Seroprevalence of Hepatitis a Virus Infection among General Population in Central-West Tunisia

Authors : Jihene Bettaieb, Kaouther Ayouni, Ghassen Kharroubi, Rym Mallekh, Walid Hammemi, Afif Ben Salah, Henda Triki **Abstract :** In Tunisia, the hepatitis A virus (HAV) represents a public health concern. Due to the progress in sanitation and socio-economic conditions, the epidemiology of HAV has shown dynamic changes over the past years. This study aimed to investigate the current seroprevalence of HAV antibodies (anti-HAV) among the residents of Thala, a rural setting in central-west Tunisia, to determine the age-specific seroprevalence for HAV infection and co-infection with hepatitis C and B virus. A total of 1379 subjects (mean age: 25.0 ± 17.3 years, 555 males/ 824 females) were recruited between January and June 2014. The study population included 95 individuals previously known as hepatitis C positive. Serum samples were collected and screened for the detection of IgG anti-HAV, HBsAg, and HBcAb by the Elisa Test. The overall anti- HAV seroprevalence was about 84.7%. There was no statistically significant difference between males and females. On the 1379 tested individual, 219 were positive for HBcAb, and 67 were positive for HBsAg. IgG anti- HAV were positive in 80.6% of HBsAg-positive patients (54 out of 57), 81.3% of HBcAb-positive patients (178 out of 178), and in 1780 of HCV-positive patients (1780 out of 1780 out of 1780 out of 1780 on 1780 of HBcAb-positive patients (1780 out of 1780 out of 1780 on 1780 of HBcAb-positive patients (1780 out of 1780 out

Keywords: coinfection, hepatitis A, seroprevalence, Tunisia

Conference Title: ICIPC 2020: International Conference on Infection Prevention and Control

Conference Location: Dublin, Ireland Conference Dates: November 05-06, 2020