

The Prevalance Of Hepatitis B And Hepatitis C Infection And Hepatitis B Vaccination Rate Of Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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PLAN



- Hepatitis B and C
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Aim
- Method
- Results
- Conclusion

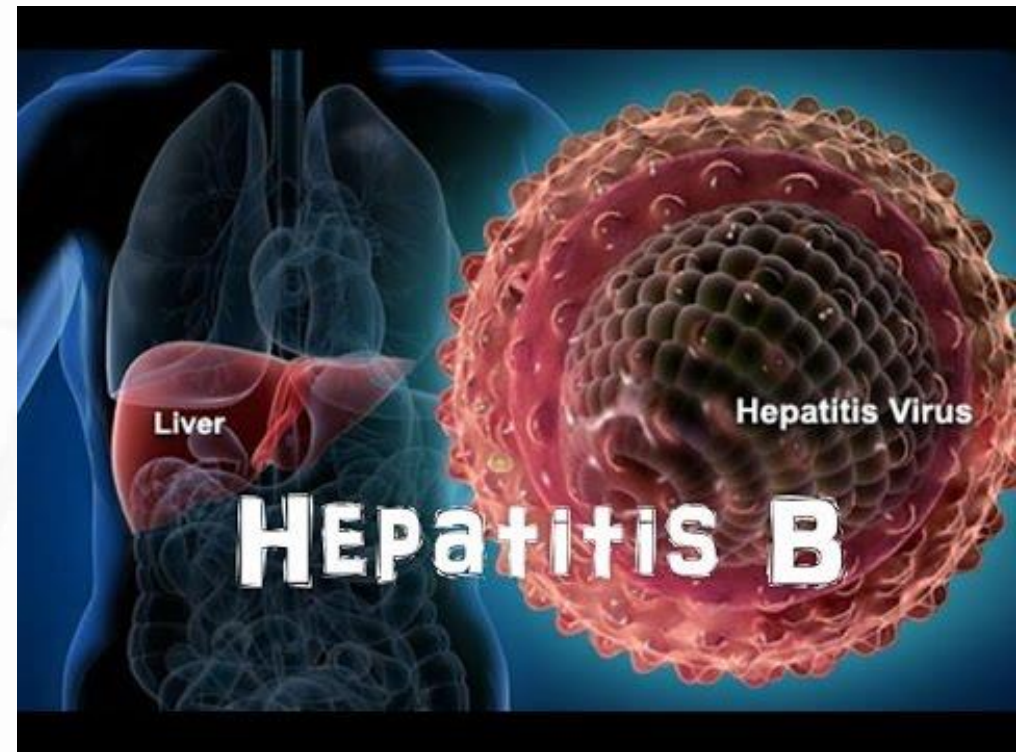
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HEPATITIS B

- Preventable by **vaccine**
- 1/3 people are infected, but 12% are aware of it.

