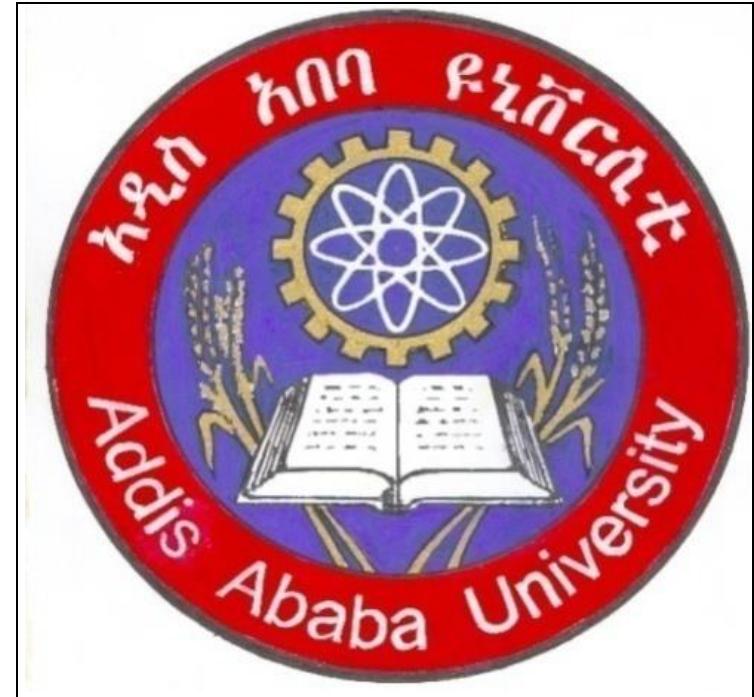




Prevalence of hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV among Chronic liver disease patients in selected hospitals, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
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Abstract:

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV) virus is hepatotropic virus spread mainly through contaminated blood and blood products, sexual contact and contaminated needles. Chronic infection by these viruses leads to slow progressive liver disease that over a period of up to 30 years may result in cirrhosis, chronic liver failure and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). HIV, HBV, and HCV infection share similar transmission routes and therefore co-infection is common. These viruses are prevalent in different parts of the world including Ethiopia there for present study was



Publication of speakers:

1. Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C Virus Infections among Antiretroviral Naive and Experienced HIV Co-infected Adults
2. Prevalence of hepatitis B and C viruses infections among hemodialysis patients in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
3. Community-based sero-prevalence of hepatitis B and C infections in South Omo Zone, Southern Ethiopia
4. Assessment of hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus infections and associated risk factors in HIV infected patients at Debretabor hospital, South Gondar, Northwest Ethiopia
5. Magnitude of hepatitis B and C virus infections and associated factors among patients scheduled for surgery at Hawassa University comprehensive specialized Hospital, Hawassa City, southern Ethiopia

[International Conference on Hepatitis and liver diseases, Sydney, Australia, July 13-14, 2020](#)

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