

# Prevalence of Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection Among High-Risk Women in Burkina Faso

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## OBJECTIVES

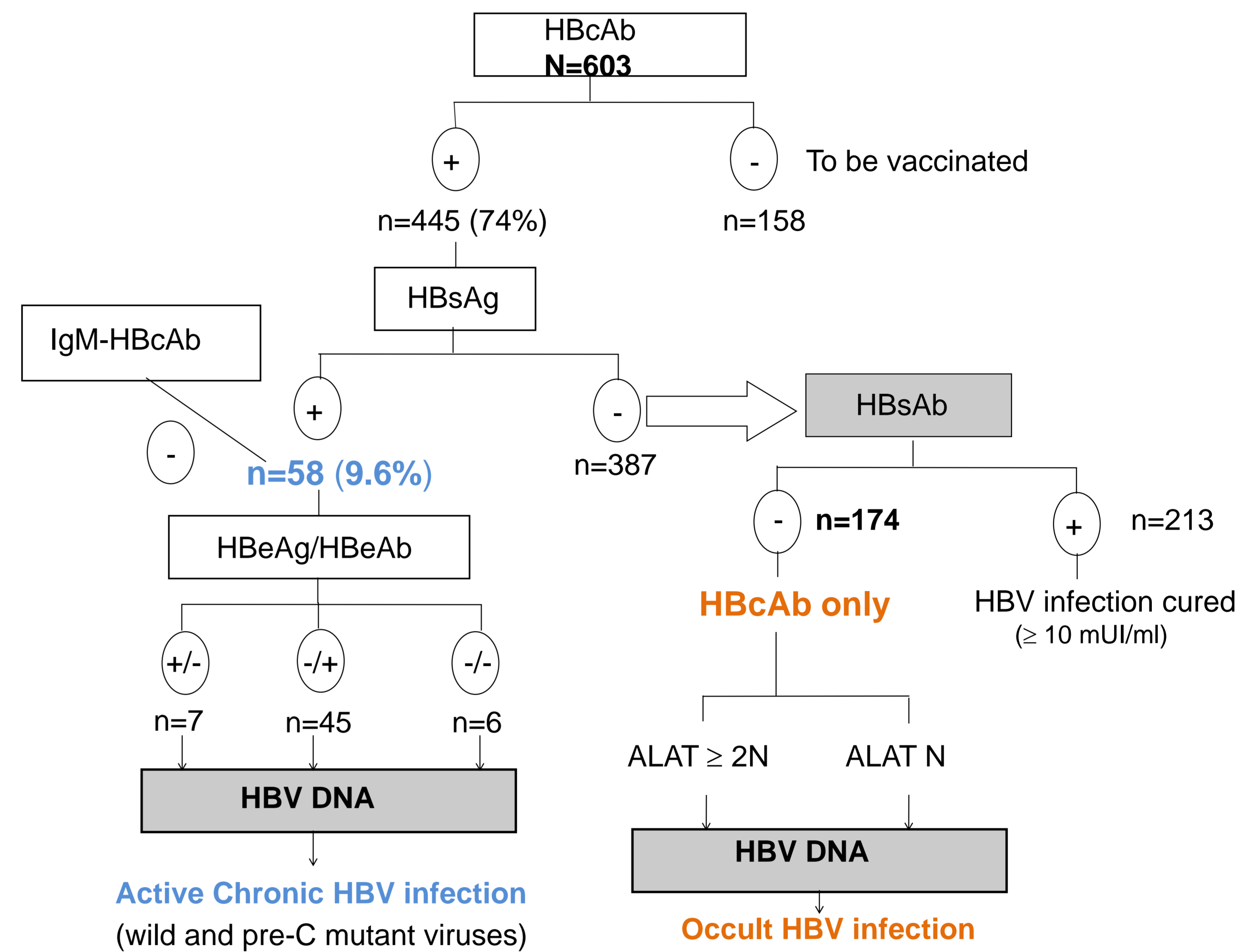
To estimate the prevalence of chronic HBV infection among women at high risk of HIV infection in Burkina Faso

## METHODS

- Design: cross-sectional survey of high-risk women followed up in the Yerelon cohort in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso
- Detection of (see Figure):
  - Hepatitis B core antibodies (HBcAb)
  - Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
  - IgM-HBcAb
  - Hepatitis B envelop antigen (HBeAg) and antibodies (HBeAb)
  - Hepatitis B surface antibodies (HBsAb)

## RESULTS

- 603 professional or part-time female sex workers (FSWs)
- HIV-infected women:
  - HIV1+: 228 (38%)
  - HIV2+: 7 (1%)
  - HIV1+2: 6 (1%)
- Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) always including lamivudine (3TC): 121 (50% of HIV+)



### CHRONIC HBV INFECTION

- Prevalence of chronic HBV infection: 9.6% (95%CI, 7.4-12.2)
- Similar rates among HIV-seropositive (10.0%) women and HIV-uninfected (9.4%) women (p=0.83)

### OCCULT HBV INFECTION?

Among women with HBcAb positive and HBsAg negative:

- 174 (45%) had undetectable HBsAb
- This was more frequent among HIV-seropositive (58%, 88/152) than among HIV uninfected (37%, 86/234) women (p<0.001)

## CONCLUSIONS

- HIV-HBV coinfection very frequent in this population
- Need for monitoring the risk of hepatotoxicity and 3TC resistance with 3TC-based HAART
- Further research will quantify HBV DNA levels:
  - to estimate the prevalence of pre-C mutant viruses in HBV chronically-infected women
  - to detect occult HBV infection, more frequently observed during HIV-HBV coinfection

Grant from:

anRS

With support from:



Programme for Research & Capacity Building on Sexual & Reproductive Health & HIV in Developing Countries

DFID Department for International Development