



Incidence of HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C Infection among Patients Undergoing Dialysis

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Dialysis modality as a major risk factor for HIV, HBV and hepatitis C virus infection. Controlling quality control with high accuracy has a positive effect in preventing infection. The haemodialysis environment has been recognized as a reservoir for viral infection, and transmission of this virus to patients as well as to staff members. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of dialysis modality on the prevalence of HIV, HBV and HCV infection in dialysis patients. The study included all dialysis patients who attended the dialysis center at Shri Krishna Hospital, Karamsad, during the period from January 2018 to December 2018. The total patients during this period were 250. HIV, HCV and HBsAg were determined on ADVIA Centaur® XP Immunoassay Analyzer by Chemiluminescence Methods. Serum samples were collected according to the routine protocol used in the biochemistry department. Data were computer-analyzed using (SPSS 20.USA) program. Reference management was done by Endnote X7 program. This study considered the total number of patients undergoing haemodialysis and the percentage of HIV, Hepatitis B and C infection. In addition, HCV infection among dialysis patients is associated with an increased risk of death. Our study was conducted on a total of 250 patients who underwent dialysis in 2018. In the first screening of dialysis patients we found 5 (2.0%) patients out of a total of 250 patients who had HCV positive, 245 (98%) of patients had HCV

negative. But six months later, the infection percentage was up to 9 patients (3.6%) positive from a total of 250 patients and 241 (96.4%) had negative HCV. Also, in the first examination of dialysis patients we found that all patients had negative HBsAg. But after six months, we found 1 (0.4%) out of the 250 patients had positive HBsAg and 249 (99.6%) of the patients had HBsAg negative. The main conclusions of the current study are that the prevalence of hepatitis B virus infection increased with long-term dialysis, and that hepatitis C virus infection was the most prevalent among patients with longer dialysis. Patients suffering from end stage renal diseases such as chronic kidney disease, chronic renal failure and acute renal failure who have a complete failure in renal function or insufficient kidney functions to remove the waste from the blood. So they need to continuously clean their blood and remove harmful nitrogenous wastes by artificial mechanism. This treatment called dialysis. Dialysis is a treatment that takes over your kidney functions. If these organs stop functioning. There are two types of dialysis, haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. Your blood is placed through a filter outside your body, cleaned, and then returned to you. Peritoneal dialysis: Your blood is cleaned inside your body. A special fluid is placed into your abdomen to absorb waste from the blood. The fluid is then drained away.

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