

SEROLOGIC STATUS PREVALENCE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS A, B, C, AND E MARKERS AT UROLOGY HEALTHCARE WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

Objectives. To determine the seroprevalence level of viral hepatitis markers A, B, C, and E among urological healthcare from department of Republican Clinical Hospital. **Methods.** A cross-sectional descriptive epidemiological study was conducted. Blood samples were collected from medical workers and examined using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method for markers of viral hepatitis A (anti-HAV and anti-HAV IgM), viral hepatitis B (AgHBs, anti-HBcor, anti-HBs), viral hepatitis C (anti-HCV), and viral hepatitis E (anti-HEV IgG and anti-HEV IgM). A total of 49 medical workers were

examined, and 392 laboratory investigations were performed. **Results.** The following seroprevalence levels of viral markers were identified among urology healthcare: AgHBs–2.0±2.0%; anti-HBcor–38.8±7.0%; anti-HBs–51.0±7.1%; anti-HCV– 4.1±2.8%; anti-HAV–100%; anti-HAV IgM–0%; anti-HEV IgG–12.2±4.7%; anti-HEV IgM– 12.2±4.7%. The most affected groups were female individuals, medical assistants or auxiliary personnel, and with a work experience of ≥30 years. **Conclusions.** The results indicate that medical workers in the field of urology can be considered a high-risk group for infection with hepatitis B, C, and E viruses.