Prevalence of Transfusion-Transmitted Infections (HCV, HIV, Syphilis and Malaria) in Blood Donors: A Large-Scale Cross-Sectional Study



Presentation:

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

- Blood transfusion is a mandatory and therapeutic procedure that plays a crucial role in saving patient lives. Globally, it is estimated that 92 million people donate blood annually [1].
- Roughly, 1.6 million of these blood units are discarded because of the presence of infectious agents [2].
- Blood transfusion carries the risk of transmitting major infections, such as hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), syphilis, cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV), and Epstein–Barr virus (EBV), along with toxoplasmosis and malaria [3].

INTRODUCTION

- Therefore, collected blood units must be serologically tested to prevent the transmission of infections caused by such pathogens, as per the recommendation of the World Health Organization (WHO) [4].
- Infections due to HBV, HCV, and HIV are major public health concerns.
- the prevalence of HCV among healthy volunteers and blood donors in Yemen was 1.7% and 2.7%, respectively.
- HIV is a global health problem with a considerable socioeconomic impact.
- n Yemen, it was reported that the prevalence of HIV ranges from 0.30% to 0.60%.
- and syphilis from 0.60% to 0.75% with the number of cases expected to increase.



JUSTIFICATION

- Transfusion-transmitted infections (TTIs) in Yemen are one of the major public health problems.
- there is limited current information on blood transfusion infections and the impact of this problem on the Yemeni population.
- We still lack comprehensive studies dealing with this issue due to the absence of a nationwide registry, hospital studies, or reports.



OBJECTIVES

• the modest goal of this study is to assess the prevalence of HCV, HIV, syphilis, and malaria among blood donors from different Yemeni communities.



METHODS





 Table 1. Seropositivity of anti-HCV and anti-HIV Abs in relation to the demographic characteristics of donor population.

		Total -		HCV				HIV			
Demographic Characteristics		n = 16,367		Reactive 320 (2.0)		Non-Reactive 16,047 (99.2%)		Reactive 33 (0.2)		Non-Reactive 16,334 (99.8)	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Occupation	Students	3312	20.2	63	1.9	3249	98.1	4	0.1	3308	99.9
	Professional worker	5193	31.7	83	1.6	5110	98.4	6	0.1	5187	99.9
	Military	2422	14.8	69	2.8	2353	97.2	4	0.2	2418	99.8
	Manual workers	5440	33.2	105	1.9	5335	98.1	19	0.3	5421	99.7
	X^2			13.6				9.0			
	<i>p</i> -value			0.003 *				0.039 **			
Residency	Capital city	8820	53.9	181	2.1	8639	97.9	22	0.2	8798	99.8
	Alganad	845	5.2	17	2.0	828	98.0	1	0.1	844	99.9
	Azal	6438	39.3	115	1.8	6323	98.2	9	0.1	6429	99.9
	Shepah	150	0.9	3	2.0	147	98.0	0	0.0	150	100.0
	Tehama	114	0.7	4	3.5	110	96.5	1	0.9	113	99.1
		X^2	2.8				5.4				
	<i>p</i> -value			0.585				0.248			
	16-25	5045	30.8	106	2.1	4939	97.9	7	0.1	5038	99.9
	26-35	7968	48.7	159	2.0	7809	98.0	20	0.3	7948	99.7
	36-45	2689	16.4	45	1.7	2644	98.3	6	0.2	2683	99.8
Age groups	45-55	601	3.7	9	1.5	592	98.5	0	0.0	601	100.0
	More than 55	64	0.4	1	1.6	63	98.4	0	0.0	64	100.0
	X^2			2.5				3.4			
	<i>p</i> -value			0.654				0.499 **			
Type of donors	Volunteer	4563	27.9	110	2.4	4453	97.6	11	0.2	4552	99.8
	Replacement	11,804	72.1	210	1.8	11,594	98.2	22	0.2	11,782	99.8
	X^2			6.8				0.5			
	<i>p</i> -value			0.009 *				0.484			

^{*} Statistically significant; X^2 , chi-square; p value < 0.05, significant; n, number; %, percentage; ** Fisher exact test.

 Table 2. Seropositivity of anti-malarial and anti-Treponema pallidum in relation to the demographic characteristics of donor population.

