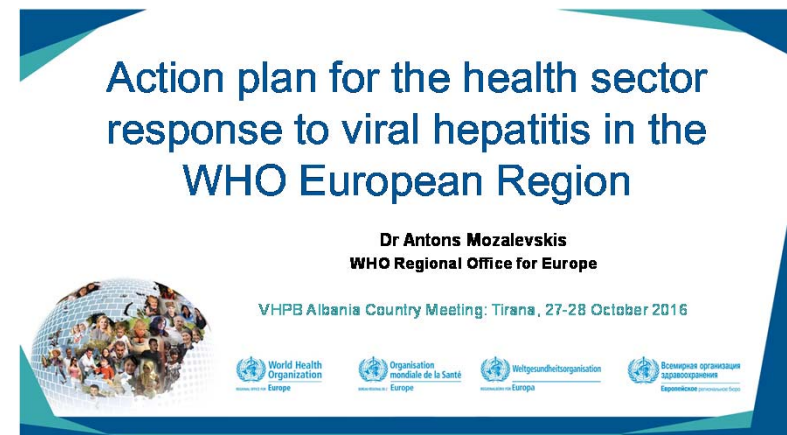


# The structure of hepatitis in the Service of pediatric Infectious Diseases, UHC” Mother Theresa”.

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Prof ass

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UHC Mother Theresa**



# Objektivat

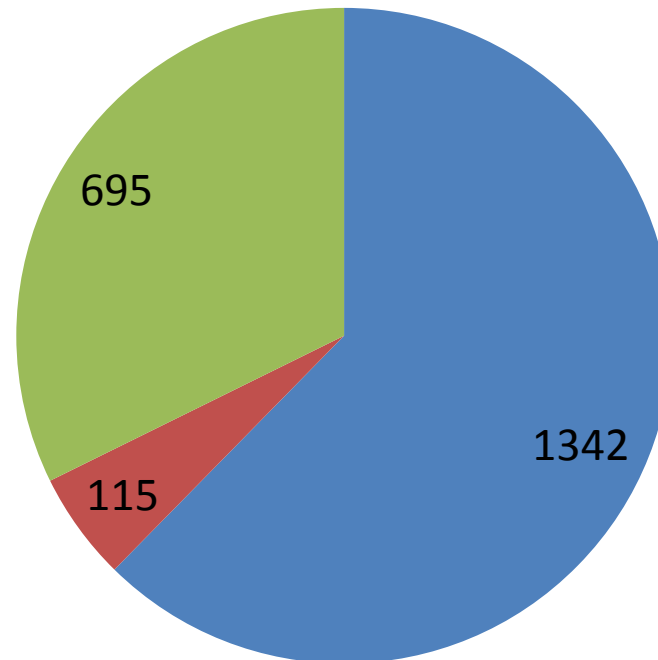
- **The aims of the study was to show the the trend of viral hepatitis ,risk factors and to determine the measures to decrease and prevent the spread of these diseases.**
- **In these study are included the patient with ages from 1 month to 14 years addmitted in our unit into 2 different periods: one - in years 2000-2008 and second- 2011-2015**

The diagnosis of hepatitis A,B,C was made based on serological criteria by the dosage of  
anti-HAV-IgM,  
Anti-HBC-IgM,HBsAg  
Anti- HCV.

The epidemiological variables analysed were : age, spread by seson and rural zone,abdominal pain,fever,gastrointestinal disturbances,jaudice

