

THE INCIDENCE OF HEPATITIS VIRUS MARKERS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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In the last years the research of the hepatitis markers was extended to an important group: pregnant women. We studied 253 pregnant women from

Timiș county hospitalised in Clinical Hospital of Gynecology No.1 between 1992-1994 and immunological tested in Clinical Hospital No.4 V.Babeș. We studied the incidence of hepatitis markers using ELISA of the second generation tests. We observed the followings: from the 253 pregnant women studied, 24 patients were HB positive (9,5%); 48 patients presented anti HBs (18,9%); 52 patients presented anti HBc (20,5%); 12 patients presented AgHBe (4,7%); 31 patients presented antiHBe (12,2%); 5 patients from 24 AgHBs positiv had anti delta. Studing the incidence of hepatitis virus type C, 35 cases were anti HVC positiv. We consider that the study has an epidemiologic and clinical importance because of it's vertical transmission from mother to faetus. This data revealed the importance of hepatitis markers investigation because of it's teratogen action, and the necessity to test the markers to all the pregnant women. This way we can prevent hepatitis in new born infants.