

New-estimation of prevalence of HCV infection in Mongolia

Introduction: Prevalence of HCV infection in Mongolia as hyper-endemic well known. In almost publication about it cited the data collected more 10 years ago, published in Hepatology International in 2006. But, many measurement against to this infection by government and non-government organization in this time.

Aim of study: re-estimate prevalence of HCV infection in Mongolia.

Methods

This population-based study includes total of 1158 apparently healthy people (<20 years old), which randomly selected. Screening for anti-HCV were performed by ELISA and HCV-RNA were measured by Abbott m2000sp/m2000rt system in Liver Center.

Results

Total of 1,158 subjects were enrolled including 599 (43.1%) men and 659 (56.9%) female. The overall prevalence of anti-HCV among study subjects was 11.1% (128/1158). Higher percentage of female subjects (12.6% of female) were tested positive in comparison to the 9% of male subjects. Also 11.1% (128 individuals) were tested as anti-HCV positive and 84% (103 individuals) were HCV-RNA positive from them. Results of multivariate regression analysis for potential risk factors show that history of blood transfusion 1.5 (OR=1.563 95%CI 1.060-2.305 p=0.024), acupuncture 1.3 times (OR=1.303 95%CI 1.110-1.531 p=0.001), letting blood treatment 3.5 times (OR=1.878 95%CI 1.427-2.471 p=0.0001) and surgical procedure (OR=3.513 95%CI 2.163-5.704 p=0.0001) were associated with significant risk for transmission of HCV.

Conclusion

It is estimated that currently in Mongolia approximately 114000 adult people infected with HCV. The risk factor analysis show that the nosocomial infection is the leading risk factor of HCV infection in Mongolia.