بررسی میزان فراوانی عفونت هپاتیت C در افراد مبتلا به دیابت شیرین تیب 2

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Letter to Editor

Study of the prevalence of hepatitis C in type II diabetic patients

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Editor

Considering the increasing prevalence of HCV in diabetes type 2 and chronic and progressive nature of HCV infection to cirrhosis and hepatocellular tumors, we aimed to determine the frequency of HCV infection in diabetes type 2 in order to diagnose and treat these patients as soon as possible.

Essential information gathered by prepared check list from diabetic type two patients admitted at endocrinology institute of Firuzgar Hospital in a year (from June 2007 to June 2008). From patients agreed to enroll in this study, blood samples got for detecting HCV Ab and FBS, lipid profile and HCV infection risk factors, also Blood pressure measured in all as well. Results analyzed by the SPSS.

Totally 235 diabetes type 2 enrolled in our study with mean age of 60.8±10 (42-78) years old, most of them were females 146 (62.1%). The mean duration of diabetes was 9.5±7.7 years. The prevalence of HCV infection risk factors were as follow: surgery history 139 (59.1%), blood transfusion 39 (16.6%), dentistry procedures 175 (74.5%), positive family for HCV infection 30 (12.8%). finally, no HCV infection found among our patients, so as expected no association is observed between HCV infection and diabetes duration and various levels of HbA1C.

In the present study, no HCV infection reported among our patients which is congruent with another study in Iran. It seems that geographical distribution of various HLA and prevalence of HCV infection in a region are important factors for finding any relationships between HCV infection and diabetes incidence.

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