

INTRODUCTION
AND
AIM OF THE WORK

Chronic hemolytic anemia is transfusion dependent anemias and it is life long replacement for these patients (*Sher et al., 1993*).

It is known that safest transfusion is no transfusion (*Aoki et al., 1993*).

Poly-transfused subjects are at increased risk of contracting hepatitis (*El Alfy and Kamel 1994*).

Thalassemic patients have high prevalence of HBV and HCV.

High prevalence of HCV antibody-positive are present among children and infants classified as thalassemias (73%) and hemophilia's (83%) (*khalifa, et al., 1993*).

So, the aim of the work is to study the incidence of viral hepatitis B and C among multi-transfused children.