

Associate Professor **Nazir Ibrahim** (MRCP)

Syrian Private University (SPU)

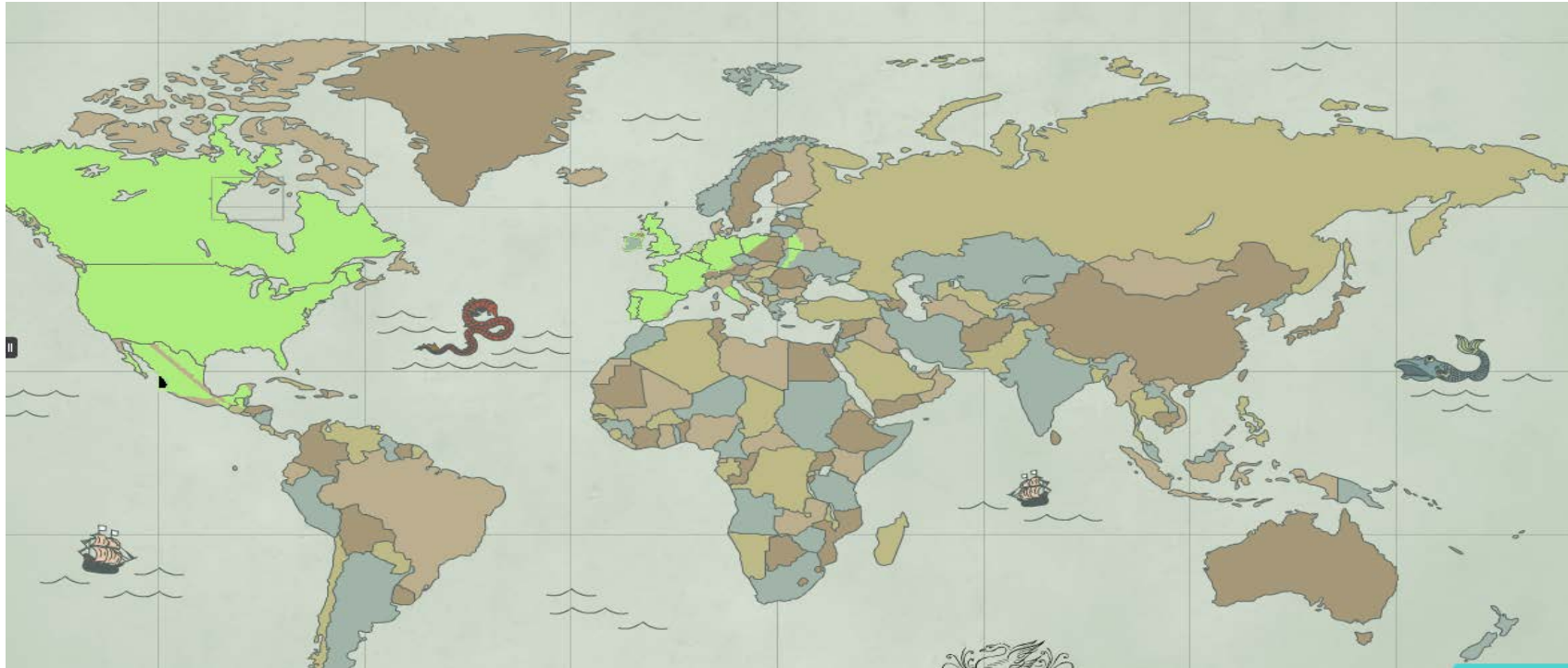
Chairman of the NASH committee ASSLD

Member of SWGSVH

Member of national committee for viral hepatitis

Member of the Syrian scientific board of Gastroenterology

Co-Author of the Cochrane collaboration Hepato-biliary group



(WHO) studies detect chronic HCV
21.3 million carriers in the Middle East



World Health
Organization

May 2016

WHO adopted the first-ever **global hepatitis strategy** with a goal to eliminate viral hepatitis as a public health threat by 2030

“Unlike most communicable diseases, the absolute burden between 1990 and 2013 increased”

Stanaway and colleagues (2016) ,B&M review

in North Africa and the Middle East, nearly one million deaths in 2013 due to viral hepatitis.

