

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE POST TRANSFUSION HEPATITIS

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210 grown-up patients with post transfusion hepatitis were hospitalized between 1986- 1994 in the Clinic of Infectious Diseases of Craiova. Talking into account the casuistry we found: a) the lower rate of the cases of post transfusion hepatitis from 30-50 cases/year to an average of 6 cases/year after 1991 and 93,5% of them were associated with surgery; b)

out of the 210 cases that have been studied - 40(19%) were induced by the liver virus B, which did no longer appear in the etiology of the post transfusion hepatitis in the last 3 years; c) in 57% of the cases the incubation was limited to 45-90 days. Within this interval the authors found the highest percentage of severe, cholestatic, prolonged clinical forms and deaths; d) the average clinical forms prevailed (72,3%), followed by the prolonged ones (16,3%), than by the cholestatic forms (5,4%) and the severe ones (4,1%). Only 3 deaths were recorded (mortality rate 1,4%); e) no relationship between the number of administrated blood-phials, on the one hand and the incubation and clinical form of the disease, on the other hand was found. To conclude, it must be said that the incidence of the post transfusion hepatitis has dropped in the last 3 years. This leads us to believe that the transfused blood is now carefully analysed. No major differences between the clinical form of the post transfusion hepatitis with AgHBs and the clinical form of the post transfusion hepatitis without AgHBs were found.