

THE CHARACTERISTIC OF VIRAL HEPATITIS B AND D IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDAVIA

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The serum samples from 10035 different patients (11 groups) were tested by IPHA HBsAg was detected in all groups, but more usually in patients with HVB, chronic hepatitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, diabetes mellitus, hematological disease and contact persons from family focus of HVB. Antibodies to HVD were detected with enzymelinked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in serum positive to HBsAg. From 1508 samples positive to HBsAg in 33,1% cases anti HD IgG was detected and in 66,3% cases - anti HD IgM, more frequently at medical personnel and contact person from family focus. From 590 HBsAg positive patients the delta infection were established in 204 (34,6%) cases, of them coinfection in 72 (12,2%), and superinfection in 132 (22,4%) cases. A comparative study was done on 72 patients with HVD - coinfection (I group), 132 patients with HVD superinfection (II group) and 103 patients with HBV (III group), the obtained results indicate more severe and lingering course of the disease in the I and II groups with the prevalence of such clinical symptoms as: nausea, vomiting, anorexia, abdominal pain on the right part below the ribs, headache, dizziness, insomnia, bleedings, splenomegaly, prolonged jaundice. The lethality in this groups were: HVD coinfection - 9,3%, HDV superinfection - 8,3%, HVB - 3,8% and the chronicity level: I group - 29,4%, II group - 68,6%, III group 12,4%. This data suggest that HDV as well as HBV is wide spread in Republic of Moldavia. The clinical peculiarity in the HDV - coinfection and HDV - superinfection reveal more severe, lingering course with the highest level of lethality and chronicity than in HVB.