

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

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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 (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

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