HEPATITIS B AND C INFECTIONS FREQUENCY OF TYPE-II DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN TURKISH POPULATION

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Introduction: Impairment of immune system is thought to be responsible for more frequent and severe infections in diabetic patients. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the prevalence of HBV and HCV infection in type-II diabetes mellitus (DM) patients. Methods: This study was designed as a retrospective study. The study included 397 patients with type-II DM. HbsAg, anti-Hbs and anti-HCV were recorded during laboratory analysis of the patients included in the study. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS v.16.0. Results: The study included 165 female and 232 male patients with type-II DM. HbsAg were positive in % 6.5 of patients with type-II DM. Anti-HCV were positive in % 1.8 of patients with type-II DM. Anti-Hbs antibody were positive in % 36 of patients with type-II DM. Conclusion: When evaluated in all of Turkey carriage of Hepatitis B (HbsAg +) and hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV +) were found to be 4% and 0.95% respectively In Turkhep 2010 study (1). In our study, HBsAg and HCV positivity rate in patients with type-II were higher than the normal population. In conclusion, these data suggest that, there are increased risk for HbsAg and anti-HCV positivity in type-II DM patients. Reference 1. Tozun N, Ozdogan OC, Cakaloglu Y, Idilman R, Karasu Z, Akarca US, Kaymakoglu S, Ergonul O. A NATIONWIDE PREVALENCE STUDY