

## Changing Scenario of Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C Among Blood Donors

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### Opinion

After a gap of almost 15 years when I published my article in the year 2000, entitled "Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C among blood donors" I am trying to review the scenario which has changed during this period. The study was carried out in Saudi Arabia where I had the advantage of studying the prevalence of Hepatitis B and C in different nationalities. There are very few countries where you can get large number of blood donors of different nationalities and ethnicities visiting a single centre. Saudi Arabia is one of those countries because of its dependence on foreign workforce.

Since 2000 when I published this article I have returned back to India. I have gone through the articles published recently on the same subject in India and Saudi Arabia and have noticed a considerable change in the prevalence of Hepatitis B and C among blood donors in both these countries. It appears there is a noticeable decline in the prevalence of Hepatitis B, while the prevalence of Hepatitis C shows a lowering trend although not as remarkable as of Hepatitis B. The studies carried out and articles published since 2011 onwards from India, including one of our study published in year 2013, [1] and a similar study in the same year from Southern India [2] reports, prevalence of Hepatitis B as 1.9% and 0.53% respectively. The much lower prevalence in the Southern states compared to Northern states may be attributed to a successful anti Hepatitis B vaccination and higher literacy rate in the Southern states of India.

Saudi Arabian study published in the same year of 2013 [3] from their Southern province also mentions a remarkable drop in the prevalence of Hepatitis B from 5.6% in 2004 to 3.8% in 2011. This may be a result of strict implementation of Saudi's hectic anti Hepatitis B vaccination program.

The prevalence of Hepatitis C has also declined in India, which is reported 0.39% in the North [4]. In Saudi Arabia the prevalence of anti HCV reported in 2013 is 0.41% among blood donors which is much lower than 1.0% reported by me in 2000. The lower prevalence of Hepatitis C in these countries in the absence of a vaccine against HCV is only the result of better hygienic conditions and control of transverse and vertical transmission of the disease.

### References

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