Stanaway and colleagues (2016)



نقوة

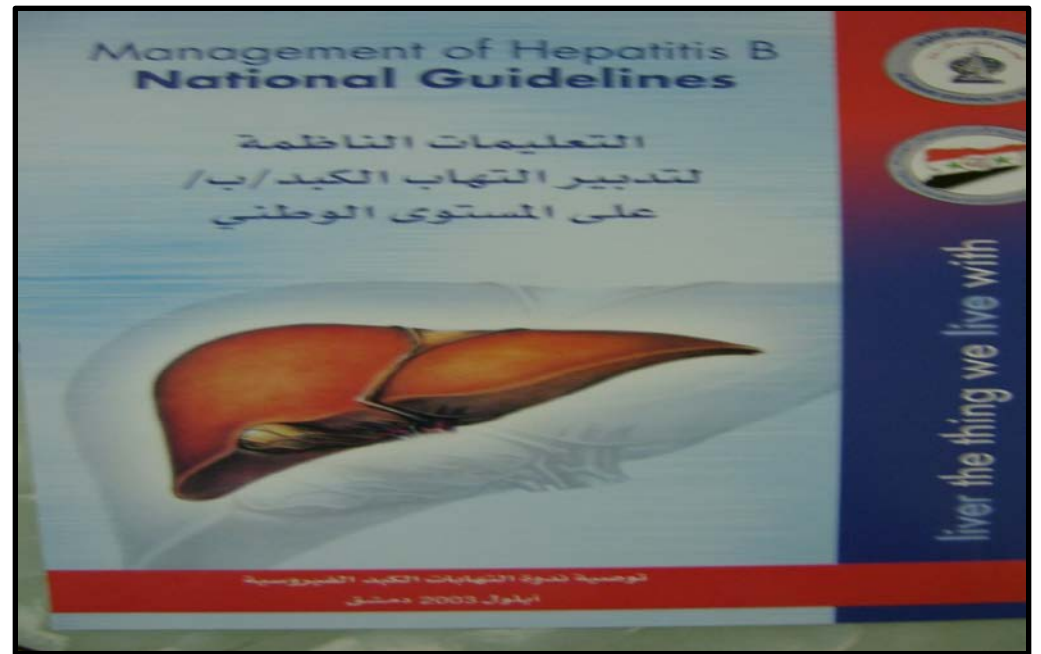
التهابات الكبد الفيروسية

LIVER the thing
we LIVE with

مشفى الأسد الجامعي - مدرج الشهيد باسل حافظ الأسد

من 1-3 أيلول 2003

دمشق



الجامعة السورية الخاصة
SYRIAN PRIVATE UNIVERSITY

In Nazir Ibrahim

مجموعة العمل السورية
لدراسة التهابات الكبد الفيروسيّة



الجمعية السورية لأمراض الهضم



التعليمات الناظمة
لتدبير التهاب الكبد /ب/
على المستوى الوطني

Management of Hepatitis B
National Guidelines

نيسان 2009



مجموعة العمل السورية لدراسة
التهابات الكبد الفيروسيّة



الجمعية السورية
لأمراض الهضم

التعليمات الناظمة
لتدبير التهاب الكبد الفيروسي /ب/
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Management of
Chronic Hepatitis B
National Guidelines

نيسان 2012

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لدراسة التهابات الكبد الفيروسيّة



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مجموعة العمل السورية لدراسة
التهابات الكبد الفيروسيّة



الجمعية السورية
لأمراض الهضم

التعليمات الناظمة
لتدبير التهاب الكبد الفيروسي /ب/
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Management of
Chronic Hepatitis B
National Guidelines

نيسان 2012

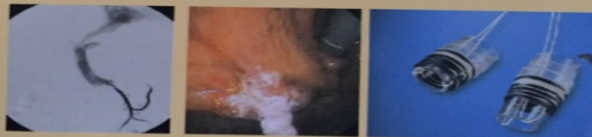
مجموعة العمل السورية
لدراسة التهابات الكبد الفيروسيّة



الجمعية السورية لأمراض الهضم



التعليمات الناظمة (Guidelines)
لتدبير فرط التوتر الباطني
- الدوالي -



Management of Hepatitis B
National Guidelines

التعليمات الناظمة
لتدبير التهاب الكبد /ب/
على المستوى الوطني



الجمعية السورية لأمراض الهضم
الطبعة الأولى 2003



live the thing we live with



الجامعة السورية الخاصة
SYRIAN PRIVATE UNIVERSITY

In Nazir Ibrahim

Prevalence of Hepatitis B /C in >1million blood donors

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
HBsAg	7.01	%5	4.4 %	3.94	3.85	3.6	%3.6
HCV	2.53	1.8	1.7	1.74	1.19	0.74	%0.4

