



Seroprevalence of anti-HDV Ab and socioepidemiological characteristics among HBsAg-positive blood donors in Charmahal-o-Bakhtiyari province, Iran

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Letter to Editor

Article history:

Received: 27 Sep 2010

Revised: 17 Dec 2010

Accepted: 17 Dec 2010

Keywords:

Hepatitis D virus

Blood donor

Iran

Seroprevalence

► Please cite this paper as:Tajbakhsh E, Abbasian B, Esmaili A, Behjati M. Seroprevalence of anti-HDV Ab and socioepidemiological characteristics among HBsAg-positive blood donors in Charmahal-o-Bakhtiyari province, Iran. *Hepat Mon.* 2011;11(2):130-131.

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Dear Editor,

Several lines of evidence imply that hepatitis D virus (HDV) infection has a worldwide distribution. It is quite common in some areas such as Russia, Romania, Southern Italy, Mediterranean countries, Africa, South American (Venezuela, Columbia, Brazil, and Ecuador) and China (1). We conducted this study to determine the seroprevalence of HDV in Shahrekord, a small city in Charmahal-o-Bakhtiyari province, West of Iran and compared it with the results of studies carried out in the larger cities in Iran. We studied 11,472 (9602 men and 1870 women) volunteer blood donors. All participants completed a questionnaire including sociodemographic data, past medical history of symptomatic hepatitis, gender, age, educational level and their residence (urban vs. rural). Blood samples taken from donors were checked for HBsAg and IgM against HBcAg (Table 1). In HBsAg-positive cases, anti-HDV antibody level was determined at the baseline using frozen serum specimens by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The results were compared between HDV-positive and -negative cases. This study

was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Shahrekord Azad University and conducted with help of Blood Transfusion Organization. Data were analyzed with SPSS ver 9.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) using χ^2 test. Continuous variables are presented as Mean \pm SD. The studied participants had a mean age of 27 (range: 18–64) years. There were 8849 (83.7%) men and 8151 of them (77.1%) were married. The rate of tattooing, blood letting and suspicious sexual contacts were 34%, 17% and 3%, respectively. HBsAg was found positive in 0.78% of participants (90 of 11,472—67 men and 13 women); 13 (0.11%) and 6 (0.05%) of whom were seropositive for HbcAb and HDV-Ab, respectively. Among seropositive samples for HBsAg, 6.6% were seropositive for anti-HDV IgG. No significant association was observed between HDV seropositivity and

Table 1. Serological data of the participant blood donors

Indicator	Positive cases	Percentage of total	Percentage of HBS-Ag + cases
HBsAg ^a	90	0.78	100%
IgM Hbc ^b	13 ^d	0.11	14.4%
Anti-HDV ^c	6 ^d	0.05	6.6%

^a Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)^b Hepatitis B core antigen (IgM-Hbc)^c Hepatitis D virus (HDV)^d 13 and 6 were positive from 90 HBsAg-positive cases

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sociodemographic characteristics. In Iran, seroprevalence of HDV infection varies from 2.4% in blood donors to 10% in chronic liver disease patients (2). In asymptomatic carriers of HBsAg from Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey the seroprevalence rate was reported as 2%, 31%, 3.3%, 5.2%, respectively (3). Its prevalence in acute hepatitis patients from Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait and Tajikistan was reported to be 16.94%, 16%, 4% and 9.2%, respectively. The rate in chronic liver disease patients from Yemen, Turkey, Jordan and Egypt was 2%, 32.7%, 23% and 23.53%, respectively (3). The seroprevalence rate of 6.6% for anti-HDV IgG among volunteer blood donors referred to Shahrekord Blood Bank is much less than that reported earlier.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank Shahrekord Blood Transfusion Organization.

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