



SEROPREVALENCE OF HIV, HEPATITIS B AND SYPHILIS INFECTION AT SK MEDICAL COLLEGE, MUZAFFARPUR

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ABSTRACT **BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES:** HIV, HBV and syphilis in pregnancy are associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes including spontaneous abortion preterm birth still birth low birth weight, congenital infections etc. The present study was undertaken to know the sero-prevalence of HIV, HBV and syphilis in and around MUZAFFARPUR.

METHODS: The study was conducted in the Department of Microbiology, S.K MEDICAL COLLEGE, MUZAFFARUR from May 2018 to April 2019. The study included 300 blood samples of antenatal women attending outpatient and inpatient department of OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY and also private hospital antenatal cases, whose blood samples were sent for routine blood investigations to our Laboratory. All the test sera were tested for anti-HIV IgG antibodies by a DOT immunoassay, if reactive was confirmed by TRIDOT and ELISA test. They were also tested for HBV by HBsAg ELISA and syphilis by VDRL test, if reactive was confirmed by TPHA test.

RESULTS: Out of 300 antenatal cases, 3 were positive for HIV i.e. prevalence of 1%, 5 were positive for HBsAg i.e. prevalence of 1.7%, 1 was positive for anti-treponemal antibodies i.e. prevalence of syphilis was 0.3%.

CONCLUSION: Prevalence of HIV, HBV are high from this study, so it is important to screen all the antenatal mothers for both, so as to provide proper antenatal, intranatal and post natal care to seropositive women and prevent MTCT. Even though the seroprevalence of syphilis is low from the present study, it is advisable to screen for syphilis also as the disease is treatable and thus helps to eliminate the adverse effect of untreated syphilis both in mother and foetus.

KEYWORDS : Hiv; Hbv; Syphilis; Seroprevalence; Elisa; Triot, Dot Immunoassay, Vdrl; Tpha.

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