
Study of hepatitis B markers as indicators for the prevalence of hepatitis B viral infection in AGE GROUP (40-70years) in kaliobia governorate

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This work was done to study the prevalence of HBsAg carriage rate and other HB sero markers (anti HBc , 1The Ag , and anti HBe) as indicators for exposure rate , in Qaliobia Governorate (rural area) to apparently healthy population above 40 years (1989). The relation of HBV infection and bilharziasis was also studied. •The HBs Ag carriage rate is 2.5% among apparently healthy population above 40 years. •The anti HBc rate is 51.5% and the total HB seropositivity rate is 52.0% indicating exposure rate. •To all cases (5 cases) with positive HBsAg, HBe Ag were negative, anti HBe were positive, and anti HBc were positive except one case . Only one case was HBs Ag positive , anti HBc negative, but with HBe Ag negative and anti HBe positive. •Anti delta was done to cases with positive HBs Ag, with prevalence 1% of total individuals (196), but it is 2/5 (40% of HBsAg positive cases). •HBsAg carriage rate is higher four times in males (4.2%) than females (1%) but with no significant difference statistically. •HBsAg carriage rate is not affected by age groups I (40-50 ys), II (51-60 ys) and III (above 60 ys). •Anti HBc and total HB seropositivity (exposure rate) are significantly higher in males (58% and 59% respectively) than in