



EVALUATION OF HEPATITISB SEROLOGY AFTER PRIMARY IMMUNIZATION IN THE BABIES OF HEPATITISB CARRIER MOTHERS



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PLAN

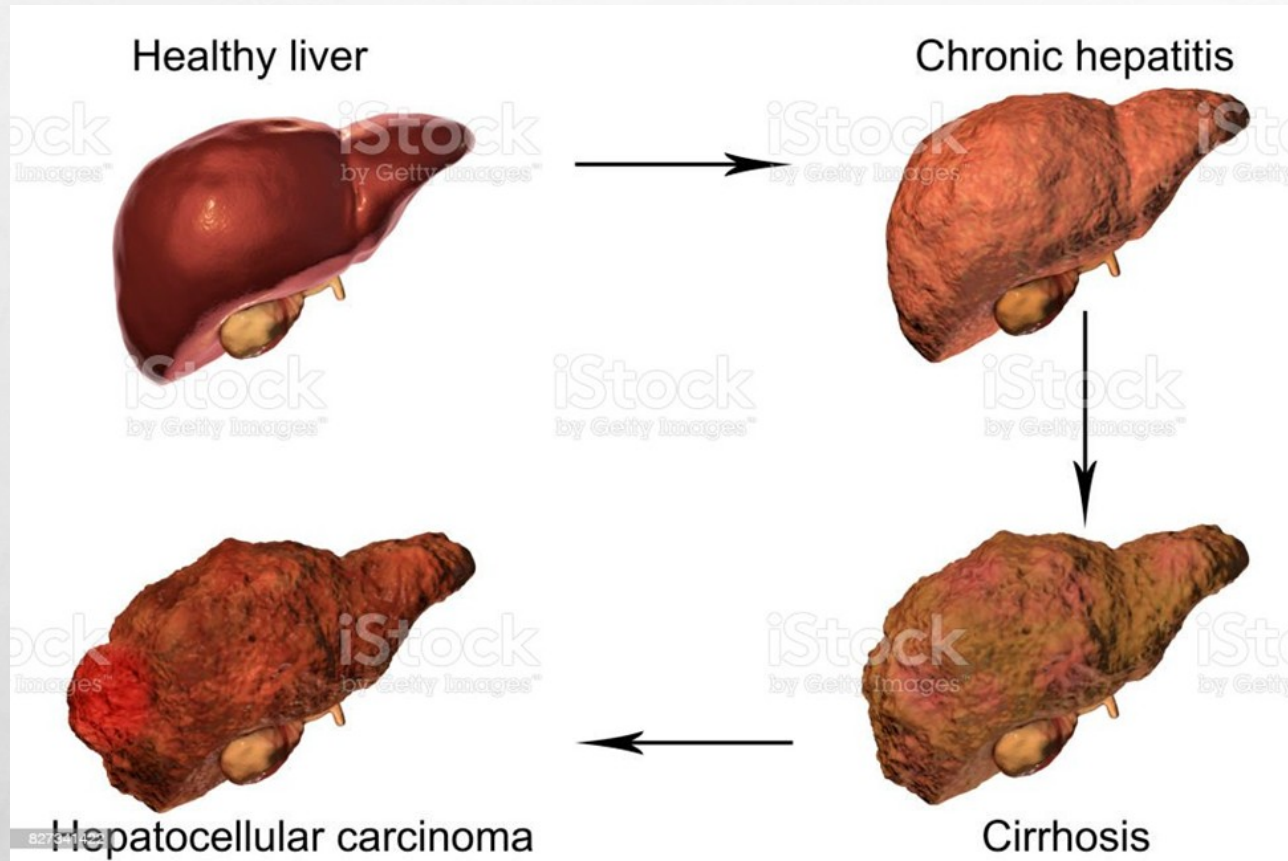
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INTRODUCTION



- HEPATITIS IS AN INFLAMMATORY SITUATION OF THE LIVER CAUSED BY HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV). HEPATITIS B CAN BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH INFECTED BODY FLUIDS SUCH AS BLOOD AND SALIVA, AND IT CAN ALSO BE TRANSMITTED VERTICALLY (PERINATALLY) FROM CARRIER MOTHERS TO THEIR BABIES. PERINATAL TRANSMISSION MAY RARELY OCCUR TRANSPLACENTALLY, BUT USUALLY OCCURS WITH BLOOD AT BIRTH.



