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Introduction

Patients on chronic hemodialysis treatment have a higher risk of getting hepatitis C than the rest of population.

Aim

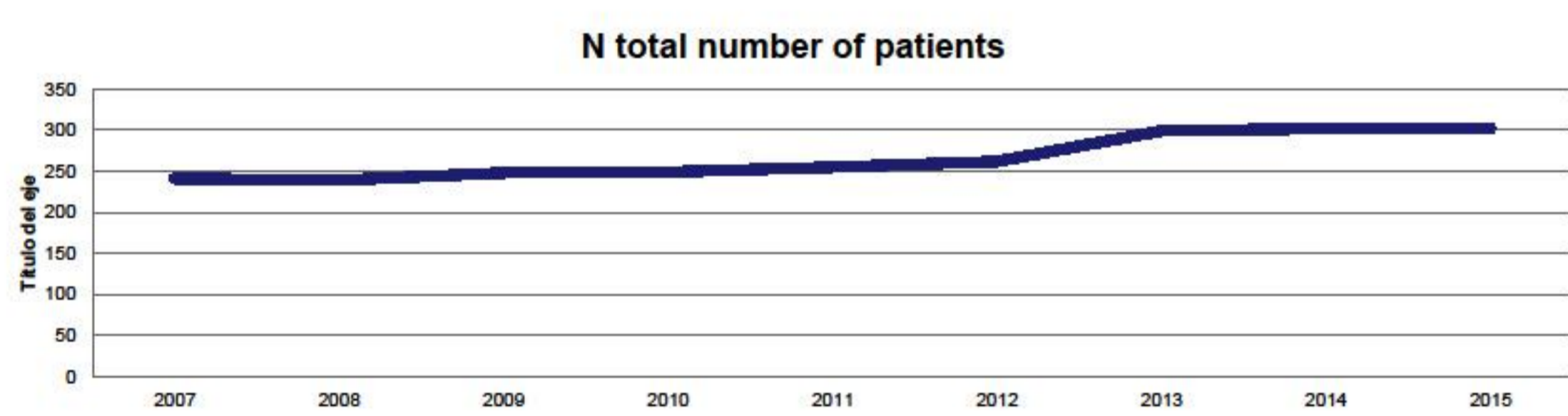
The aim of this study was to evaluate incidence and prevalence of hepatitis C at the Clinic for hemodialysis CCU Sarajevo in the period of 2007 to 2015 and the effect of preventive measures to monitor any incidence of seroconversion to hepatitis C.

Materials and methods

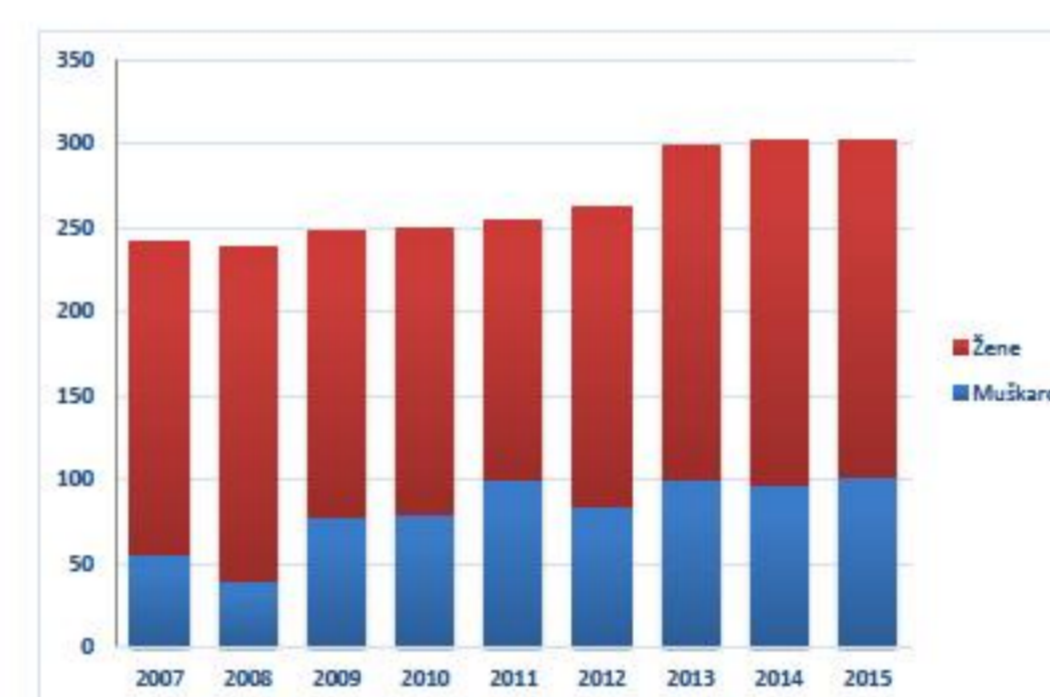
The study was clinical, retrospective-prospective and comparative. The number of patients has been variable in the examined period. Patients were three times per week on the chronic hemodialysis treatment. HCV antibody were determined by ELISA III test. PCR methods were also taken by