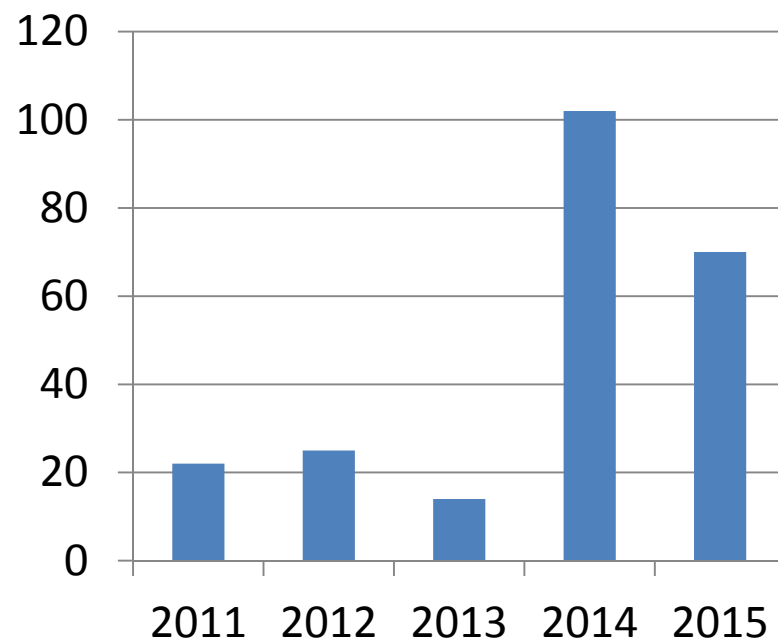
- Period 2000-2008

**Total 2162 cases**



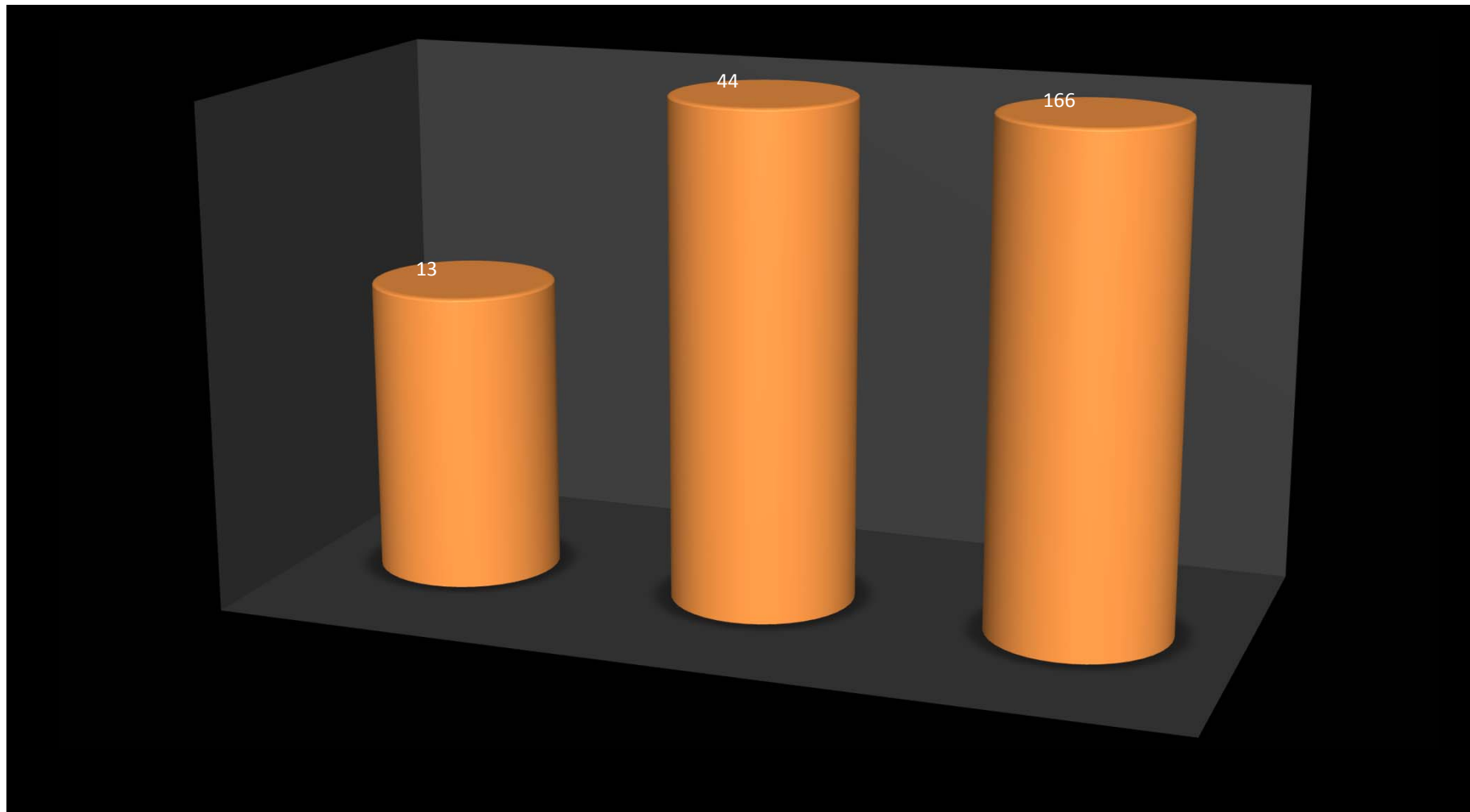
- 2011-2015

Hepatit A 233 cases



