

PREVALENCE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS B AND C INFECTIONS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN AT DALHATU ARAF SPECIALIST HOSPITAL LAFIA, NASARAWA STATE NIGERIA

Abstract

Hepatitis infections are global public health concern more especially hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections which can easily be transmitted from mothers to newborn babies through contact with body secretions. This research was conducted to investigate the prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B and C infections among pregnant women in Dalhatu Araf Specialist Hospital Lafia, Nasarawa State. Cross sectional study design was carried out from **April 2017 to August 2017** among 374 pregnant women. Blood sample was collected from each pregnant woman and screened using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit produced by Nantong Diagnos Biotechnology Co., Ltd., China. Overall prevalence infections of viral hepatitis B and C among the participant was 35(9.4%) and 18(4.8%) respectively. Hepatitis B prevalence was higher than Hepatitis C ($P>0.05$). Some of the pregnant women were found to be multi-gravida patients ranged from 20-29 years of age with prevalence of 9.6% HBV and 5.1% HCV ($P> 0.05$). **The findings of this research suggest need to initiate public awareness to reduce disease load and transmission; immunization to all pregnant women** and their newborn babies.

Key words: HBV, HCV, antenatal, pregnant women.

Introduction

Hepatitis B viral infection has infected more than one-third of the global population. It has been estimated that up to 360 million people live with chronic HBV [7], while some of people who have been infected with HBV are unaware of the infection, they face the possibility of developing debilitating or fatal liver disease at some point in their life and unknowingly transmitting the infection to others.

Hepatitis B can be transmitted horizontal through intimate contact, blood transfusion[1, 24], transplantation and tattooing, nosocomial transmission [23] and can also transmitted vertically from mother to fetus newborn baby during pregnancy, labor or breastfeeding[1, 21]. Hepatitis B vertical transmission incident cases globally are about 35% - 40% [15]. Half of the people live with HBV have contacted the infection during perinatal and early childhood and the condition of chronicity of the virus greatly depends on the route of transmission and the age of acquisition and is high among newborn infants who contacted through vertically transmission [8, 15]. Acute hepatitis B viral infection in the early pregnancy is associated with risk of perinatal transmission [24], infection with the HBV close to delivery or during delivery may likely infect up to or more than 60% of newborn infant [17]. Neonatal hepatitis B infection usually occurs with increased risk of liver disease in later life and is often asymptomatic in early stage of infection. Vertically

Comment [Azmal Mor1]: The investigation period is too short, the effect reason difficult to conclude within the short time investigation

Comment [Azmal Mor2]: There is no specific suggestion or discussion to reduce the infraction rate.

Comment [Azmal Mor3]: Reference sequence is not maintained

hepatitis B virus infected children are 200 times risk of developing liver cancer than that of general population [2,18].

Hepatitis C viral infection affected millions of people each year and is a global public health concern [4]. Chronic and acute hepatitis C viral infection usually leads to the development of liver cancer, cirrhosis and even death of infected patients [6].

The vertical transmission of hepatitis C infection prevalence during pregnancy ranged from 1 to 8% worldwide [3], therefore, vertical transmission (mother-to-infant) of hepatitis C infection prevention is very important [14]. Hepatitis C virus can be transmitted during delivery and can also be transmitted through intravenous drug use or blood product transfusion and transmission during sexual intercourse [30, 31].

Maternal transmission of hepatitis C infection during pregnancy occurs usually with maternal complications such as premature delivery, separation of placenta, heavy vaginal bleeding, premature rupture of membranes and death [22, 23]. Maternal transmission of hepatitis C infection can also occur with high risk of neonatal hepatitis that can lead to serious liver conditions (liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma) in young adults [4]. In addition, newborn baby to infected women with hepatitis C infection are at risk of poor weight, premature delivery, and congenital anomaly [9].

Materials and Methods

This study was carried out in Lafia, Nasarawa state capital among pregnant women attending antenatal care at Dalhatu Araf Specialist Hospital Lafia, Nasarawa state fondly called ‘‘Home of solid minerals.

Comment [Azmal Mor4]: The specific time schedule as 24 hours or 8am to 8pm or else's specified would better consideration

Sample size

A total of three hundred and seventy four (374) pregnant women were sampled as determined using the sample size calculator of Krejcie and Morgan [32].

Sample Collection

5mL of blood sample was collected from each pregnant woman through venipuncture, dispensed into serum separator tubes, allowed to clot and centrifuge at a relative centrifugal force (RCF) of 1,500 revolutions per minutes (rpm) for 5 minutes to obtain serum.

Laboratory Analysis

Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) was detected using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit produced by **Nantong Diagnostics Biotechnology** Co., Ltd., China which has relative sensitivity and relative specificity of 99.9 and 99.0% respectively. The 99.9 and 99.0% for sensitivity and specificity are declared figures of the company which are equivalent to commercial figures. The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit used has in-built controls. The manufacturer's instruction was highly observed accordingly. The positive results were reported as positive.

Statistical Analysis

Data was subjected to descriptive and inferential statistical analysis using SPSS version 20. The prevalence of each viral infection (HBV and HCV) was determined from the proportion of the reactive individuals in the total population under consideration and was expressed as a percentage. A comparison of the frequency was analyzed using the Chi-square test and at ($P > 0.05$) was considered statistically not significant.

Ethical approval

Ethical clearance was obtained from Dalhatu Araf Specialist Hospital Lafia prior to the commencement of the study. Informed consent was also obtained from each participant.

Results

HCV had 4.8% and HBV 9.4% prevalence rate, HCV infection prevalence is lower than HBV in this study as reported in Table 1.

