



POSTER PRESENTATION

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Human immunodeficiency virus viral markers seroprevalence in first-time healthy blood donors referred to transfusion centers of bushehr province, South of Iran (April 2004 to March 2008)

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Background

AIDS is one of blood-transmitted diseases so that WHO recommends carrying out the HIV screening test on all donated blood samples. In this study we analyzed seroprevalence, demographic and epidemiologic characteristics of positive HIV cases in first time blood donors of Bushehr province.

Methods

In this cross-sectional study, 66873 first time donors who were referred for blood donation, during 5 years (April 2004 to March 2008), according to the records registered in Bushehr province's blood transfusion organization were studied. Donors had been passed the initial screening (ELISA) and confirmatory test (Western Blot) for HIV Ags.

Results

A total of 51884 people out of 66873 volunteers were able to blood sampled. 24 of them were HIV positive with respect to initial screening test. The results verified in confirmatory test for 6 donors (Prevalence = 0.011%). All of them were undergraduate men, below diploma, 4 married and 2 singles and all younger than 35 years old except one. It is notable that 5 people out of 24 people who were HIV positive with respect to initial screening test, were self-rejected their bloods out of the cycle

secretly and confirmatory test were also positive for these 5 individuals. (Self reject = 83.33%).

Discussion

HIV-contaminated bloods make a few percentage of all donated bloods. These contaminated bloods mostly belong to undergraduate young men whom don't belong to high social levels. At the same time, due to awareness of their high-risk behavior they don't want their blood to be injected to others. According to this fact that most of infected persons were young and undergraduate married men, this segment of society should be more considered.

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