إدارة نقل الدم 2003

Medicine can be notoriously insular





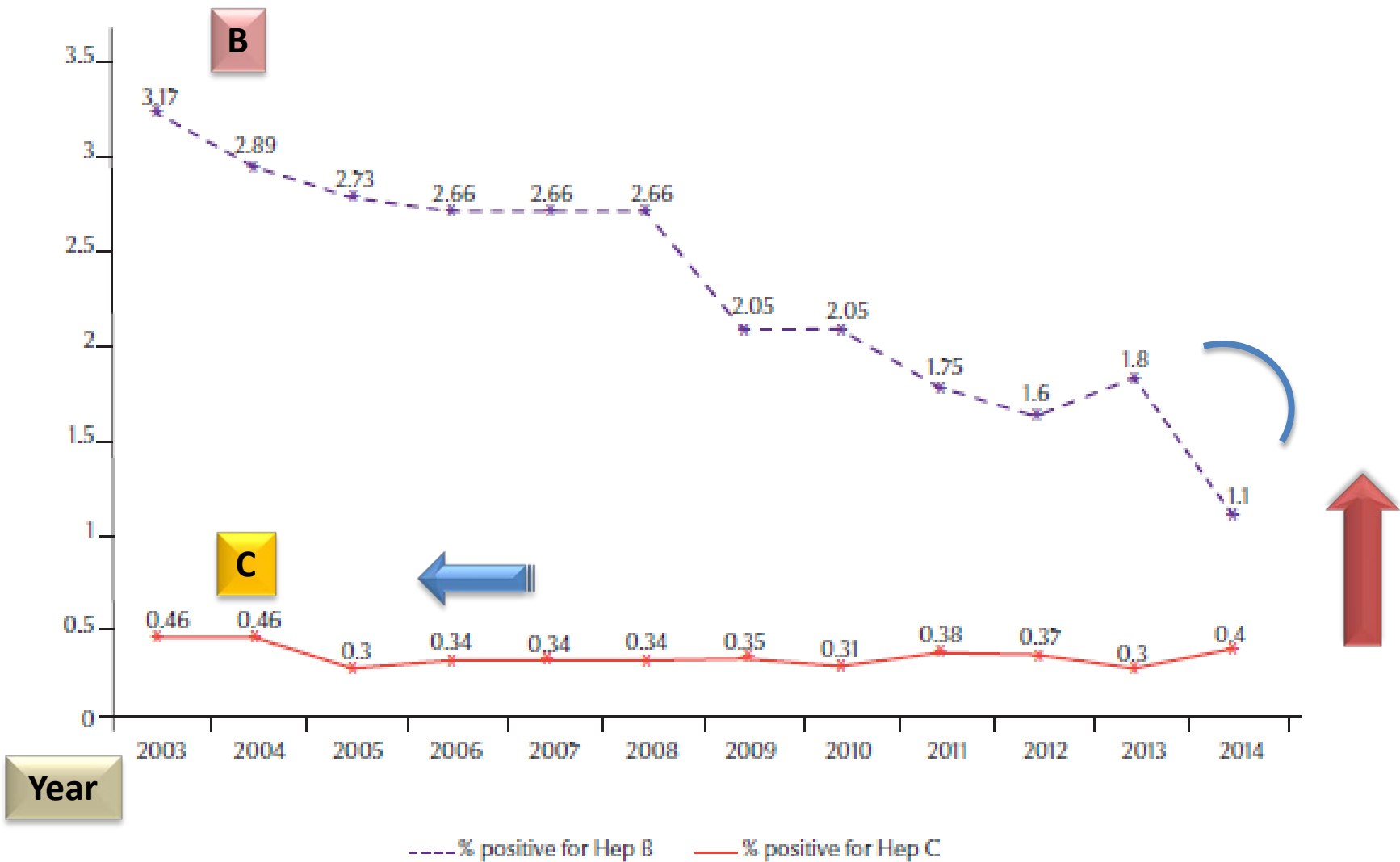


الجمهورية العربية السورية
وزارة الصحة

Rationale

- Last seroprevalence survey in 2004

City	NO.	HBSA g	Prevalence rate	HCV	Prevalence rate
Damascus	366		5.19		0.55
R . Damascus	384		3.12		1.04
 Aleppo	720		10.55		10.14
Latakia	210		3.8		0
Tartous	142		2.1		0.7
Idlib	186		4.3		1.07
Homs	281		3.9		1
Hama	216		2.24		0.46
AL Raka	108		3.7		0.9
Deer Al Zour	132		3.78		0.75
 AL Hsaka	198		10.6		0.5
Dara	120		1.66		0
AL Swidea	78		2.56		0
AL kownetra	24		0		0
Total	3165		5.62		2.8
Laham 2004					



proportion positive for hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus in the blood banks

