

TITLE: SEROPREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS AND HEPATITIS C IN ASSISTED WOMEN AT FAMILY HEALTH UNITS OF VITÓRIA DA CONQUISTA (BA) COUNTY.**AUTHORS:** BITTENCOURT, R.S¹, GUSMÃO, L.O¹, CAMPOS G.B¹, LOBÃO, T.N³, TIMENETSKY, J³, MARQUES, L.M^{1,2}, FIGUEIREDO, T.B¹

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ABSTRACT

Viral hepatitis is a liver inflammation that may be caused by five different viruses: HAV, HBV, HCV, HDV, HEV. The disease related are known as hepatitis A, B, C, D and E, respectively. Hepatitis B and C are silent progressions often asymptomatic. In the acute phase, clinical signs ranges from mild inflammation, in rare cases, to acute or fulminant hepatic failure. Five to ten percent of infected with HBV people may present the chronic form of the disease. For HCV this increases to 80%. In these cases can occur hepatic fibrosis, cirrhosis or hepatocellular carcinoma development. The main hepatitis B and C transmission routes are: horizontal, sharing sharps, blood transfusion and blood products for solution of continuity of skin and mucous. Vertical and sexual transmission are the most common routes of HBV transmission. The aim of this study was to evaluate the seroprevalence of HBV surface antigen, anti-HCV in women attended at Family Health Units in Vitória da Conquista – BA. Blood serum samples of 294 women were collected. ELISA assays for HBsAg (hepatitis B) and anti-HCV (hepatitis C) were performed. Thus, it identified a prevalence of 6.1% (18) for HBsAg. No samples were positive for Hepatitis C. Women positive for Hepatitis B had the following socio-demographic characteristics: age was between 26 and 35 years (29.9%), living mostly in urban areas (75, 5%), brown colored (57.86%) and incomplete primary education (38.1). The sexual health profile showed that most women positive for Hepatitis B had a sexual partner in life (47.3%), had no stable relationship (78.9%) and had active sex life (90.8%). Most (63.3%) reported never having used condoms and most had a history of STIs (71.1%). Among the risk factors evaluated, we obtained two factors with significance associated with the outcome of seroprevalence of HBsAg. The variable age <30 years and a variable PCR *G. vaginalis*. Regarding IL-1 β cytokine, IL-6 and TNF α quantified, there was no statistically significant difference between the reagent and non-reagent groups.

Keyword: Women, Seroprevalence, Hepatitis.

Development agency: FAPESB