

Prevalence of HIV, HBV, HCV and SYPHILIS in Blood Donors in Adilabad Region

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Abstract

Background: Transfusion Transmitted Infections (TTIs) acquired through therapeutic blood transfusion is a universal health problem and an area of major concern in transfusion medicine. Worldwide safe blood transfusion is still a considerable challenge despite all efforts to minimize risk of TTIs. Hepatitis B [HBV] and Human Immunodeficiency Virus [HIV] are most serious complications with long term morbidity and mortality. **Methods:** This three year retrospective from 2012 to 2014 study will examine the Blood bank records of the Blood donors both replacement donors as well as voluntary donors for the presence of HIV 1/2, HBV, HCV and Syphilis positive cases. **Results:** the prevalence of TTIs combined during all three years. Total numbers of donations received during all the three years were 19415 out of which TTIs were found in 213 samples and the prevalence percentage of each infection was identified. The Highest prevalence was of HBsAg which was 0.83% of the donors followed by HIV which was about 0.21%. HCV and ELISA were minimal with 0.05% and 0.01% each. **Conclusions:** Transfusion Transmitted Infections TTIs are important consideration for safe blood transfusion. The precise estimate of prevalence of viral infections in a group will help to monitor transfusion safety, to analyze the effects of current safety measures, and to assist in developing public health policy. Furthermore, an accurate estimate of residual risk can help inform evidence-based decisions in terms of prioritizing limited resources in India.