

Blood donation and sero-positive of syphilis at North Darfur State-Sudan 2018

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the prevalence of syphilis sero-positivity among blood donors, as well as the interaction between syphilis and age as well as demographic details. **Methods:** In North Darfur State, Western Sudan, a retrospective analysis of consecutive blood donation records from January to December 2018 was implemented. The quantitative descriptive is computed using percentages. Chi-square was used to analyze trends, and the p-value was used to determine the statistical significance of the parameter. **Results:** There were 4969 men between the ages of 15 to 55 who were eligible to donate blood, were screened for syphilis, 646 (13.0%) had biomarker evidence of syphilis, while the rest (87%) were negative. A strong association has been reported between residential and biomarker evidence of syphilis infection in the study ($P = 0.001$). The occurrence of transfusion-transmissible infections was disproportionate to age ($P = 0.63$). As compared to the other age groups, the (15-25) and (26-35) year age groups has a higher prevalence: 243 (4.8%) and 276 (5.5%) were positive, accordingly. **Conclusion:** There seems to be an increasing proportion of sero-positive VDRL in blood donations in North Darfur State. An association between syphilis infection and residency was realized, as well as a high prevalence within a particular age demographic without a statistically meaningful correlation.

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Biography

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