			Total		Syphilis				Malaria			
Demographic Characteristics		n = 16,367		Reactive 387 (2.4%)		Non-Reactive 15,980 (97.6%)		Reactive 107 (0.7%)		Non-Reactive 16,260 (99.3%)		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Occupation	Students	3312	20.2	51	1.5	3261	98.5	13	0.4	3299	99.	
	Professional worker	5193	31.7	97	1.9	5096	98.1	42	0.8	5151	99.	
	Military	2422	14.8	72	3.0	2350	97.0	14	0.6	2408	99.	
	Manual workers	5440	33.2	167	3.1	5273	96.9	38	0.7	5402	99.	
	X^2			30.9				5.8				
	p-value			0.001 *				0.123				
	Capital city	8820	53.9	215	2.4	8605	97.6	36	0.4	8784	99	
	Alganad	845	5.2	16	1.9	829	98.1	4	0.5	841	99	
	Azal	6438	39.3	140	2.2	6298	97.8	64	1.0	6374	99	
Residency	Shepah	150	0.9	4	2.7	146	97.3	2	1.3	148	98	
	Tehama	114	0.7	12	10.5	102	89.5	1	0.9	113	99	
	X^2			35.0				21.0				
	p-value			0.029 *			0.0.031 **					
	16-25	5045	30.8	93	1.8	4952	98.2	29	0.6	5016	99	
	26-35	7968	48.7	195	2.4	7773	97.6	41	0.5	7927	99	
	36-45	2689	16.4	81	3.0	2608	97.0	27	1.0	2662	99	
Age groups	45-55	601	3.7	15	2.5	586	97.5	7	1.2	594	98	
	More than 55	64	0.4	3	4.7	61	95.3	3	4.7	61	95	
	X^2			12.6				26.4				
	<i>p</i> -value			0.027 **			0.37 **					
Type of donors	Volunteer	4563	27.9	81	1.8	4482	98.2	34	0.7	4529	99	
	Replacement	11,804	72.1	306	2.6	11,498	97.4	73	0.6	11,731	99	
	X^2			9.5				0.8				
	p-	value			0.00	02 *			0.3	367		

^{*} Statistically significant; X², chi-square; p value < 0.05, significant; n, number; %, percentage; ** Fisher exact

Table 3. Final model of factors associated with positive HCV, HIV, syphilis and

malaria among blood donors.

Characteristics	Adjusted odds Ratio (AOR)	95% Confidence Interval	p-Value
HCV reactive			
Professional worker	0.88	0.764, 1.438	0.615
Volunteer	0.73	0.580-0.926	0.009
Manual worker	Ref		
HIV reactive			
Military	3.21	1.260, 8.151	0.014
Manual worker	Ref		
Syphilis reactive			
students	1.983	1.442, 2.726	0.001
Military	1.74	1.345, 2.255	0.001
Manual worker	Ref		
Capital City	4.708	2.542, 8.720	0.001
Alganad	5.36	2.864, 10.017	0.001
Azal	5.93	2.717, 12.933	0.001
Shepam	4.74	1.480, 12.933	0.009
Tehama	Ref		
Replacement	1.414	1.103, 1.813	0.006
Volunteer	Ref		
Malaria positive			
16-25 years old	Ref		
26-35 years old	4.17	1.052, 16.554	0.034
36-45 years old	4.85	1.432, 16.416	0.010
46-55 years old	8.507	2.523, 28.675	0.004
>55	9.51	2.867, 31.539	0.001



DISCUSSION

- The present study highlights the prevalence of TTIs among blood donors in Yemen.
- A large proportion of donors (99.1%) were male.
- Various studies also reported a larger number of male donors than female donors [22,23].
- Regarding the gender profile of blood donors, WHO has revealed that 33% of blood donations have been given by women.

Conclusion

CONCLUSIONS

- The prevalence of HCV, HIV, syphilis, and malaria among blood donors in Yemen was 2.0%, 0.2%, 2.4%, and 0.7%, respectively.
- Further studies are indispensable to provide a complete picture of the disease prevalence.
- It is recommended that the public be offered more health education about the risk factors.
- The data generated could increase public awareness and assist in understanding the occurrence and risk factors related to TTIs.

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