- IF HEPATITIS B IS NOT TREATED, THE DISEASE CAN PROGRESS TO LIVER DISEASES SUCH AS CIRRHOSIS AND HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA, AND TO EXTRAHEPATIC DISEASES SUCH AS GLOMERULONEPHRITIS AND POLYARTERITIS NODOSUM.

- IN OUR COUNTRY, INFANTS OF HEPATITIS B CARRIER MOTHERS ARE VACCINATED AND ADMINISTERED WITH IMMUNOGLOBULIN AT BIRTH. ALSO, THE INFANTS ARE VACCINATED AGAIN WHEN THEY ARE 1 AND 6 MONTHS OLD. IF THE INFANT'S WEIGHT IS LESS THAN 2000 GRAMS, THE INFANT IS WAITED UNTIL IT'S WEIGHT REACHES 2000 GRAMS AFTER THE VACCINATION AND IMMUNOGLOBULIN (IVIG) AT BIRTH. THEN, THE VACCINATION IS CONTINUED WITH 0-1-6 PLAN.



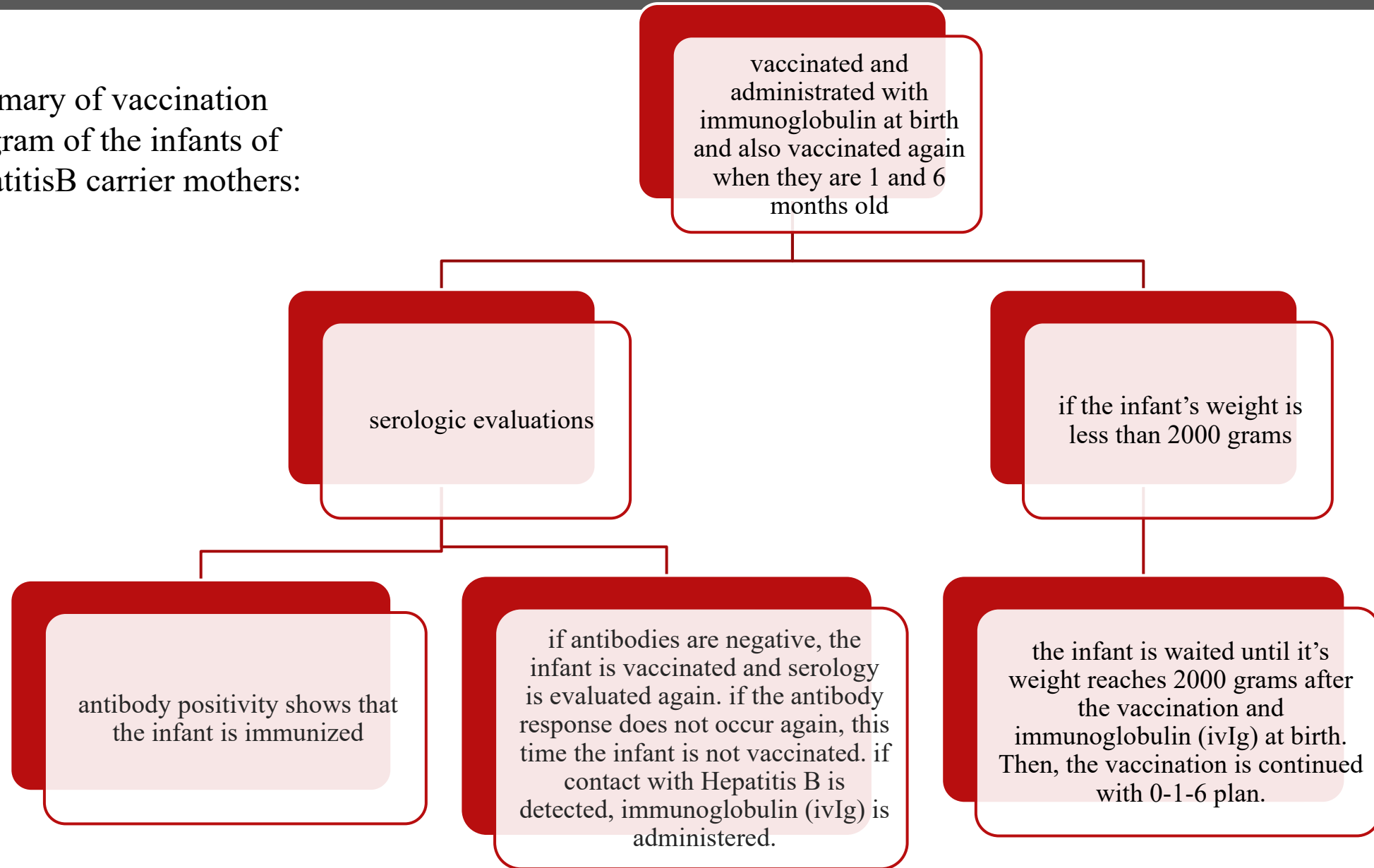


- IN SEROLOGIC EVALUATIONS, HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN (HBSAG) POSITIVITY MEANS CARRIAGE. HEPATITIS B ANTIBODIES (ANTI-HBSAG) IN IGG & IGM STRUCTURE SHOWS IMMUNIZATION. IN TURKEY, AFTER THE VACCINES ARE ADMINISTERED, IMMUNIZATION IS EVALUATED WITH HEPATITIS B ANTIBODY WHEN THE INFANTS ARE 9 AND 15 MONTHS OLD.

- ANTIBODY POSITIVITY SHOWS THAT THE INFANT IS IMMUNIZED. IF ANTIBODIES ARE NEGATIVE, THE INFANT IS VACCINATED AND SEROLOGY IS EVALUATED AGAIN. IF THE ANTIBODY RESPONSE DOES NOT OCCUR AGAIN, THIS TIME THE INFANT IS NOT VACCINATED. IF CONTACT WITH HEPATITIS B IS DETECTED, IMMUNOGLOBULIN (IVIG) IS ADMINISTERED.



summary of vaccination program of the infants of hepatitisB carrier mothers:



