Research Report

Survey of Hepatitis-B, C, HIV and T-B Testing and Vaccination Services Provided by Rehabilitation centers in Punjab, Pakistan

Ghafran Ali¹, Kanza Ashfaq¹
¹ Institute of Biotechnology, Gulab Devi Education Complex Lahore, Pakistan

Corresponding author: ghafranali994@gmail.com

Abstract Hepatitis-B, C, HIV and TB among intravenous drug users continues to be a serious explanation for disease and death, this study was conducted to survey the prevalence of Hepatitis-B, C, HIV and TB in rehabilitation center of Punjab, Pakistan. A telephonic and visited survey of 78 rehabilitation centers in Punjab Pakistan to assess their treatment. An analysis of 21 responded that returned useable data revealed that only 7.2% patients of responded rehabilitation centers are positive for HEP-B. 33.23% patients are positive for HEP-C, 8.74% patients are positive for HIV and 0.87% patients are positive for TB. Majority of the respondent of whom doctors, psychologists believe that the patient, partner of the patient and their children should be offered for HEP-B, C, HIV and TB screening regularly.

Keywords: IDUs, HCV, HBV, HIV, TB

Introduction:

Recent study on survey of injection drug users (IDUs) in many rehabilitation centers of different cities of Punjab Pakistan suggested that the prevalence of HEP-C, B, HIV and T.B in injection drug users. HEP-B virus and HIV are blood born viruses. Although HCV is also blood born virus but its mode of transmission is different HEP-B and HIV are transmitted through sexual contact and through intravenous use of drugs HEP-C is transmitted by direct blood contact of injected person. TB is spread from person to person through the air. TB is caused by bacteria that infect lungs.

HEP-B (¹) About 20% of these infections occur among injection drug users, mainly through the sharing of contaminated injection equipment and unprotected sexual contact. (²) About 6% to 10% of injection drug users who are infected with hepatitis B virus become chronic active carriers who may infect others; they may also develop end stage liver disease.

The prevalence of HEP-B 3.215% globally, 2% in Pakistan and its prevalence in intra venous drug users is 3.5%

HEP-C Hepatitis C is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus. Some people get only a short term, or acute, infection and are able to clear the virus without treatment. If someone clears
the virus, this usually happens within 6 months after infection. However, about 80% of people who get infected develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection. Over time, chronic Hepatitis C can cause serious health problems including liver damage, liver failure, and even liver cancer. It is well established that injection drug users (IDUs) are at risk of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, due to needle and syringe sharing.

The prevalence of HEP-C is 14.4% globally. The prevalence of HEP-C in Pakistan is 63.45% found for all of the Provinces was Punjab 5.46%, Sindh 2.55%, KPK 6.07% and Baluchistan 25.77% and HCV prevalence has been reported in 75%-90% of long term injection drug users.

HIV. Injection drug use contributes to considerable global morbidity and mortality associated with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and AIDS and other infections due to blood-borne pathogens through the direct sharing of needles, syringes, and other injection equipment.

Prevalence of HIV is 0.02125% globally. The prevalence of HIV is 0.073% in Pakistan and its prevalence in intravenous drug user is 0.0375%

T.B People who use and inject illicit drugs are at high risk of contracting tuberculosis, whether or not they are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Studies conducted before and after the emergence of HIV infection show that, when compared with the general population, people who use illicit drugs have a higher risk not just of getting tuberculosis infection, but also of developing active disease.

The prevalence of TB is 0.125% globally. The prevalence of TB in Pakistan and its prevalence in intravenous drug users is not estimated.

**Material and Method**

A questionnaire used in surveys was filled and collected through visiting, telephonic and mail survey from different rehabilitation centers of different cities of Punjab Pakistan. The questionnaire which was filled by the centers has the following information: the respondents' job title; the type of responding rehabilitation centers (e.g. Governmental, Semi-Governmental, Private-Run, NGO-Run (Locally funded), NGO-Run (Internationally Funded)), All rehabilitation centers included in the analysis provided services of screening of HEP-B HCV, HIV and TB for IDUs.
RESULTS

Respondent 21 centers gives the data of 343 patients our which 25(7.2%) patient are positive for HEP-B. All centers provide screening for HEP-B routinely and they think that partners should be screen routinely. Totally centers do not admit the patient that are positive for HEP-B therefore they refered the infected patient to treat the HEP-B first. NO anyone do not provide the vaccination of HEP-B. The percentage of HEP-B in Lahore, Gujranwala, Multan, Faisalabad 3.7 From the survey we revealed that 114(33.23%) patients are effected with the HEP-C out of 343.
References


