

临床研究

维持性血液透析患者HCV抗体阳转随访研究

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摘要:

目的了解某院维持性血液透析患者丙型肝炎病毒(HCV)抗体阳转情况。方法2010年3月—2011年5月,对该院门诊和(或)病房进行持续性血液透析治疗,时间≥1个月的75例患者进行随访研究,随访时间为14个月。分为初始抗HCV阴性组(组1):2010年3月进入观察的32例患者;新入抗HCV阴性组(组2):之后陆续进入观察的43例患者。比较两组血液透析患者HCV感染情况。结果75例维持性血液透析患者HCV阳性率为6.67%(5/75),组1新发阳性率为9.38%(3/32),组2新发阳性率为4.65%(2/43),两组比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.645$, $P=0.361$)。两组血液透析患者总抗HCV年阳转率为8.25%。结论该院维持性血液透析患者抗HCV年阳转率较高,需加强管理和防控。

关键词: 血液透析 丙型肝炎 医院感染 感染控制

A follow up study on seroconversion to anti HCV positive in maintenance hemodialysis patients

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Abstract:

ObjectiveTo observe the sequential prevalence rate of anti HCV and the rate of seroconversion to anti HCV positive for a year in maintenance hemodialysis (HD)patients, and evaluate the effect of prevention and control measures.MethodsFrom March 2010 to May 2011, 75 patients who received HD in a hospital for at least one month were followed up for 14 months. Patients were divided into 2 groups, group 1: 32 patients were under observation from March 2010; group 2: 43 patients were under observation subsequently. HCV infection in two groups were compared.ResultsThe positive rate of HCV in 75 patients was 6.67%(5/75). The positive in group 1 and group 2 was 9.38%(3/32) and 4.65%(2/43) respectively, there was no significant difference between two groups($\chi^2=0.645$, $P>0.361$).The yearly seroconversion rate to anti HCV positive of two groups was 8.25%.ConclusionHCV seroconversion rate in HD patients in this hospital is high, strict control and prevention measures for HCV infected patients are of great importance for the prevention of HCV transmission among hemodialysis patients.

Keywords: hemodialysis hepatitis C virus healthcare associated infection infection control

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