

## Superinfection of Hepatitis Viruses

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Using ELISA method, anti-HAV-IgM and anti-HCV were determined in 493 blood donors and 192 patients with HBV infection. The positive rate of anti-HCV in blood donors was 1.62%. The superinfection rates of HBV and HAV, HBV and HCV, HBV, HAV and HCV in patients with HBV infection were 16.7%, 3.13% and 0.52%, respectively. The incidence of hepatitis B viral replication marker was found to be lower in patients with superinfection of types A and B and/or C hepatitis viruses than in those with HBV infection alone. The prolonged course was found to be longer and the degree severer in patients with superinfection of types A and B and/or C hepatitis viruses than in those with HAV or HBV or HCV infection alone. The results suggest that those patients with superinfection of types A and B and/or C hepatitis viruses showed poor prognosis and prolonged course,

and many patients with chronic Type A hepatitis resulted from superinfection HBV and/or HCV.

Key words Hepatitis viruses Superinfection

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## 献单采血浆与丙型肝炎病毒感染

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为了解献血员尤其是多次单采血浆献血员的HCV感染状况, 以及单采血浆与HCV感染的关系, 确保医疗用血质量, 我们用ELISA(试剂由亚利生物工程有 限公司提供, 批号921016)对献全血和多次献单采血浆献血员及血库工作人员进行抗-HCV检测, 结果献全血者抗-HCV阳性率3.7%(9/244), 其中ALT异常率0.8%(2/244), 乙型肝炎三项阳性率5.3%(13/244); 多次献单采血浆者抗-HCV阳性率95.7%(157/164), 其中抗-HCV阳性同时ALT异常者21例(12.8%), 同时乙型肝炎三项阳性者11例(6.7%)。两组比较, 多次献单采血浆者抗-HCV阳性率明显高于献全血者( $P < 0.001$ )。血库工作人员抗-HCV全

部阴性(0/20)。

结果显示, 多次献单采血浆者抗-HCV阳性率比献全血者高25.9倍, 本次检测的单采血浆者均是一个月前体检合格, ALT、HBsAg化验阴性者, 如未作上述检查其抗-HCV阳性率可能更高。说明多次献单采血浆者HCV感染非常严重, 其原因可能是采浆(血)针头反复使用, 使用非一次性采输血器具消毒不严等而感染HCV。因此采浆(血)应使用一次性采输血器具并严格消毒, 以防HCV在献血员之间传播。

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