

RISK FACTORS IN ACUTE HEPATITIS B AND NON-A, NON-B HEPATITIS

*D.Cârstina**, *A.Neamțu**, *D.State***

*Clinic of Infectious Diseases, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca

**University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest

We aimed to compare demographic, educational, epidemiologic and clinical aspects in patients with acute non-A hepatitis. Sera of 100 patients

with acute non-A hepatitis (IgM anti-HAV negative) were tested for HBsAg by automated ELISA technique. According to clinical and serological criteria, patients have been classified into 3 groups: HBsAg positive (group A), HBsAg negative (group B) and HBsAg negative relapsing hepatitis (group C). At the date of hospital entry 57 patients were positive for HBsAg (group A), 38 patients were negative for HBsAg (group B), and 5 patients had HBsAg negative relapsing hepatitis (group C). No statistic significant differences were observed as concerns the demographic features and educational level of the three studied groups. Medical professions were more frequently observed in group B (10%) than in group A (4%). The percentage of retiring persons was higher in group A as compared to group B (30% and 13%). In subjects with relevant epidemiologic risk factors, the association with possible parenteral transmission was noticed in 87% in group A and 70% in group B. Moderate clinical course of the disease predominated in all studied groups. Prevalence of hepatic failure was 28% in a group A and 26% in group B. HBV is the major etiologic factor of acute non-A hepatitis in Cluj. Medical profession are more frequently observed in non-A, non-B hepatitis patients. Association with parenteral transmission risk factors predominates in patients from group A and B. Clinical features and prevalence of hepatic failure are similar both in group A and B of patients.