(2003-2014) as reported to the Syrian ministry of health



**World Health
Organization**

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among selected population groups in Syria

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among selected population groups in Syria

Acknowledgment



World Health Organization

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among selected population groups in Syria



**World Health
Organization**

Rationale



World Health Organization

- Before the conflict began, Syria had one of the most advanced health care systems in the Middle East.



- Over half the country's public hospitals and primary health care centres are either closed or only partially functioning

Study Sample

- All targeted **22000**
- Each Target Group **2000**
- Random selection of some target groups but convenience sample of others

Target group
University and graduate students (20-29 years)
Users of health centers (30-59 years)
Retired (60+ years)
Preschool children (less or equal 6 year)
School children (7-19 years)
Blood donors
Pregnant women
Health Care Workers
High Risk groups
Frequent blood transfusions and hemodialysis patients
Internally Displaced Populations

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among selected population groups in Syria

Prevalence of HCV infection By Governorate



منظمة
الصحة العالمية

Governorate	Anti HCV+	
	No	%
Damascus	66/2929	2.3
Rural Damascus	89/3528	2.5
Daraa	9/975	0.9
Sweida	32/990	→ 3.2
Quneitra	10/889	1.1
Homs	49/2065	→ 2.4
Hama	93/3099	3
Lattakia	153/3317	4.6
Tartous	45/1772	2.5
Hassakeh	32/1984	1.6
Aleppo	15/310	→ 4.8