- IN STUDIES EVALUATING HEPATITIS B SEROLOGY, GESTATIONAL WEEK, GENDER, DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING, TYPE OF DELIVERY, AND BIRTH WEIGHT ARE RARELY TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. WE AIM TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ELUCIDATION OF THE EFFECT OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS IN OUR STUDY.



METHOD

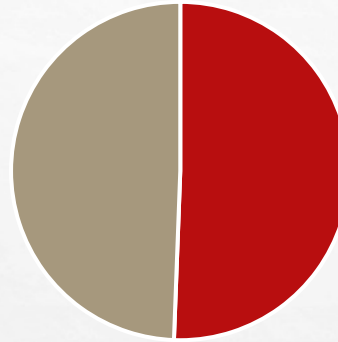
- INFANTS OF HEPATITIS B CARRIER MOTHERS PRESENTED TO BEZMIALEM VAKIF UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY HOSPITAL PEDIATRICS AND OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY POLYCLINICS WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY. THE DATA, INCLUDING THE INFANTS' IMMUNIZATION STATUS, GENDERS, GESTATIONAL WEEKS, TYPE OF BIRTH, BIRTH WEIGHTS, AND DURATION OF BREAST MILK INTAKE WERE COLLECTED FROM THE HOSPITAL DATABASE OF PREVIOUSLY FOLLOWED PATIENTS IN THE PRESENCE OF A PHYSICIAN. THE EFFECT OF THESE CRITERIA ON IMMUNE RESPONSE FORMATION WAS EVALUATED.

RESULTS



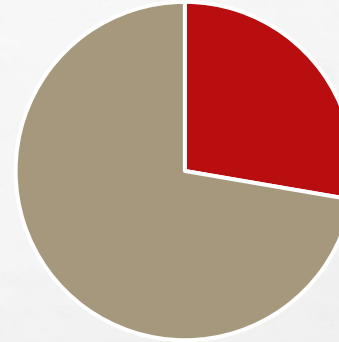
OF THE 166 PATIENTS EVALUATED, 50.6% OF THEM WERE MALE (GROUP1), 27.7% OF THEM PRETERM (GROUP2), 7.8% OF THEM HAD LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (GROUP3), 40% OF THEM WERE A CESAREAN DELIVERY BABY (GROUP4), 26.5% OF THEM BREASTFED FOR LESS THAN 6 MONTHS (GROUP5).

