PATHOLOGIES DISCOVERED INCIDENTALLY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC VIRAL INFECTION B / D AND C DIAGNOSED IN THE SCREENING PROGRAM LIVE (RO)2 – EAST

Robert Nastasa

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 15, 2023

A prospective screening study of 1176 vulnerable individuals in North-Eastern Romania found that 18.2% of those testing positive for hepatitis B, D, or C had newly diagnosed comorbidities, most commonly liver cirrhosis.

KEY POINTS

- Among 1176 participants (mean age 56.32 years, 73.1% rural) screened between July 2021 and April 2023, 635 tested positive for HBsAg, 521 for anti-HCV antibodies, and 20 for anti-HVD antibodies.
- Of positive patients, 215 (18.2%) were diagnosed with a new associated pathology, with liver cirrhosis most common (94 cases, 43.7%), followed by liver cysts (16.2%), hemangiomas (13.4%), and gallstones (11.1%).
- Fortuitous pathologies were significantly more prevalent in HBV-positive patients than HCV-positive patients (65.3% vs. 42.1%, p = 0.012).
- Among 7 patients with hepatocellular carcinoma, chronic alcohol consumption (43% vs. 19% in non-HCC patients) and type II diabetes mellitus were noted as associated risk factors.
- The authors conclude that the high prevalence of incidental comorbidities in this vulnerable population supports the need for public health policies promoting access to health services.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/d64faf20-743c-11ee-bd65-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.