Syrian Arab Republic: The prevalence of Hepatitis C infection by Governorate



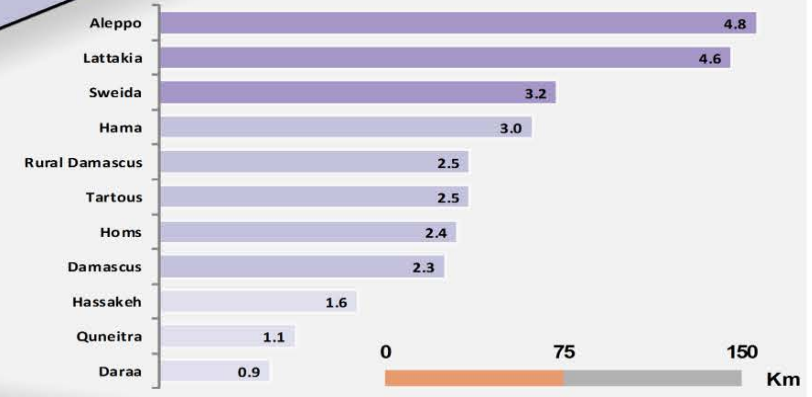
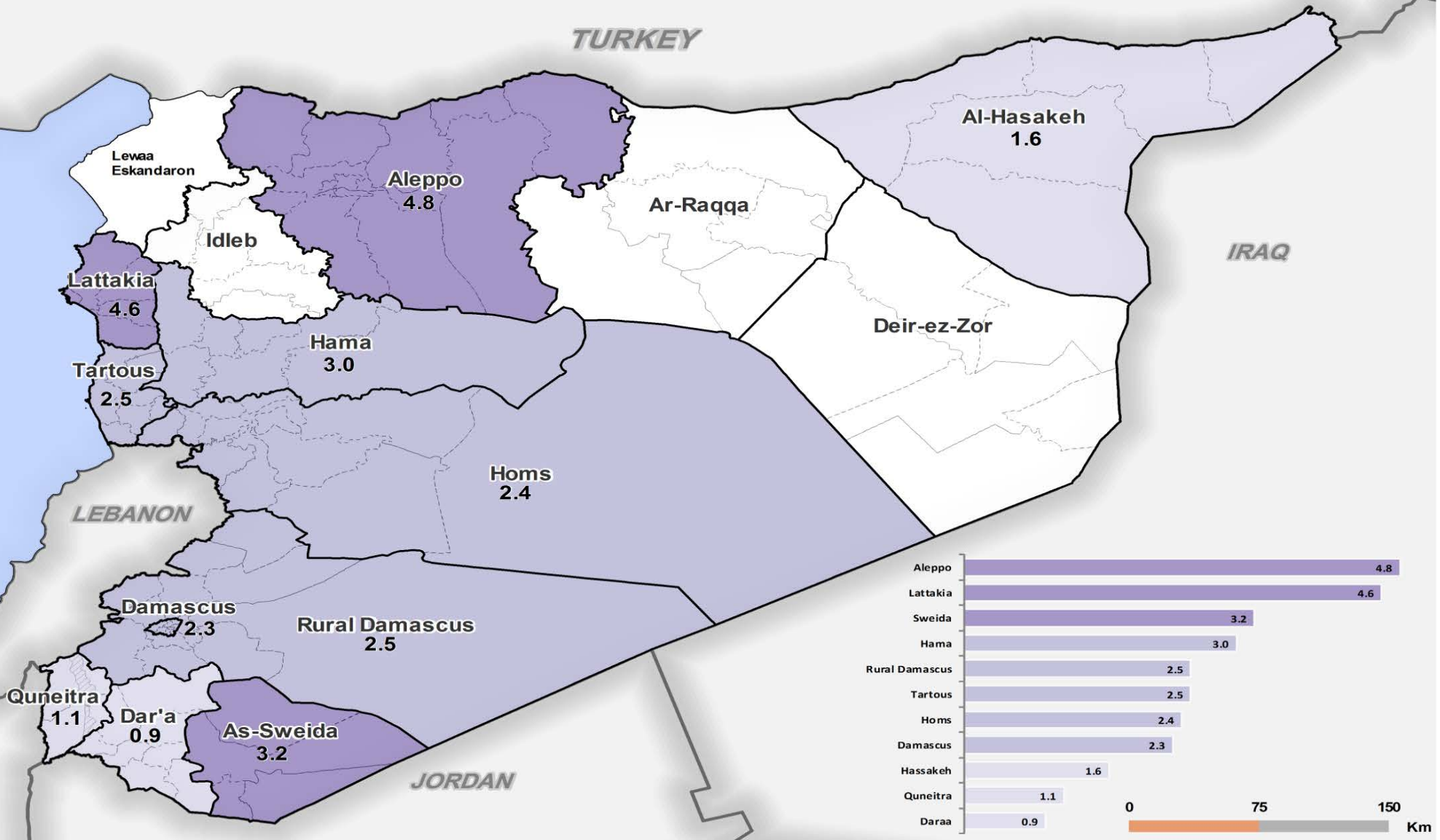
Mediterranean Sea

TURKEY

IRAQ

LEBANON

JORDAN



Distribution of sample by selected target group

Target group	No actually recruited	% covered
University and graduate students	1994	99.7
Users of health centers (30-59 y)	2068	103.4
Elderly (>60)	1984	99.2
Preschool children (I< or equal 6 y)	1993	99.7
School children (7-19 years)	1999	99.7
Blood donors	1990	99.9
Pregnant women	1974	98.7
Health Care Workers	1907	95.4
High Risk groups	1985	99.3
Frequent blood transfusions and hemodialysis patients	1996	99.8
Internally Displaced Populations	1968	98.4
All targeted	21858	99.4

Prevalence of HBsAg and Anti HCV by target group

Target group	HBsAg Positive No.	HBsAg Positive %	Anti HCV Positive No.	Anti HCV Positive %
University and graduate students (20-29 years)	14/1994	0.7	15/1994	0.8
Users of health centers (30-59 years)	51/2068	2.5	11/2068	0.5
Elderly (60+ years)	62/1984	3.1	34/1984	1.7
Preschool children (less or equal 6 year)	12/1993	0.6	14/1993	0.7
School children (7-19 years)	11/1999	0.6	15/1999	0.8
Blood donors	27/1990	1.4	7/1990	0.4
Pregnant women	27/1974	1.4	10/1974	0.5
Health Care Workers	26/1907	1.4	16/1907	0.8
High Risk groups	51/1985	2.6	150/1985	7.6
Frequent blood transfusions and hemodialysis patients	38/1996	1.9	288/1996	14.4
Internally Displaced Populations	45/1968	2.3	33/1968	1.7
All population groups	364/21858	1.7	593/21858	2.7

