libya " Benghazi" the data are collected from various laboratory centers including "Al Sleem lab BMC Aljula, Alrazi noted that not only government labs only covered even private labs the prevalence of this viral in last 6 months number of samples was about 1000 patients will now both viruses are major global public health problems warranting high priority efforts for prevention, control and treatment. approximately two billion individuals worldwide have been infected by HBV, and between 350 and 400 million individuals have chronic HBV infection while an estimated 200 million people this cross sectional study in Benghazi is progress and it affected higher among males than females increased gradually after the age of 30 Patients on maintenance HD in Libya have a high incidence and prevalence of HCV infection and lower rates of HBV infection. The factors associated with HBV and HCV infection are highly suggestive of nosocomial transmission within haemodialysis patients with blood-borne virus infections should be isolated from sero-negative patients during dialysis and patients as well as staff should be vaccinated against hepatitis B.¹

Conclusion:

Get vaccinated! hepatitis B vaccination is the best protection. three shots are usually given over a period of six months whenever a woman is pregnant, she should be tested for hepatitis B (HBsAg blood test); infants born to HBV-infected mothers should be given HBIG (hepatitis B immune globulin) and vaccine within 12 hours of birth there is no vaccine to prevent HCV infection. • HCV can be spread by sex, but this is not common.²

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