

HEPATITIS VIRAL INFECTIONS IN MULTIPLE BLOOD TRANSFUSION RECIPIENTS

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We tried to evaluate the risk of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections in multiple blood transfusion recipients. Tests were performed for the detection of HBV and HCV serological markers in 224 multiple blood transfusion recipients and in 179 blood donors. We used the enzyme immunoassay with kits produced by Sanofi Diagnostics Pasteur Paris (MONOLISA). In multiple blood transfusion recipients we obtained the following results: HBsAg was detected in 8,9% of the 224 patients, HBsAb in 30,35%, Delta Ab in 5,8% and HCV Ab in 57,6%. In blood donors we detected 65,3% subjects with HBcAb, 48,0% with HBsAb, 6,7% with Delta Ab, 8,3% with HCV Ab. In conclusion, the risk of posttransfusional HBV and HCV infections remains a major problem in our country. In order to improve this situation blood donors should be selected by tests for HBV (HBsAg, HBcAb, HBsAb) and HCV (HCV Ab) markers.