Prevalence of HBV and HCV infections By Target Group



منظمة
الصحة العالمية

Anti HCV +

Pre School children (6 years or less)

0.7%

School children (7-16 years)

0.8%

University and graduate students (20-29 years)

0.8%

Users of health centres (30-59 years)

0.5%

Elderly (60 years and more)

1.7%

Prevalence of HCV By Target Group

Anti HCV +

Blood donors

0.4%

Pregnant women

0.5%

Health care workers

0.8%

Special high risk groups

7.6%

Frequent blood transfusion or haemodialysis

14.4%

Internally displaced populations

1.7%

Study Population



منظمة
الصحة العالمية

- 21858 out of 22000 aimed at
- 364 individuals positive for HBV infection
- 593 individuals positive for HCV infection

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among selected population groups in Syria

Conclusions

Conclusions on HCV infection: Target Groups

- The sero prevalence of HCV is **low (Less than 1.5%)** among all apparently healthy groups
- The sero prevalence of HCV is **moderate (1.5-3.5%)** among elderly populations

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among selected population groups in Syria

Conclusions on HCV infection:

- very high (> 3.5%) among patients of:
- Haemodialysis & those with frequent blood transfusions
- High risk groups
(IV drug users and individuals in correctional facilities)

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among selected population groups in Syria

Conclusions on HCV infection: Geography

- The seroprevalence of HCV infection is moderate (1.5-3.5%) in all governorates **except**
- Lattakia (4.6%)
- Aleppo (5%).

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among
selected population groups in Syria

Conclusions on HCV infection: Risk Factors

- The following risk factors were statistically associated with the increase in risk of HCV infection:
 - Governorate
 - Exposure to tattoo
 - History of blood transfusion
 - Haemodialysis patient
 - Intravenous drug use
 - Share personal items
 - **Being single was a protective factor**

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among selected population groups in Syria

Thus

- The study indicates that the seroprevalence of HCV infection is concerning.



Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among
selected population groups in Syria

Have you heard of Hepatitis C?		
Yes	8297/17998	46.1%
No	9701/17998	53.9%
Do you know that a patient with hepatitis can transmit the disease to others?		
Yes	8325/12798	65%
No	4473/12798	35%
Can a woman who carry hepatitis virus transmit it to her newborn?		
Yes	8875/11902	74.6%
No	3027/11902	25.4%

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among selected population groups in Syria

Main Study Limitations

- Target groups rather than random population due to access problems
- Three governorates were excluded

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among
selected population groups in Syria

Implications of the Study Findings

- National Strategy of Hepatitis C control
- National Strategy for infection Control
- Screening programmes
- Management protocols
- Health Education

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and C among
selected population groups in Syria

**International Journal of
Gastroenterology, Hepatology,
Transplant & Nutrition**



Original Article

The prevalence of Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) among pregnant women admitted to one public Hospital in Damascus, Syria

Nazir Abd al-Wahab Ibrahim, Taghrid Younes Ahmad, Hasan Nabil Alhourri

- Methods: included 794 participants were screened for HBsAg using the fourth generation of ELISA.
- The prevalence of HBsAg among the pregnant women admitted to an obstetrics and gynecology center in Damascus, Syria was 0.75%.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Arab Journal of Gastroenterology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com



Hepatitis C virus antibodies are absent among high risk group of health care workers in Damascus Hospital

Hoda Alhamoudi*, Nawras Alhalabi, Mouhammed Zein, Nazir Ibrahim

Faculty of Medicine, Syrian Private University, Damascus, Syria

PROOF

A total of 127 residents and 23 physicians in Damascus Hospital were tested through this study

prevalence of HCV among (HCWs)

- vary from country to another.
 - 0.3% in Saudi Arabia
 - 0.4% in Turkey
 - 1.7% in Brazil
 - 2.6% in Lebanon
 - 4% in New Delhi
 - 8% in Egypt

Hepatitis C virus antibodies are absent among high risk group of HCW in Damascus, Nazir Ibrahim et al
Syrian Private University, SPU 2018

The prevalence of HCV among (HCWs)

- One study conducted in Syria in 2001, detected HCV antibodies in 3% of HCWs, which are higher than normal population, measured at 0.4%

Othman BM, Monem FS. Prevalence of hepatitis C virus antibodies among health care workers in Damascus, Syria. Saudi