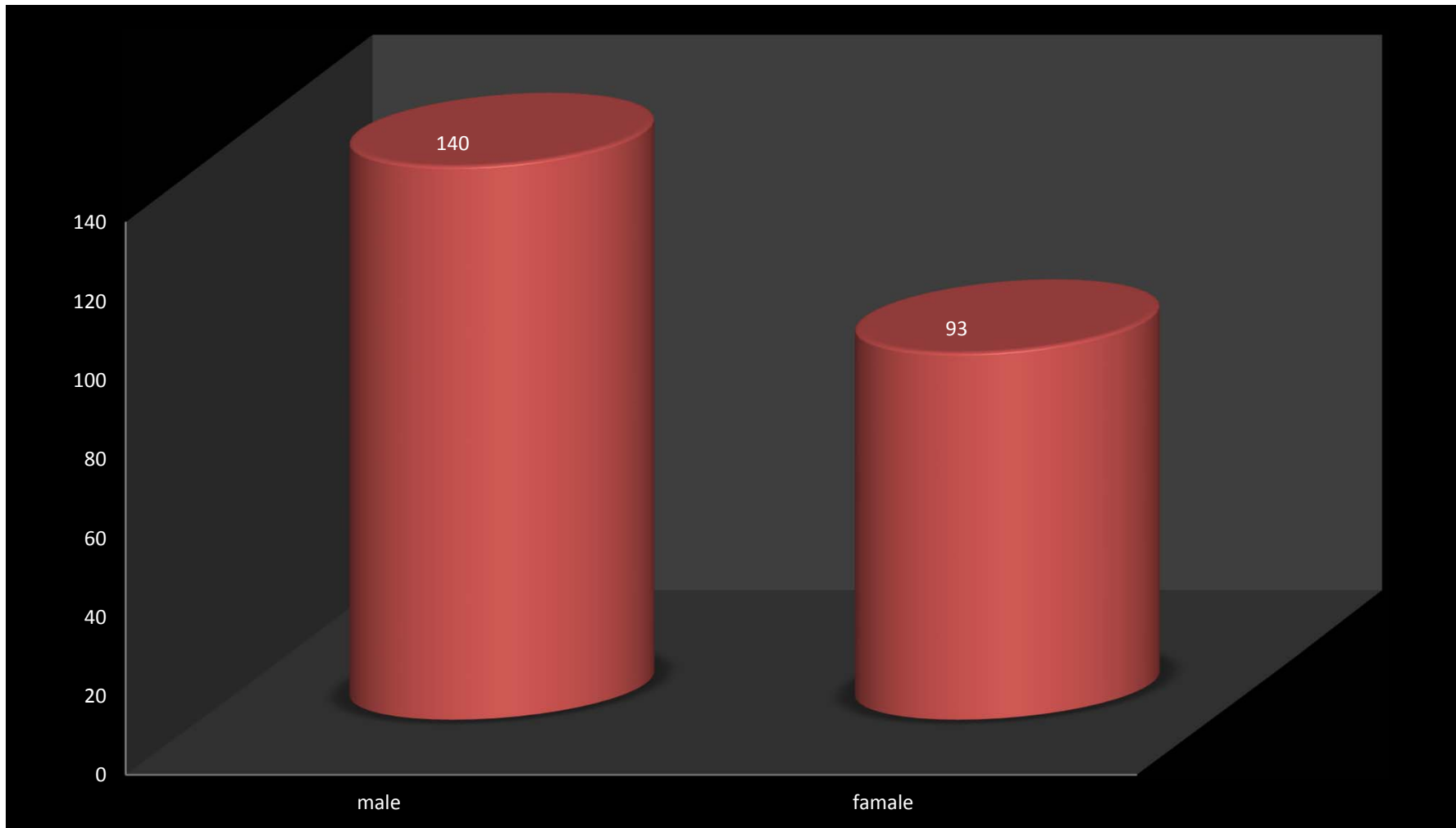
# Spread by ages

1m-1 years old	13 cases
1-4 years old	44 cases
5-14 years old	166 cases



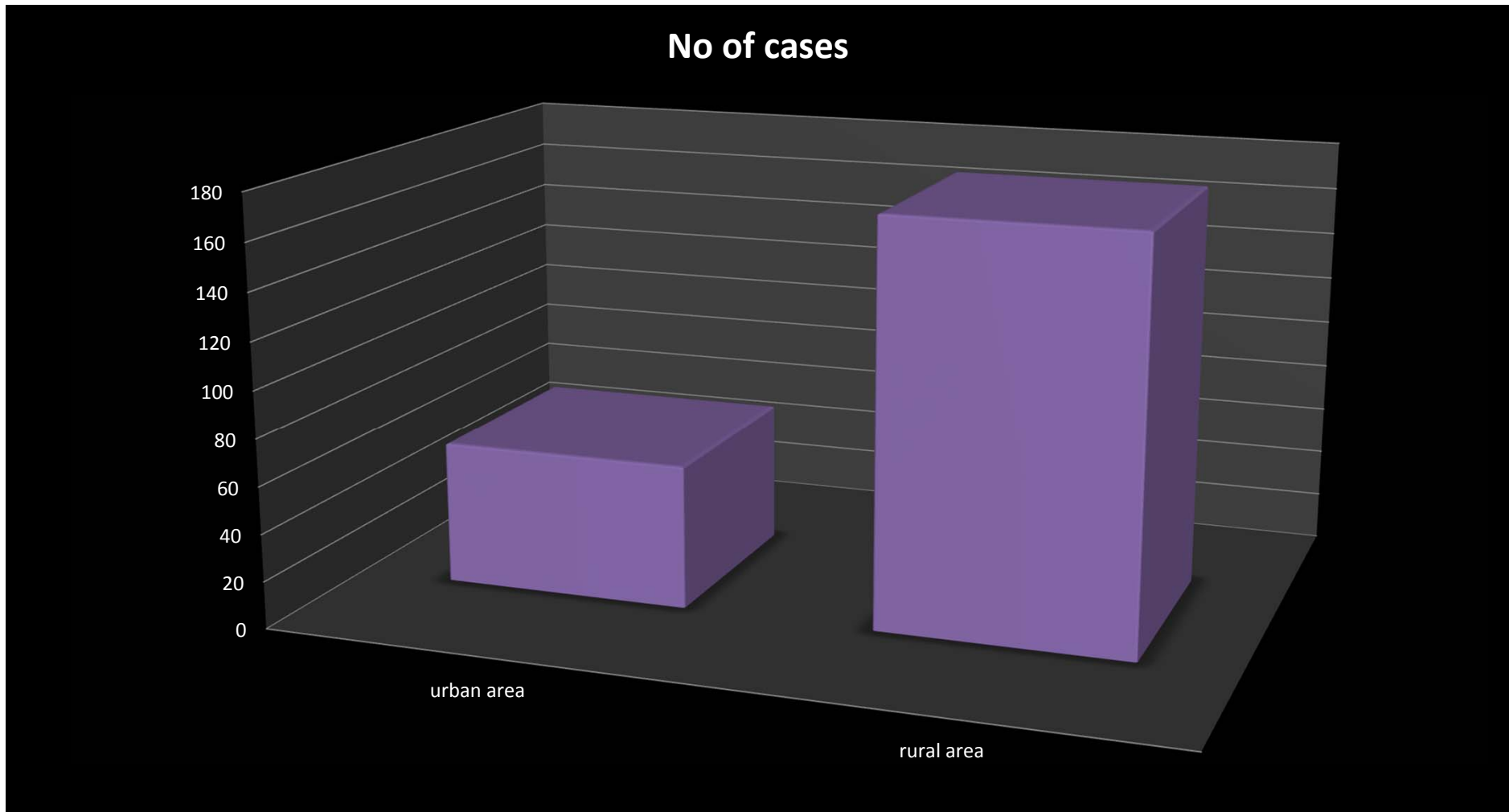
# Spread by Gender.