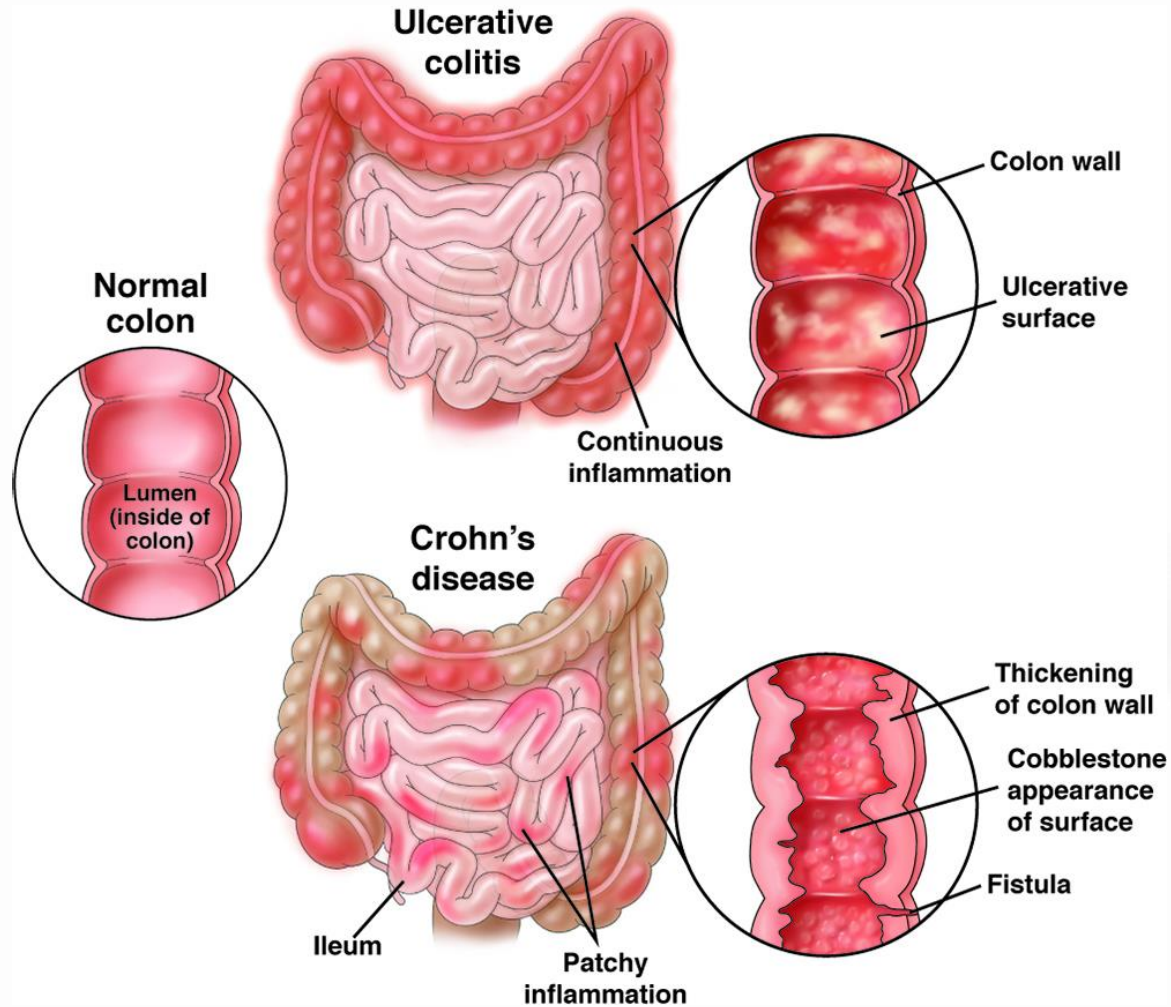
HEPATITIS C

- No vaccine
- Prevalance 1-1.9%.



They can reactivate in case of **immunosupresion**.

INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD)



- Crohn and Ulserative Colitis
- Treatment: Immunsupresive agents
- Risk factor for reactivation of HBV and HCV
- **HEPATITIS SCREENING BEFORE THE TREATMENT**

AIM



- The relationship of inflammatory bowel disease and drugs used in this disease with hepatitis B and C infection
- Frequency of active HBV and HCV in IBH patients
- Rate of HBV vaccination
- The effectiveness of the vaccination during immune suppressive therapy.
- Highlighting the importance of hepatitis screening in IBD patients before treatment

METHOD



255 inflammatory bowel disease patients evaluated for;

- HbsAg
- AntiHbs
- AntiHbc-IgG
- Anti-HCV

Immunity= AntiHbs (+)

AntiHbs (+) and AntiHbc-IgG (+) → past infection

AntiHbs (+) and AntiHbc-IgG (-) → vaccine

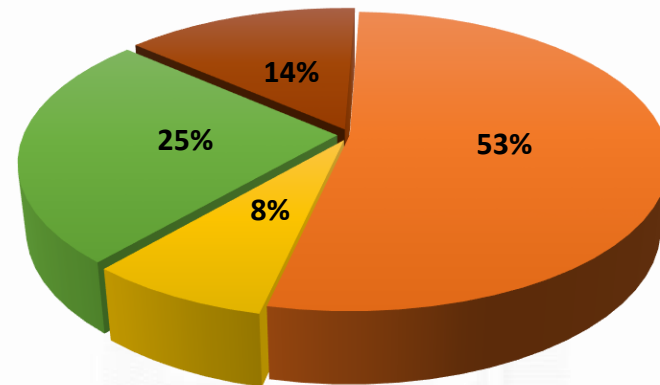
RESULTS



From 255 patients;