Med. J. 2001 Jul ;

Hepatitis C virus antibodies are absent among high risk group of HCW in Damascus, Nazir Ibrahim et al
Syrian Private University, SPU 2018

Variable	Residents	%	Specialists	%	Total	%
Gender						
Male	105.0	70.0	21.0	14.0	126.0	84.0
Female	22.0	14.7	2.0	1.3	24.0	16.0
Occupation	Residents	%	Specialists	%	Total	%
Surgery	91.0	60.7	13.0	8.7	104.0	69.3
General	30.0	20.0	1.0	0.7	31.0	20.7
Pediatric	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	4.0	2.7
Vascular	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	4.0
Genitourinary	6.0	4.0	1.0	0.7	7.0	4.7
Plastic	7.0	4.7	2.0	1.3	9.0	6.0
Thoracic	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7
Neurological	6.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	4.0
Orthopedic	19.0	12.7	3.0	2.0	22.0	14.7
Maxillofacial	17.0	11.3	1.0	0.7	18.0	12.0
Otolaryngology	14.0	9.3	1.0	0.7	15.0	10.0
Gastroenterology	8.0	5.3	3.0	2.0	11.0	7.3
Anaesthesiology	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.3	8.0	5.3
Laboratory	11.0	7.3	1.0	0.7	12.0	8.0
Total	127.0	84.7	23.0	15.3	150.0	100.0

Variable	No.	%	Notes
Currently married	51.0	34.0	
Antecedents			
Intravenous drugs use	55.0	36.7	
Surgical intervention	51.0	34.0	
Dental procedures	113.0	75.3	
Blood transfusion or haemodialysis	0.0	0.0	
Needle stick injury	122.0	81.3	
Dealing with HCV patients	119.0	79.3	
Injury while dealing with HCV patients	28.0	23.5	18.7 out of total
Sharing toothbrushes or Razers	0.0	0.0	
Piercing	24.0	16.0	(all the females)
Circumcision (males/126)	117.0	92.9	
Household member with HCV	0.0	0.0	

HCV -Health acre workers /Syria

- SPU 2016 0.0 small
- WHO 2016 0.8 1900
- Othman, Monem 2001 3.0 small

Syria Hepatitis Country profile 2017

Epidemiology

% Estimated prevalence of chronic Hepatitis B infection (HBsAg+)ⁱ
 Estimated prevalence of chronic HCV infectionⁱⁱ (%)ⁱⁱⁱ
 Estimated prevalence of chronic HCV infection (N)ⁱⁱⁱ
 HCV prevalence among PWID [mean[95% CI]]^{iv}
 Hepatitis specific mortality rate per 100 000^v (2013)
 Liver cancer incidence (ASR^{vi}) per 100 000^{vii} (2012)

• Rectangular Snip

Testing policies and guidelines

Official guidance on which test to use for diagnosing HBV and/or HCV	Yes	
Official guidance on testing pregnant women for HBV	No	
Official guidance on testing people who inject drugs (PWID) for HCV	No	
Official guidance or protocols for all people diagnosed with HBV and/or HCV to be routinely referred for treatment and care	Yes	
National coverage targets been set for the	Hepatitis B testing coverage of selected populations Hepatitis C testing coverage of	Yes Yes

Estimate of the total number of people initiated on antiviral treatment for HCV for the years 2013	2500
Estimate of the total number of people initiated on antiviral treatment for HCV for the years 2015	2000
Estimate of the total number of people planned and budgeted for treatment of HCV infection in 2017	3000

<http://www.spu.edu.sy/>



يمكن الحصول على المحاضرة
بزيارة موقع الجامعة الإلكتروني
للجامعة السورية الخاصة




<http://www.spu.edu.sy/>






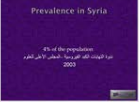


أعضاء الهيئة التدريسية 



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المقررات الدراسية

التهاب الكبد الفيروسي 6 إقرأ المزيد...		سرطان الكبد إقرأ المزيد...	
التهاب الكبد الفيروسي 4 إقرأ المزيد...		التهاب الكبد الفيروسي 5 إقرأ المزيد...	
رکود صفراوي 2 إقرأ المزيد...		مضاعفات تليف الكبد 3 إقرأ المزيد...	



مسؤول



- معلومات الاتصال
- السيرة الذاتية
- الأبحاث العلمية
- المقررات
- الامتحانات

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