Results

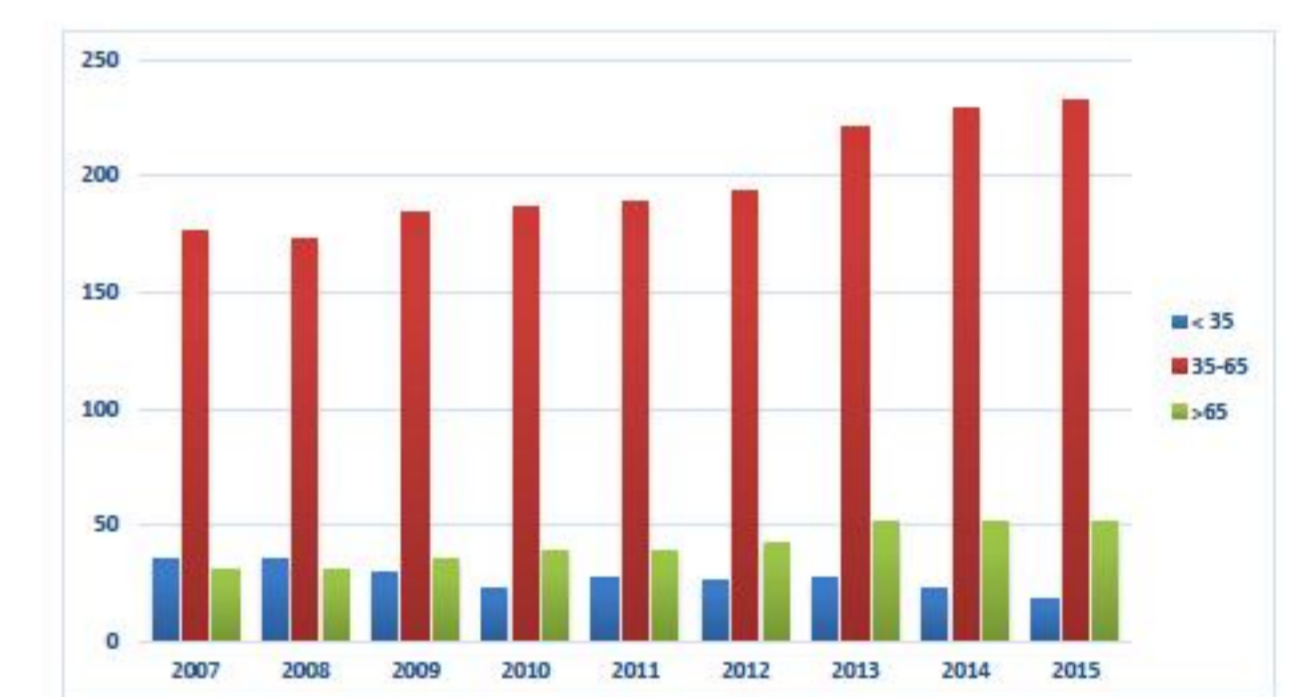
The total number of patients on hemodialysis has linearly increased in the examined period. Gender comparison during the research period has showed that the women were frequently than man, but there is no reasonable cause. The average age of patients was also linearly increased during the research period, 50.50±13.04 years (2007.) to 54.42±13.02 years (2015.) The number of patients with hepatitis C (PCR positive) was linearly decreased with a short increase in 2011, with a statistically significant difference in the number of hepatitis C infection during the observation period (p<0.05). By the number of patients with hepatitis C (PCR negative) there wasn't linearly decreased. In average, hepatitis C (PCR positive) patients received more transfusions than hepatitis C (PCR negative) patients, this difference was not statistically significant and can not be determined a correlation between the number of transfusions and the occurrence of hepatitis C infection. The incidence of hepatitis C (PCR +) decreased significantly during follow-up period (2006. 0.55%; 2015. 0.15%), while the incidence of hepatitis C (PCR -) remained almost the same. Four patients relapsed to hepatitis C.