- 98.4 % screened for HBV, active infection: 2%
- 94.9% screened for HCV, no active infection
- HBV vaccination rate: 42.7%

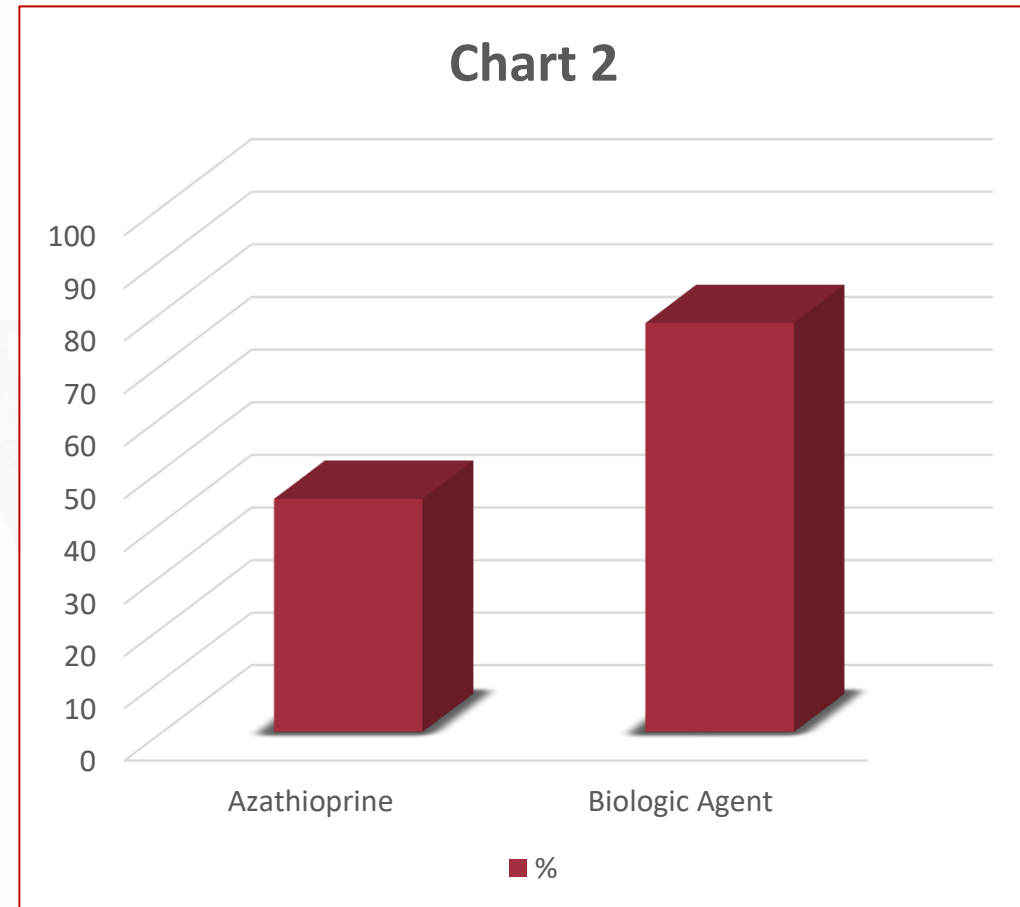
Chart 1



■ not immune ■ immune by infection
■ immune by vaccination ■ not screened

- The state of immunity chart of 255 patients

No-response to vaccination: 40%;
44,4% with azathioprine, 77,8% with
biological agents



- ❑ The medication chart of patients who did not develop immunity after vaccination

CONCLUSION



A small group that did not screen for hepatitis before treatment

Vaccination rate before treatment <50%

The use of biological agents reduces the effectiveness of the vaccine ($p < 0.01$)

No similar effect was observed with azathioprine ($p = 0.292$)

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Thank you for your attention.

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