Gender	No of cases
Female	93
Male	140



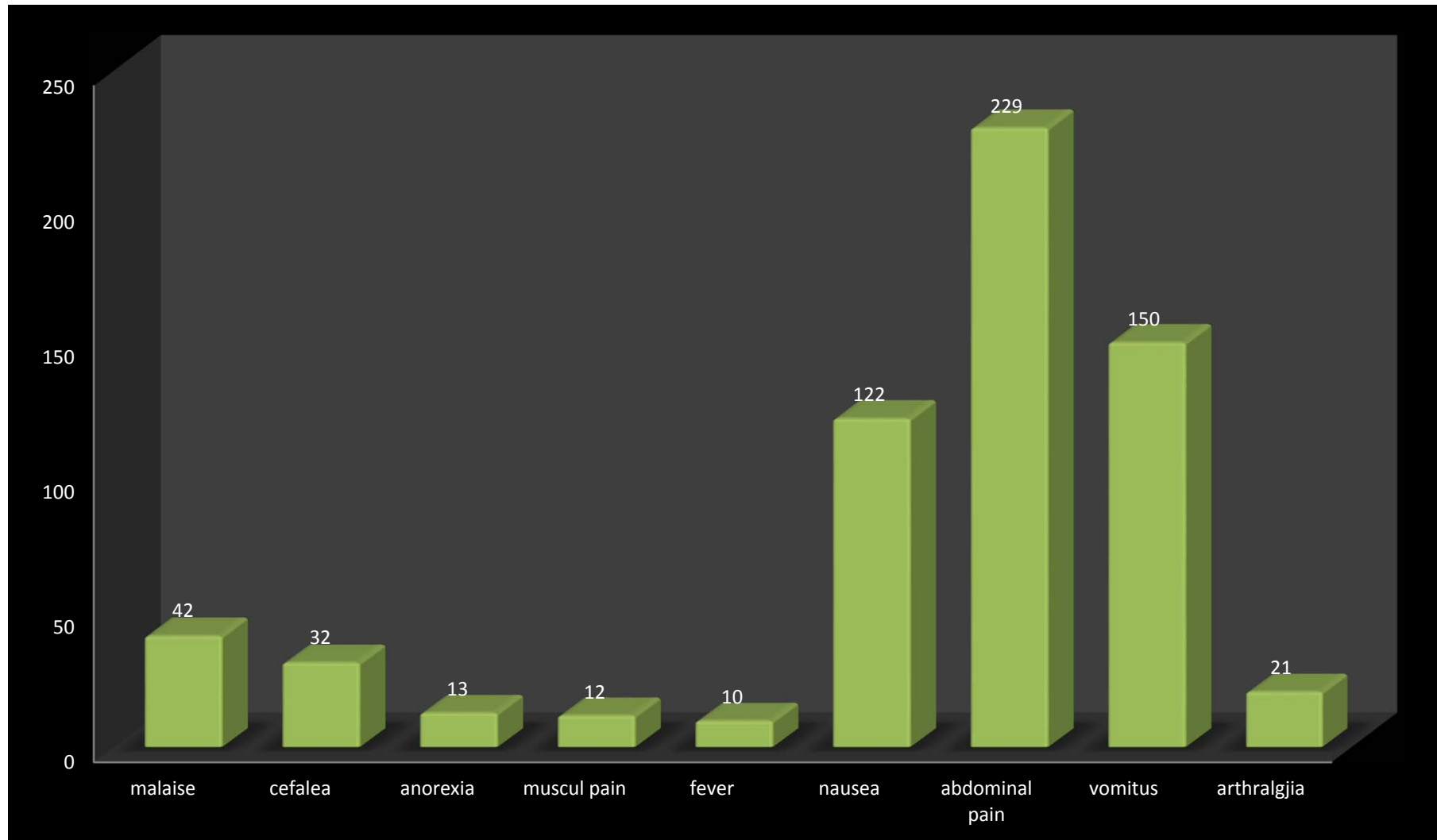
# Spread of Cases by living area

District of Living	No of cases
Urban area	61
Rural area	172