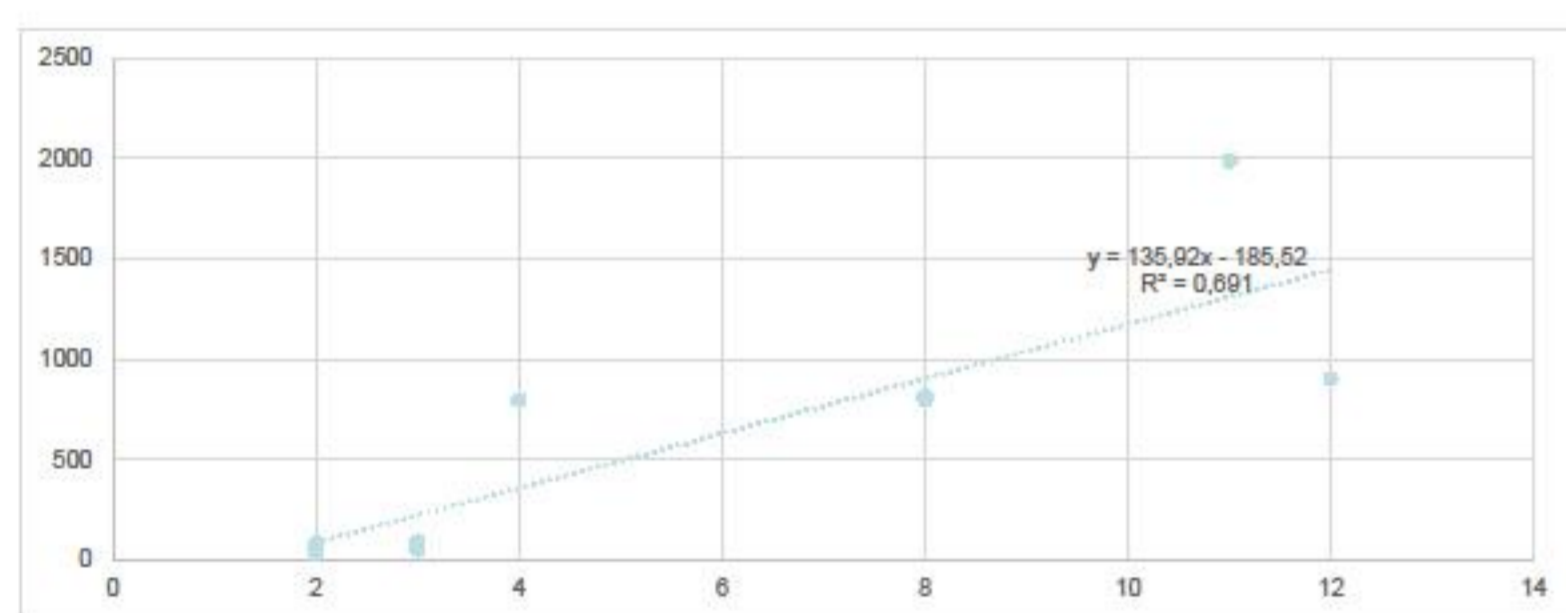
Graph No 1. Overview of the total number of patients by age of research



