

Determine seroprevalence and associated risk factors of HBV infection among pregnant women and its relationship with blood transfusion at Hargeisa Group Hospital, Hargeisa, Somaliland.

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Abstract

The measures are being put in place for the management of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in Hargeisa, Somaliland among pregnant women remain the most vulnerable to develop chronic hepatitis. Routine screening in pregnant women is therefore necessary for effective control. However, the performance of the commonly used the HBsAg sero test strips have been available. Also, identifying the risk factors of transmission in pregnant women is importance for the implementation of preventive measures. Hence, the goal of this study was to determining sero-prevalence and associated risk factors with HBV infection among pregnant women.

Material & Methods: The study area was carried out at Hargeisa group hospital in Somaliland from May 2018 up to December 2018. The researcher was collected research pregnancy woman data through questionnaire & used diagnostics methods such as Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) test, antibodies test (HBsAb) by used anti-card test and ELISA system.

Results and Discussion: The results in the current study shown that the pregnancy with hepatitis BV and its relation with appeared some symptoms in our study was 24(46.15%) of patients appeared they have cirrhosis symptom, 12(23.08%) of patients answered they have liver failure, while 9(17.31%) of patients appeared yellowish of eyes & skin and 5(9.62%) showed hepatic cancer.

Conclusion: The results of current study showed that the seroprevalence of HBV infections in pregnant women and its relationship with blood transfusion & other factors is high in Hargeisa Group Hospital, Hargeisa, Somaliland. However, further studies are needed to assess the role of other demographic and clinical risk factors. Urgent action is required to improve hepatitis B infection control measures to reduce dependence on blood transfusions and make new policies for treatment of anemia in HGH.

Biography:

Abdullah Ghaleb Al-mamari is working as Associated Professor. Specialization: Medical Microbiology, Academic Lecturer in Medical Microbiology Department, Faculty of Science, Ibb University, Ibb City, Yemen Republic. Hargeisa University, Hargeisa City, Somaliland.



Speaker Publications:

1. Prevalence and Risk Factors of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C Virus Infections among Patients with Chronic Renal Failure in Zabeed City, Yemen Republic; *Open Journal of Medical Microbiology* 05(03):136-142; DOI: 10.4236/ojmm.2015.53017
2. Prevalence of Iron Deficiency and Iron Deficiency Anemia in Infants and Children and Treatment with Microencapsulated Iron II Fumarate and Supplied Ascorbic Acid as "Sprinkles"; *Journal of Pharmacology & Pharmacy* 05(07):716-724; DOI: 10.4236/pp.2014.57081
3. Prevalence of Iron Deficiency and Iron Deficiency Anemia in Infants and Children and Treatment with Microencapsulated Iron II Fumarate and Supplied Ascorbic Acid as "Sprinkles"; *Journal of Pharmacology & Pharmacy*; DOI: 10.4236/pp.2014.57081

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