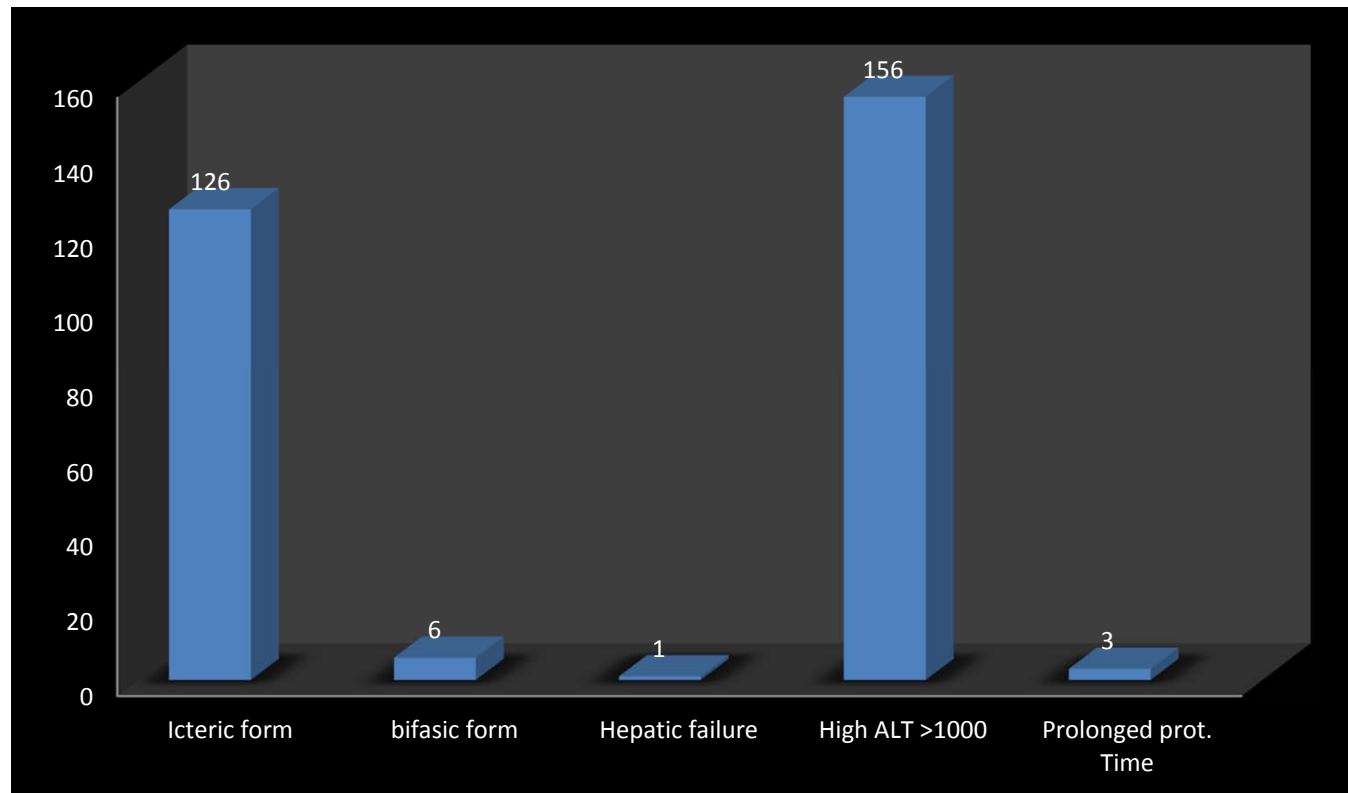




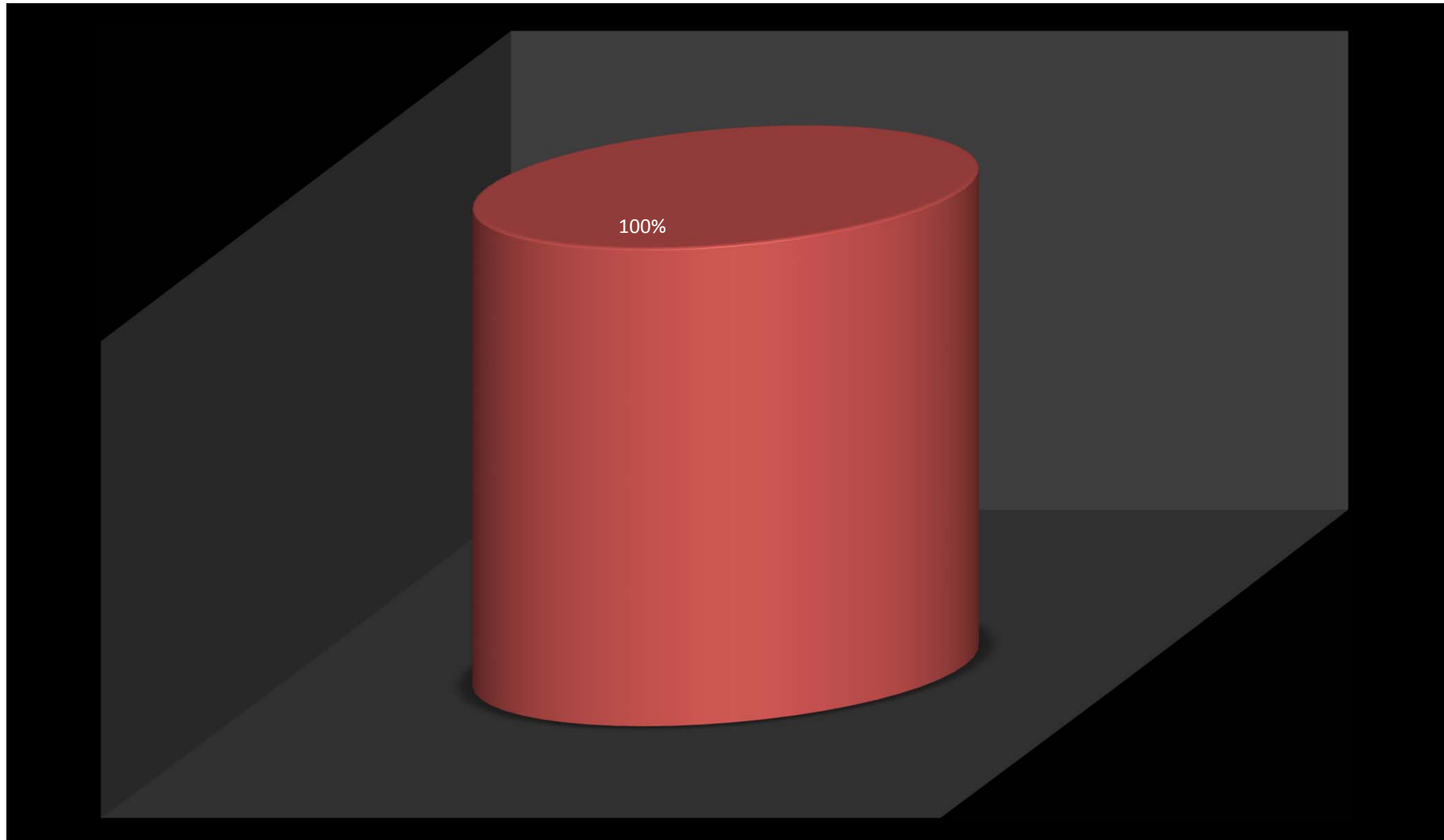
# No of Cases by Symptoms



# No of Cases by Clinical Form



# Serological Examination(Anti-HAV-IgM)