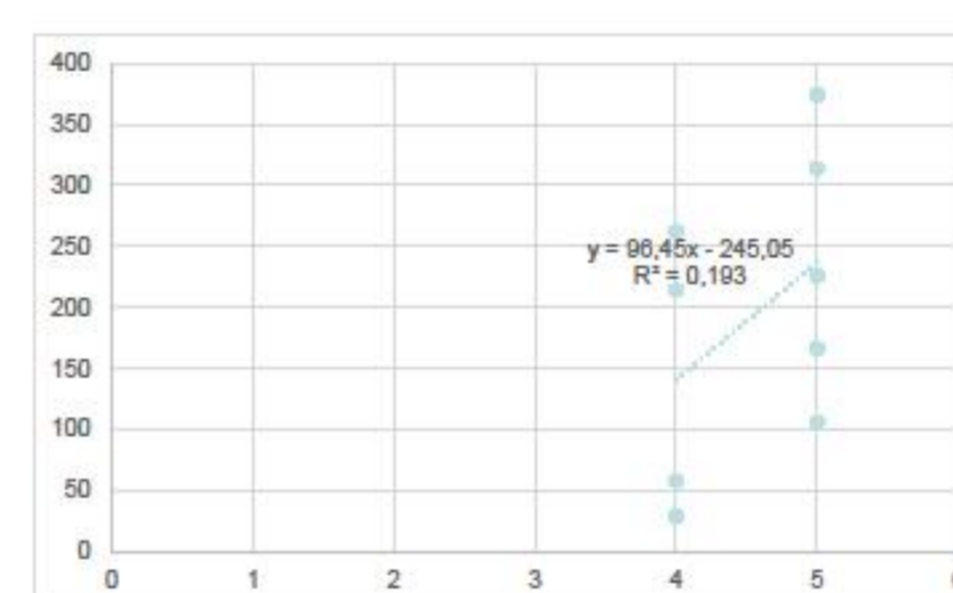
Graph No 2. Percentage distribution of patients by gender



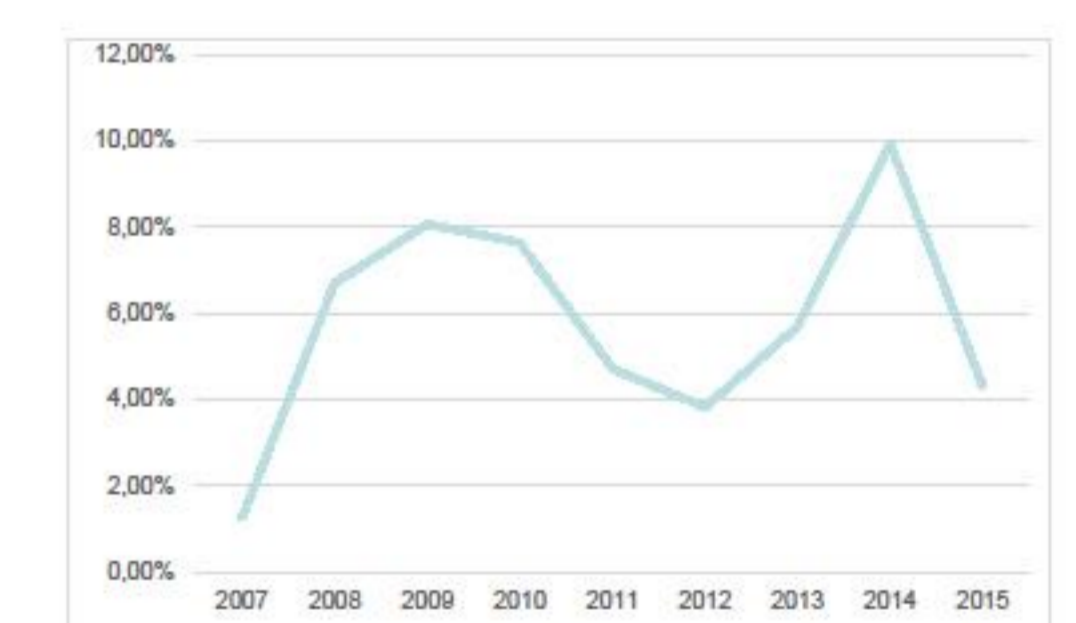
Graph No 3 The average age of the patients



Graph No 4 Correlation between HCV+/ PCR + patients and the duration of dialysis



Graph No 5 Correlation between HCV+/ PCR - patients and the duration of dialysis



Graph No 6 The percentage of patients with transfusion by the total number of patients PCR +

Conclusion

Following protocols and their realisation (disinfection of hands, wearing gloves, disinfection of equipments) and separation of HD machines for HCV patients have decreased incidence of hepatitis C in our dialysis population. Appliance of preventive measures can completely stopped spreading of infection hepatitis C on hemodialysis.

Reference

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