

PREVALENCE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS A, B, C, AND E SEROLOGIC STATUS IN UROLOGICAL PATIENTS

A. GALESCU^{1,3}, O. SAJIN², C. SPÎNU², Maria ISAC², Valentina BLAJ², Nina IZIUMOV²,
Mihaela IVANOV^{1,3}, I. ARIAN³, E. CEBAN³

¹Urology department, PMI "Timofei Mosneaga" Republican Clinical Hospital

²Laboratory viral hepatitis and haemotransmissible infections, National
Agency for Public Health. Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

³*Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

ABSTRACT

Objectives. To determine the seroprevalence level of viral hepatitis markers A, B, C, and E in patients from the urology department of the Republican Clinical Hospital. **Material and methods.** A cross-sectional descriptive epidemiological study was conducted. Blood samples were collected from patients in the urology department of the Clinical Emergency Hospital (SCR) and examined using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the following viral hepatitis markers: anti-HAV, anti-HAV IgM, AgHBs, anti-HBcor, anti-HBs, anti-HCV, anti-HEV IgG and anti-HEV IgM. A total of 234 patients were examined, and 1638

laboratory tests were performed. **Results.** The following seroprevalence levels of viral hepatitis markers were identified among patients in the urology department of SCR: AgHBs – 9.0±1.9%; anti-HBcor – 47.9±3.3%; anti-HBs – 41.0±3.2%; anti-HCV – 7.7±1.7%; anti-HAV – 95.3±1.4%; anti-HAV IgM – 0%; anti-HEV IgG – 17.5±2.5%; anti-HEV IgM – 27.4±2.9%. The most affected groups for hepatitis B and C were females from the central region of the country, while for hepatitis E, males from the northern region were the most affected. **Conclusions.** The results indicate that urological patients can be considered a group at increased risk of infection with hepatitis B, C, and E viruses.