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Original Research Article

Prevalence of Risk Factors for HAV, HBV, and HCV Infections in Babylon Governorate

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Abstract: Viral hepatitis is a significant global public health issue. This study was carried out to determine the prevalence and ntritional risk factors for HAV, HBV, and HCV infections in Babylon Governorate. A statistics of 328 patients with confirmed viral hepatitis attended different health institutions in Babylon governorate were collected form Department of Public Health of Babylon Governorate and included in this study. It was a trial to assess nutritional status of the patients. There were 41.16%, 40.24%, and 18.60% of patients are diagnosed with type A, B, and C viral hepatitis respectively. A significant association between hepatitis infections and vaccine intake, transmission methods (contact with infected patient, accident, and blood transfusion), and laboratory tests (sALT). In Conclusion Viral Hepatitis in Babylon necessitate broader vaccination coverage and tailored public health initiatives. A comprehensive approach including vaccination, screening, education, and nutrition support that essential for prevention.

Keyword: Viral hepatitis, prevalence, transmission methods, vaccine, nutrition, laboratory effects.

INTRODUCTION

Viral hepatitis is a significant global public health issue. Hepatitis A, B, and C viruses causing liver infections in humans. Hepatitis viruses were identified at the last century [1, 2]. Iraq is an intermediate-endemic country for HAV, HBV, and HCV. Variations in rate due to wars and conflicts, deteriorated sanitation and water supply, food safety and nutrition, education and traditions, social and sexuality, and availability of health services as infection control programs, safe blood translation, and vaccination [3-5]. Aim of our study is to assess risk factors related to liver viral infections, so It was a trial to assess nutritional status of the patients.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A statistics of 328 patients with confirmed viral hepatitis attended different health institutions in Babylon governorate were collected from Department of Public Health of Babylon Governorate and included in this study. Data collected using a questionnaire contain demographic, epidemiological, clinical, laboratory, and diagnostic information. We assess symptoms, signs, and related laboratory tests, The Statistical Analysis System- SAS (2012) program was used to view effects of difference factors on study parameters. Chi-Square test was used for significant compare between percentages in this study. Ethical considerations was included by obtaining verbal consent, ensuring data security, and maintaining confidentiality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A high with HAV and HBV was noticed and showed in table (1). These findings were similar to that in literatures [6, 7]. Vaccination play a role in prevention whatever deteriorated health services affect negatively on the rate in community (27.4% and 14.3% in HAV and HBV respectively) with several studies go with that [8-10]. Significant association between hepatitis infections and history of (contact with infected patients, accidents, blood transfusion) was found. High levels of hepatitis were reported, it reflect the deterioration in health service and damaged environment (bad sanitation, unsafe water, etc). Restricted vaccination might be beyond the high rate. This study showed high level of serum ALT (57.8% and 66.7% in HAV and HBV respectively) which agree

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with previous research's conducted in our region [11, 12]. High salt indicates bad nutrition in the management of hepatitis [13, 14]. Nutrition must share in the management of hepatitis.

Table 1: Distribution of sample study according to type of hepatitis Viruses

Type of hepatitis virus	No.	Percentage (%)
H.A-Virus	135	41.16
H.B-Virus	132	40.24
H. C-Virus	61	18.60
Total	328	9.026 **
** (P<0.01)		

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, health services and nutrition support showed a positive change on improving viral liver infection patients.

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