gender



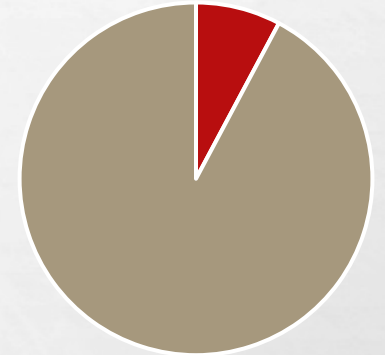
■ Male ■ Female

gestational weeks



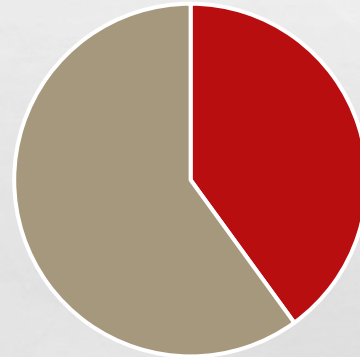
■ Preterm ■ Term

birth weight



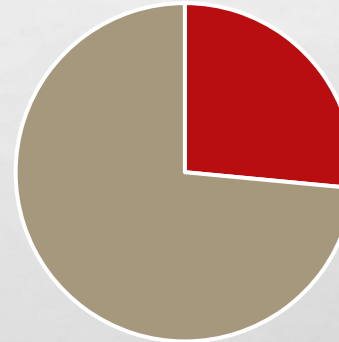
■ Low ■ Normal

type of birth



■ Cesarean ■ Vaginal birth

breast milk intake



■ <6 months ■ >6 months

IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THESE CHARACTERISTICS DID NOT AFFECT IMMUNE RESPONSE.

P VALUES WERE :

GROUP1 P=0.680

GROUP2 P=1

GROUP3 P= 1

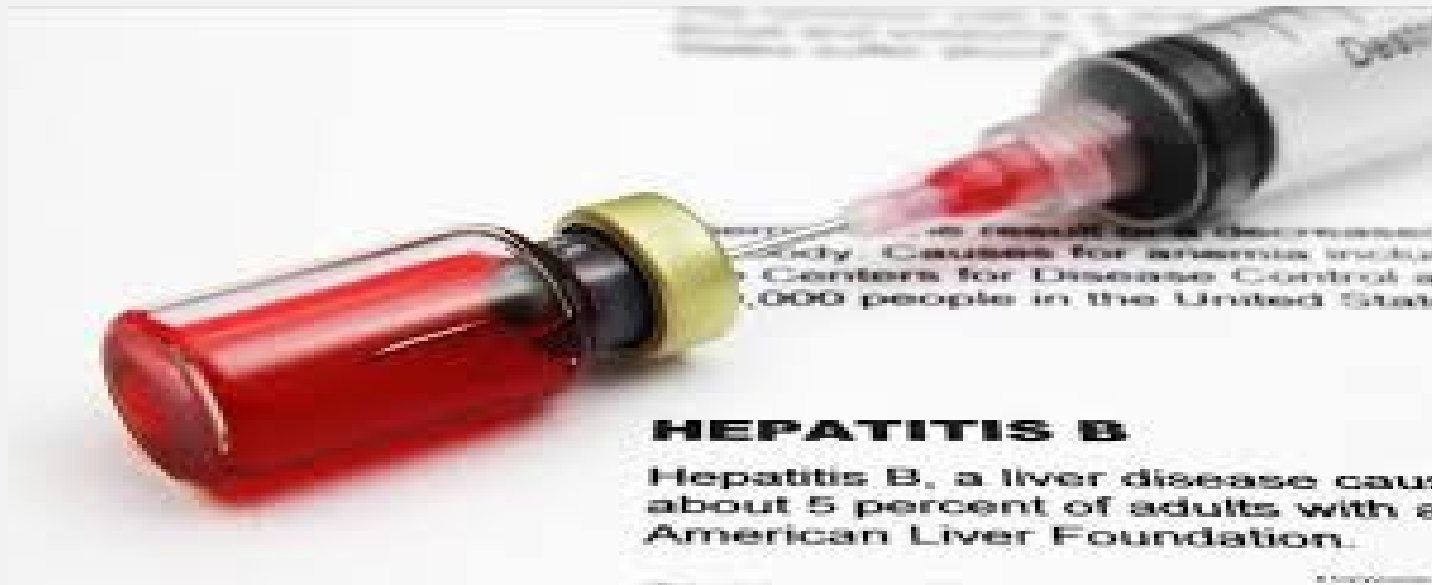
GROUP4 P= 0.234

GROUP5 P= 1

Groups	P Values
Group1	p=0.680
Group2	p=1
Group3	p=1
Group4	p= 0.234
Group5	p=1

CONCLUSION

IT WAS OBSERVED THAT INFANT GENDER, GESTATIONAL WEEK, BIRTH WEIGHT, TYPE OF DELIVERY, AND DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING DID NOT AFFECT THE IMMUNITY DEVELOPED BY THE HEPATITIS B VACCINE.



- THANK YOU FOR
YOUR INTEREST