

Incidences of acute hepatitis D among 15 to 35 years old Mongolian youths

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Background and aims

Mongolia has the highest prevalence of hepatitis D virus (HDV), leading to high morbidity and mortality from liver diseases and HCC. HDV causes the most severe form of chronic viral hepatitis. In a recent study, it was estimated that anti-HDV prevalence is 67.5% among HBsAg positive population in Mongolia. However, updates on the incidence of and risk factors for acute hepatitis D infection in Mongolia are lacking. Therefore, our aim was to determine prevalence of acute HDV incidences among Mongolian youths aged between 15-35 years old.

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Methods

A retrospective study was carried out reviewing records for all acute HBV and HDV cases admitted between 2010-2014 at the National Center for Communicable Disease of Mongolia.

Results

A total of 1973 patients were admitted to the National Center for Communicable Disease of Mongolia due to acute HBV and HBV/HDV over the last 5 years. Overall prevalence of acute HBV/HDV was 30.8% (608 inpatients, age 0.2-49), while 27.7% among 15 to 35 years old (Figure 1) and predominantly male (67.6%).

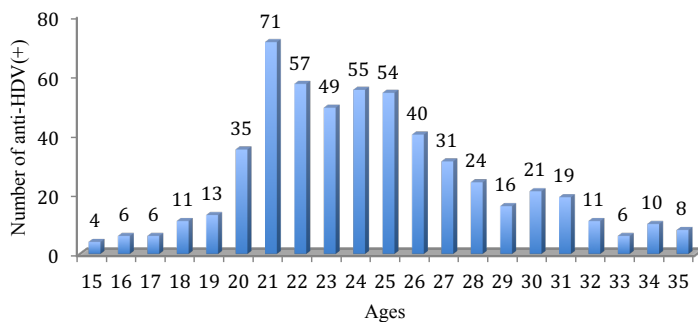
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Figure 1. Distribution of acute HDV among 15-35 years old



As shown in Figure 1, 89.9% (547) of all acute HDV cases were accounted for 15 to 35 years old youths, especially 21 (13%), 22(10.4%), 23(8.9%), 24(10.1%), 25(9.9%) and 26 (7.3%) years olds. At the time of admission, average ALT, AST were 2172.7U/L and 1462.6 U/L, respectively. At the time of discharge, it was decreased to 127.8 U/L (ALT) and 108.7 U/L (AST).

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Conclusion
 Incidences of acute HDV infection among the Mongolian population is high, especially those 15-35 years old population. It clearly demonstrates that more work

needs to be done to prevent new HBV/HDV infections.

