



## HP-14: Screening of diseases transmitted through blood and their preventions

CHENTLI Amira<sup>1\*</sup>, BENHAMDI Asma<sup>1</sup>, HARZALLAH Besma<sup>1</sup>, BOUKALA Rahil<sup>1</sup>, REFAH Rawia<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Department of Applied Biology, Faculty of Nature and Life Sciences, University of Constantine 1, 325 Ain El Bey's Road, Constantine 2501, Algeria.

*Email\**: [amira.ch@windowslive.com](mailto:amira.ch@windowslive.com)

**Subject description:** Blood transfusion is a life saving intervention and plays a vital role in the management of patients in the health care system. Medical interview is the first barrier to select at-risk individuals.

**Objectives:** The objective of this work was to determine the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), C (HCV) and syphilis on blood donations collected at the blood transfusion center CTS/EHS DAKSI.

**Methods:** blood test data was collected over a period of three years

**Results and discussion:** A retrospective study of 10949 samples revealed that the majority of donors were less than 36 years (62.11%) in both sexes. In addition, a male predominance was noted, with a value of 71%. Occasional donors are largely in favor compared to regular donors. The total number of blood donors from fixed and mobile collect is almost equal (47% and 53% respectively). In general, the prevalence assessment shows low levels for the studied infectious markers, with the highest value noted for HBV (0.14%) followed by that of syphilis (0.13%). On the other hand, the seroprevalence of HCV is much lower with an average of 0.013%, and that of HIV is zero (0%).

**Conclusion:** The low rates of seroprevalence observed in this study show the improvement of preventive measures with regard to donor selection and screening tests.

**Keywords:** Biological screening, ELISA, blood donations, blood-borne disease.