

中文題目:台灣地區慢性C型肝炎高盛行區青少年之慢性B/C型肝炎盛行率研究

英文題目: The prevalence of HBV and HCV markers among teenagers in an HCV-endemic township in Taiwan

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Background: Taiwan is an endemic area of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection with HCV infection reported previously not only in adults but in adolescents. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of HBV and HCV infection among teenagers in this area

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in the junior higher school located in Tzukuan Township with 513 teenagers (274 males, aged 12 to 15 years) enrolled. All students received tests for serum liver enzyme, hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), antibody to HBsAg (anti-HBs), antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc), and antibodies to HCV (anti-HCV). Subjects were tested for serum HBeAg, AntiHBe and HBV DNA if positive HBsAg and tested for HCV RNA if positive anti-HCV by real-time PCR assay

Results: The seroprevalences of HBsAg, anti-HBc, anti-HBs, and anti-HCV were 2.1%, 2.5%, 20.3%, and 0.6% respectively. For 11 HBsAg carriers, 45.5% were positive for HBeAg who all have high HBV DNA levels more than 7 log IU/mL and one (9%) with abnormal ALT (151 IU/L). Of the 6 HBeAg-negative subjects, 4 (66.6 %) have negative HBV DNA, one with 397 IU/mL, and another with 2179 IU/mL All three subjects with positive anti-HCV had negative HCV RNA

Conclusion: A relative high prevalence of HBsAg and anti-HCV and a low prevalence of anti-HBs, and HCV viremia were noted among teenagers in this HCV hyperendemic area. Around half of HBsAg carriers were negative for HBeAg who had a high rate (83%) of HBV DNA less than 2000 IU/mL.