Hepatitis	Number Tested	Number Positive (%)
HBsAg	374	35(9.4)
Anti- HCV	374	18(4.8)

Table 1: The overall prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B and C in Pregnant Women

$$\chi^2 = 1.58,$$

The age-related prevalence of HBV and HCV showed that age group 20-29 years had highest prevalence of 9.6% HBV and 5.1% HCV. Pregnant women >19 years had 9.2% HBV and 4.6% HCV; 30-39 years had 9.1% HBV and 5.1% HCV. The least prevalence of 8.3% HBV and 5.1% HCV was observed among pregnant women aged 40-49 years as shown in Table 2.

Age	Number tested	HBsAg Positive (%)	Anti-HCV Positive (%)
>19	65	6(9.2)	3(4.6)
20 – 29	198	19(9.6)	10(5.1)
30 – 39	99	9(9.1)	5(5.1)

Comment [Azmal Mor5]: Why the research emphasized importance on age 20 - 29 years as the result showed the infection rate is almost same below and above their mentioned 20-29 age group patients

40 – 49	12	1(8.3)	0(0)
Total	374	35(9.4)	18(4.8)

Table 2: Hepatitis B and C in pregnant women based on age

The prevalence of HBV and HCV based on family background shown that monogamous women had higher prevalence of HBV and HCV, 9.5% HBV and 5.2% HCV than their polygamous counterpart 9.2% HBV and 4.8% HCV.

Family background	Number tested	HBsAg Positive (%)	Anti-HCV Positive (%)
Monogamy	211	20(9.5)	11(5.2)
Polygamy	163	15(9.2)	7(4.3)
Total	374	35(9.4)	18(4.8)

Table 3: Hepatitis B and C Based on Family Background

Viral Hepatitis B and C among pregnant women based on associated risk factors shown that blood transfusion had 11.1% HBsAg and 8.8% HCV out of employed 45 pregnant women tested and, history of surgery had 9.8% HBsAg and 14.6% HCV with 41 pregnant women tested and, contraceptive use had 11.5% HBsAg and 8.9% HCV out of 78 pregnant women tested, Previous history of hepatitis had 33.3% HBsAg and 22.2% HCV with 9 pregnant women tested, herbal medicine use had 9.8% HBsAg and 9.3% HCV with 214 pregnant women tested, alcoholic consumption had 14.3% HBsAg and 0% HCV with 14 pregnant women tested. No significant difference between the risk factors.

Risk factors	Number Tested		HBsAg Positive (%)		Anti-HCV Positive (%)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Blood transfusion	45	329	5(11.1)	30(9.1)	4(8.8)	31(9.4)
History of surgery	41	333	4(9.8)	31(9.3)	6(14.6)	29(8.7)
Contraceptive use	78	296	9(11.5)	26(8.8)	7(8.9)	28(9.5)
Previous history of	9	365	3(33.3)	32(8.8)	2(22.2)	33(9.0)

hepatitis						
Herbal medicine use	214	160	21(9.8)	14(8.8)	20(9.3)	15(9.4)
Alcoholic consumption	14	360	2(14.3)	33(9.2)	0(0)	35(9.7)

Table 4: Some of the Risk Factors of hepatitis B and C among pregnant women

$$\chi^2 = 2.0767, 8.211$$

Discussion

This study revealed 9.4% HBV and 4.8% HCV prevalence among antenatal participants. This agreed with the report that Nigeria as highly endemic area with prevalence greater than 8% HBV [29].

Viral hepatitis B infection prevalence was higher in this study compared to 7.3% prevalence reported in Kano among pregnant women [10]. In contrast it was less compared to 21.3% reported in Ibadan [21], 23.9% and 15.1% in two studies reported in Jos [13, 28]. The HCV infection prevalence of 4.8% in this study was found to be lower compared with other studies in Nigeria such as Enugu, Jos and Kaduna with 14.9% [11], 5.2% and 11.9% [26]. The deviation in findings with others studies may be due to different methods for detection of the viral infections.

The present study revealed that majority of the women attending antenatal care fall within the 20–29 years followed by 30–39 age group because this was the majority age group admitted to the antenatal clinic of the hospital. Hepatitis B and C viral infections prevalence was highly recorded in monogamous family and this may be because of multiple sexual life of monogamous likely to acquire the viral infections than polygamous. This finding correlate high prevalence in commercial sex workers as published in other studies [20]. In this study some of the pregnant women were found to be multi gravida patients and this might be at increased risk because of their past pregnancies experience, blood transfusion and/or any surgical procedure in the past. The findings in this study agreed with other studies published by Awan *et al* in 2006 and Ali and Memon in 2007.

Comment [Azmal Mor6]: Facing lack of graphical presentation and comparison plot for better explanation

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit produced by **Nantong Diagnos Biotechnology Co., Ltd.**, China is designed for the qualitative and quantitative determination of HbsAg and HCV in human serum or plasma in accordance with manufacturer's instruction, this was used for detection of HBV and HCV infection among participants because is rapid and not expensive. It has been reported by so many authors that ELISA Kit is a best alternative to be used for screening of HBV and HCV in countries where there is low income [16, 28]. Hepatitis B and C viral infections prevalence reported in this study is of great concern. Effective screening for pregnant women who are childbearing and treatment service, kept clear of transfusion of contaminated blood and create awareness are all required to improve their health status.

Conclusion

Viral hepatitis B and C prevalence of 9.4% and 4.8% was recorded. Hepatitis C infection is less than hepatitis B infection. Henceforth, there is need to initiate public awareness to reduce disease load and transmission, encourage free immunization of the pregnant women and their newborn infants should be included in their antenatal care in the hospital to prevent vertical transmission (mother to child) infection by their infected mothers.

Comment [Azmal Mor7]: There should have discussion and comparisons on patients class of living society as the background of the disease cause specifications

COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist. The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

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