

SEROPREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS A, B AND C IN DENTAL PROFESSION

A Thesis

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SUMMARY

One hundred thirty eight (138) participated dentists from the five Iraqi governorates (Baghdad, Anbar, Mosul, Deyala and Nasryia) were investigated for the presence of the serological markers of HAV, HBV and HCV in their sera by using ELISA technique and it was found that:

- 1-Sero markers for 18 dentists out of 138 show positive anti-HAV IgG markers while other two dentists show positive anti-HAV IgM markers in their tested sera.
- 2-History of possible source of infection with hepatitis A virus recorded that most of HAV infection (16.6%) related to contact with positive HAV cases, while 4.1% of cases show no risk to hepatitis infection.
- 3-Sixty five out of 75 with positive anti-HBs markers in their sera had a history of vaccination against HBV.
- 4-Two dentists showed positive HBsAg and anti-HBc-IgG markers which indicated a chronic-carrier state.
- 5-Other two dentists showed positive HBsAg and anti-HBc IgM

markers which indicated an acute state.

6-Two dentists showed positive anti-HBs and anti-HBc IgG which accounted a past exposure to hepatitis B .

7-Linear relation was found between the prevalence of HBV markers and the time spent in dental profession.

8-Only one dentist had positive HCV marker with a past history of blood transfusion.