A Survey of Transfusion Transmitted Diseases among Blood Donors in Blood Bank, Government Royapettah Hospital, Chennai

Duraisamy K1, Vimala Devi Vidya G2*
1Associate professor, Blood bank, Government Royapettah Hospital, Chennai, India
2Associate professor, Blood Bank, Government Sivagangai Medical College, Sivagangai, India

*Corresponding author: Vimala Devi Vidya G
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INTRODUCTION

It is our responsibility to ensure issue of safe and uninfected blood to the patients who need blood. HIV, HBV, HCV, Syphilis and Malaria are the common transfusion transmitted infections. As per National AIDS Control Organisation, the donated blood is screened for the above disease by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) method, the possibility of TTI among the donors are analysed to find out the commonest disease among the donors.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study has been done in Blood Bank, Government Royapettah Hospital, Chennai for a period of 5 years from 2014 to 2018.

The samples were screened for HIV-I & II (ELISA), HBsAg (ELISA), HCV (ELISA), Syphilis (RPR) and Malaria (Peripheral Smear Study). The reactive donors were identified; their blood was discarded as per Bio-medical Wastage norms.

RESULTS

Total donors for the 5 years period were 28,040. Among them, the donors with reactive TTI were 215, which was about 0.76%.

Table 1: Year wise statistics of TTI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HIV</th>
<th>HBsAg</th>
<th>HCV</th>
<th>Syphilis</th>
<th>Malaria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reactivity of HIV was 0.01% (6 donors) and HBsAg reactivity was the highest with 0.75% (204 donors), HCV reactivity was 0.01% (5 donors), Syphilis and Malaria positivity was nil.

DISCUSSION

In our study, the sero-reactivity of TTI was 0.76%. It is similar to the Hilola Fernandes [1] study where it was 0.6%. Regarding HIV sero-reactivity, it was 0.01% similar to 0.06% noted in Hilola Fernandes [1] study and 0.23% noted in Kamarkar PR [2] study. HBsAg reactivity was high with 0.73% when compared to 0.34% of Hilola Fernandes [1] study, 0.82% of Kamarkar PR [2] study and 0.92% of Meena [3] study. HCV reactivity was 0.01% when compared to 0.36% of Hilola Fernandes [1] and 0.04% of Meena [3] study.
The HBsAg reactivity was in increasing trends which leads to chronic liver disease. So, the donor with HBsAg reactivity should be referred to Medical Gastroenterology and the viral load should be ascertained and follow up is very essential.

HIV reactive donors should be referred to ICTC (Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre).

**Conclusion**

Screening procedures should be standardized and mandatory for each donor. Nucleic Acid testing by viral gene amplification procedure will increase the detection of TTI accurately.

**References**