# Control and Prevention of Diseases

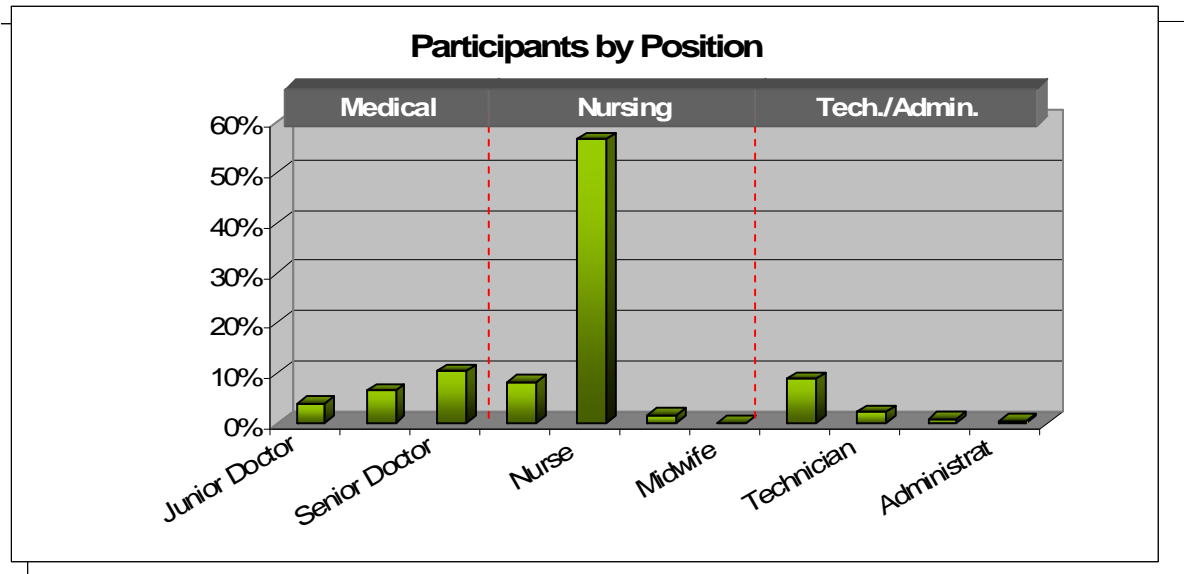
- **Washing of hand**
- **Prevention after exposed**
- **of infection**
- **General waste management**



