

Recently epidemiological situation of HCV infection among apparently healthy population in Mongolian

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Introduction

It is already known that Mongolia is the country having the highest prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection in the world and thus leading mortality rates of liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in the world.

Methods

This study includes total of 1158 apparently healthy people. Screening for anti-HCV were performed by ELISA (ERBA Lisa Scan) and HCV-RNAs were measured by Abbott m2000sp/m2000rt system in Liver Center.

Results

In this study, 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 percentages 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 81% (103 individuals) were HCV-RNA positive from them. Results of multivariate regression analysis for potential risk factors show that history of blood transfusion (OR=1.563 95%C.I 1.060-2.305 p=0.024), accupuncture 1.3 times (OR=1.303 95%C.I 1.110-1.531 p=0.001), letting blood treatment 1.8 times (OR=1.878 95%C.I 1.427-2.471 p=0.0001) and surgical procedure (OR=1.945 95% CI 1.278-2.451 p=0.0001) were associated with significant risk for transmission of HCV.

Conclusion

It is estimated that currently in Mongolia 113782 people infected with HCV. The risk factor analysis show that the nosocomial infection is the leading risk factor of HCV infection in Mongolia.