

Hepatitis B Virus Infection and Risk Factors for Hepatocarcinoma at the China-Guinea Friendship Hospital of Kipe in Conakry

Abdoulaye Makanera^{1,2*}, Mariam Conde¹, Taliby Dos Camara³, Mamadou Alpha Diallo¹, Mariama Conde¹, Daouda Camara¹, Alpha Oumar Barry¹, Tiguidanke Diakite¹ and Oumar Souare¹

¹Biomedical Laboratory of the China-Guinea Friendship Hospital, Kipe, Cite des Médecins, Republic of Guinea

²Department of Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences and Techniques, Chair of Fundamental Sciences, Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry, Republic of Guinea

³Microbiology Laboratory, Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, and Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry, Republic of Guinea.

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis B virus infection is a major public health problem, especially when it becomes chronic and associated to complications such as cirrhosis or primary liver cancer (hepatocarcinoma). The objective of the present study was to determine the seroprevalence of hepatitis B and the risk factors for hepatocellular carcinoma.

Material and Methods: This is a prospective study from January 2nd, 2020 to December 15th, 2020 in patients received at the Sino-Guinean Friendship Hospital of Kipé in Conakry. The search for HBsAg and HIV was done respectively with the Determine HBsAg and Determine HIV-1/2 (Abbott, Ireland). The confirmation of these tests as well as the AFP assay was done using the miniVidas automaton (bioMérieux, France). ASAT and ALAT transaminases were measured using the BS-320 automaton (China, Shenzhen).

Results: The male sex was predominant with 71.3% (sex ratio M/F=2.48). The average age was 39.45 years with extremes of 10 years and 97 years. The prevalence of HBsAg was 15.34% (188/1225). A rise in ALT and AST was observed in 11.7% of patients tested for these two markers. The AFP level was high in HBsAg+ patients (8%) with values above 400IU/ml. The prevalence of HIV/HBV coinfection was 3.2% (6/182).

Conclusion: These results show a high prevalence of hepatitis B in Guinea. HIV/HBV coinfection is considerable and the risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma is high in HBsAg+ patients.

Keywords: HBV, HIV, Infections, AFP, Hepatocarcinoma, Conakry/Guinea

Corresponding author: Abdoulaye Makanera, Biomedical Laboratory of the China-Guinea Friendship Hospital, Kipe, Cite des Médecins, Commune Ratoma 030 BP: 710 Conakry, Republic of Guinea, E-mail: abdmak@yahoo.fr

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