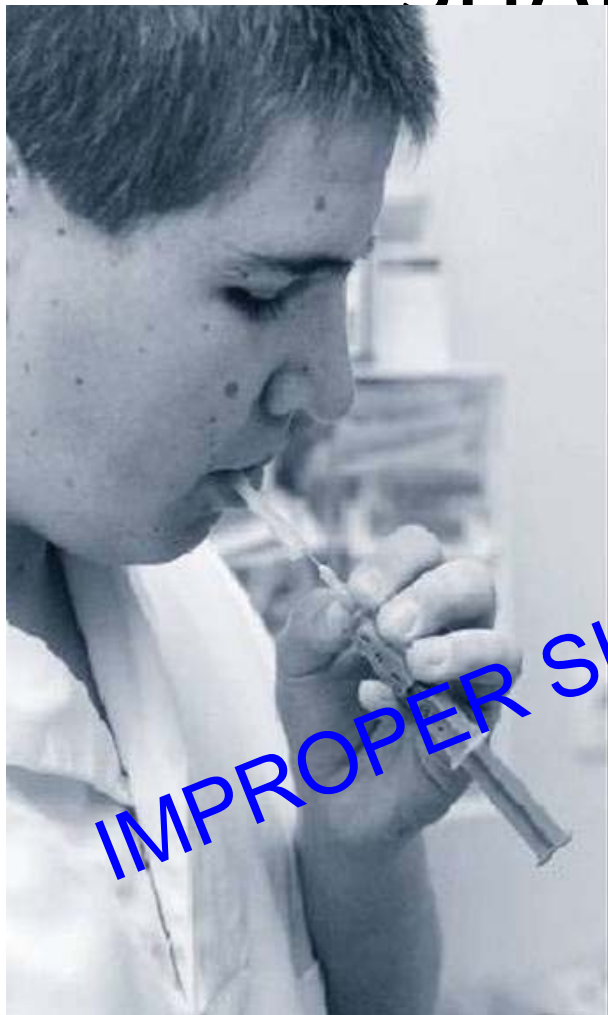
# Evaluation THUC

- 443 collected questionnaires
- 86% female, 14% male
- Age structure
  - <25 Years, 38 persons (9%)
  - 25-34 Years; 120 persons (27%)
  - 35-50 Years; 179 persons (41%)
  - >50 Years; 102 persons (23%)

Position	Number	%
Junior Doctor	18	4%
Doctor	29	7%
Senior Doctor	46	10%
Junior Nurse	36	8%
Nurse	250	57%
Matron	7	2%
Midwife	1	0%
Cleaning	39	9%
Technician	10	2%
Senior Techn.	4	1%
Administrat	2	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>100%</b>



