

Prevalence of HIV, HCV, HBV in Blood Donors of Golestan Province, Iran, 2012 - 2013

Hosseini, MA. (MD)

General Practitioner, Blood transfusion Research Center, Golestan Regional Educational Blood Transfusion Center, Golestan, Iran

Baniaghil, SS. (PhD)

PhD Student of Immunology, Blood transfusion Research Center, Golestan Regional Educational Blood Transfusion Center, Golestan, Iran

Mahmoodi, E. (BA)

MA student of Management, Blood transfusion Research Center, Golestan Regional Educational Blood Transfusion Center, Golestan, Iran

Bagheri Sani, Y. (MA)

MA in Management, Blood transfusion Research Center, Golestan Regional Educational Blood Transfusion Center, Golestan, Iran

Dahbashi, GH. (MSc)

MSc of Parasitology, Blood transfusion Research Center, Golestan Regional Educational Blood Transfusion Center, Golestan, Iran

Corresponding Author: Baniaghil, SS.

Email: Dr.baniaghil@gmail.com

Received: 20 Jan 2014

Revised: 28 Jun 2014

Accepted: 1 Jul 2014

Abstract

Background and Objective: The donor selection and screening of blood donors for infectious factors is the main target of blood transfusion organization. this study aimed at determining the prevalence of HCV, HBV and HIV in blood donors of Golestan province, from 2012 to 2013.

Material and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on all files of blood donors with positive lab results in Golestan Blood Transfusion Services. The test results, demographic characteristics and the Prevalence of hepatitis B and C and HIV were determined. The results were analyzed by SPSS software.

Results: The blood donors were 47,830 and 45,811 in 2012 and 2013, respectively. The Prevalence of HBV in 2012 was %0.299 and in 2013 %0.284; of HCV % 0.06 in 2012 and % 0.05 in 2013, and the prevalence of both HCV and HIV totally was 0.001percent in two years of study. The highest rate of positive case was among the first time donors, married and in those with less than high school education ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Regarding the high rate of positive cases among the first-time blood donors, married and less educated, it is recommended that public media be used for giving information to control communicable infections.

Keyword: HBV; HCV; HIV; Prevalence; Blood Donors.