



FACULTY OF CLINICAL SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS



13th Annual Scientific Conference & Gathering

THEME

**Environmental Virology,
Exposomics and Epigenetics**

VENUE

Old Great Hall, College of Medicine,
University of Lagos, Idi Araba,
Lagos State

DATE

WEDNESDAY 8TH JUNE 2016

TIME

8.00 am - 5.00pm

• PROGRAMME & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS •

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13th Annual Scientific Conference and Gathering

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Environmental Virology, Exposomics and Epigenetics

SUBTHEMES

**Non-communicable diseases: environmental and genetic influences
Public health financing and resource limitation**

CHAIRMAN

Professor Rahamon A. Bello

Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos

SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR

Dr. Olajide Idris

Honourable Commissioner for Health, Lagos State

GUEST SPEAKER

Professor Sunday Aremu Omilabu

Professor of Virology
College of Medicine, University of Lagos

VENUE

Old Great Hall, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Idi Araba

DATE: Wednesday June 8th 2016 **TIME:** 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Conference website

www.cmulfcscconference.com

**PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS AMONG HIV POSITIVE PREGNANT WOMEN - A 5 YEAR
RETROSPECTIVE STUDY**

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Background: Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections are a major burden to public health globally. HIV and HCV co-infection are becoming increasingly recognized because of similarities in the mode of transmission. This study was done to determine the sero-prevalence of HCV among HIV positive pregnant women and to determine the risk factors associated with HCV and HIV co-infection.

Materials and methods: Using LUTH AIDS Prevention Initiative in Nigeria (APIN) Clinic's database, relevant data over a 5-year period (January 2007- January 2012) was retrieved from the medical records of HIV positive pregnant women who received Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services at APIN clinic. Data of consecutive HCV co-infected women among this group was also retrieved. Data was analyzed with SPSS® 21 software.

Results: Women in the age group 25–29 years had the highest prevalence of HIV – HCV co-infection. Most women (62.5%) with HIV – HCV co-infection had secondary level of education and 37.5% were unemployed. Most of the women (80%) were married. 2010 HIV positive pregnant women received care at APIN Clinic from January 2007 to January 2012. Out of this number, those with HCV co-infection were 40. The prevalence of HCV infection among HIV positive pregnant women was 1.99%. The identified risk factors were heterosexual sex and blood transfusion.

Conclusions: Screening for HCV in pregnancy may not be routine, but is recommended in women with high risk factors such as HIV infection.

Keywords: HCV, HIV, co-infection, pregnancy