# SHARPS ACCIDENTS



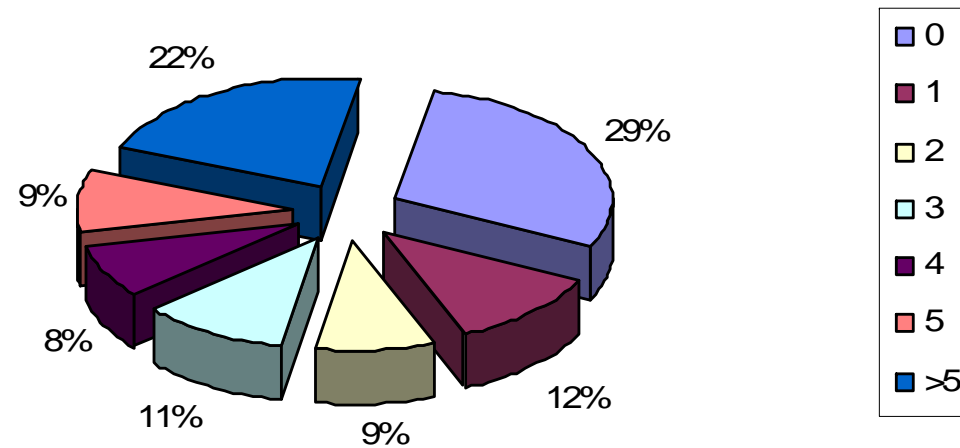
IMPROPER SHARPS MANAGEMENT

# Sharps accidents I – THUC

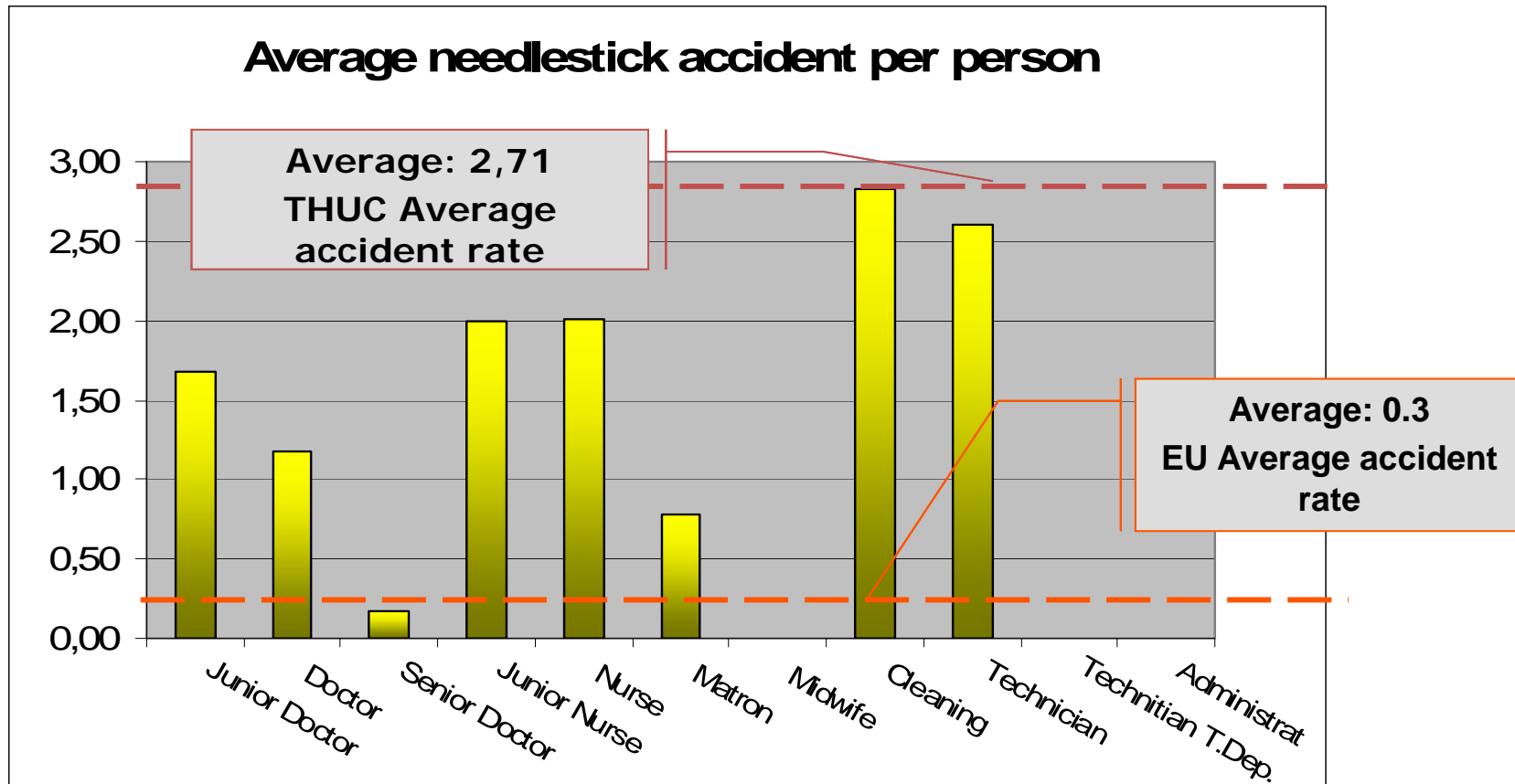
Percentage of persons who had none, one or more sharp accidents during the last 12 month,

No. of sticks	Amount	%
0	97	30%
1	38	12%
2	29	9%
3	36	11%
4	26	8%
5	31	9%
>5	71	22%
<b>Persons</b>	<b>328</b>	
<b>Total Accid.</b>	<b>889</b>	
<b>Acci/Pers.</b>	<b>2,71</b>	

Percentage of amount of accidents per staff per year



# Sharps accidents II – THUC



Note: According experience the average accident rate extremely differs between the healthcare waste institutions, with introduced waste management) than the one with weak waste management).



# Konklusion

- Hepatitis A still remain a big problem in our country.
- Only cases with ALT>1000UI and level of bilirubin>4 mg/dl need to admitted to the hospital.
- The low Incidence of hepatitis B is related with introduction of HBV vaccine in the immunization schedule since 1995, reductation of blood and plasma transfusion and application of therapy by materials of single use.
- A new strategy to prevent and control hepatitis in our country is necessary for minimizing of its incidence in children

Stay Safe

Ju Faleminderit