

Seroprevalence of HBSAG, ANTI-HCV, ANTI-HIV and syphilis in blood donors in north of Iraq

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The current study aimed to determine the prevalence of hepatitis B virus (HBV) hepatitis C virus (HCV), HIV and Syphilis among blood donors in Northern Iraq which contain four governorate (Erbil, Sulimanya, Duhok and Kirkuk). Material and Method: Retrospective analysis of consecutive blood donors records covering period between September 2013 and December 2015, which is start from September 2013 to December 2015 was conducted. Logistic regression analysis was used to determine risk factors associated with HIV, HBV, HCV and Syphilis infections. 164177 donors was tested in Erbil, 82370 donors tested in Sulimanya, 69987 donors tested in Duhok and 70590 donors was tested in Kirkuk also all tests HCV, HBs Ag, HBV, HIV and Syphilis were assessed by Coulter Counter and ELISA to confirm the results. Results: Among the studied in Erbil total of donation was 164177 donors which contains, the total prevalence of HBs Ag 384(0.23%), Anti HCV was 193(0.11%), Anti HIV was 1 and VDRL was 353 (0.21%), respectively. The results of total donation in Sulimanya was 82370 which contain of HBs Ag was 213(0.258%) Anti HCV was 72 (0.087%) Anti HIV was 2 and VDRL 291(0.353%). In addition, In Duhok Total donation was 69987 donors, prevalence of HBs Ag 652(0.931%), Anti HCV was 129 (0.184%), Anti HIV was Zero and VDRL was 240 (0.342%), respectively In Kirkuk, total donation was 70590 donors, prevalence of HBs Ag 182(0.257%), Anti HCV was 21(0.029%), Anti HIV was Zero and VDRL was 178 (0.252%), respectively.