

Control of the health condition of blood donors with the presence of markers of Hepatitis B and C

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Introduction

The health care of the blood donors before and after donation should be something about which health workers from Transfusion services must be interested.

Goal: Intensive health care of blood donors in which blood we found presence of HbsAg and HCV-antibodies.

Methods

In our W.U. Transfusiology we make test of every blood donation for finding out of presence of HBsAg and anti-HCV. We used ELISA tests from the third generation from the company BIOMERIEUX (Tek TIME). In the last five years from totally 15.150 donations we have tested, retested and confirmed all carriers of markers for Hepatitis B and C in the Republic Institute of Transfusiology in Skopje. We made medical evaluation in all carriers for liver damage. This examination includes history of disease, laboratory-biochemical examination of liver blood tests with bilirubin, aminotransferases ALT and AST, total serum protein test, protrombine time, HBeAg and Echothomography of liver and spleen.

Results

From totally 15.150 donations we detected presence of HbsAg in 253 (1,66%) donors and presence of anti HCV in 132 (0,87%) donors. In 8 (3,1%) of the carriers of HbsAg we found out increased values of aminotransferases (AST and ALT); increased values of bilirubin because of which we hospitalized them for further examination and treatment at Infections ward in our Hospital. In 3 (2,7%) anti-HCV positive blood donors we found out increased values of aminotransferases, especially of ALT. The same ones were hospitalized at the Infection ward. We advised the rest of them to pay attention of food, behaviour and to have more frequent health controls. All of them have been registered in the Regional Institute for Health protection in Stip, on a list: Contagious diseases which endanger the whole country.

Conclusions

Regular care for the donors health is needed. We should make regular medical estimate for liver damage and give advices for healthy food and behaviour of chronic carriers of HBV and HCV. These people must be deferral for blood, plasma and tissues donation. In case of surgery and stomatological interventions these people must inform health worker that they are carriers of HBV and HCV. The health condition of donors with presence of markers of Hepatitis B and C must be regularly controlled.