

## Serologic immunity of Gorgan medical personnels against hepatitis B (2003)

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### Abstract

**Background&Objective:** Hepatitis B, is a common kind of viral hepatitis. Vaccination is the most secure way of prevention for the health care worker. The present study was designed to survey the seropositivity of Gorgan teaching hospitals.

**Materials&Methods:** This descriptive and cross-sectional study was done on 300 medical and official personals at 3 hospitals in Gorgan in 2003. with using 3ml of pripheral blood, sampling assay was performed to determine HBs-Ab and HBs Ag. Questionnaire form concerning demographic information, vaccination status and risk factors were compeleted for participants. Statistical analysis was done by means of SPSS soft ware with confidence interval equal to 95%.

**Results:** 13% of individuals were not be vaccinated and 74.6% of them were vaccinated completely. There were statistically significant differences between HBs Ag and vaccination status ,individual's age , the last vaccination time, occupation and use of glove ( $p<0.05$ ). Furthermore, 1% of samples (one female, two males) were HBs Ag – positive. These three Persons has 10 years at service and were vaccinated compeletely were HBs –Ab neagtive.

**Conclusion:** As a result of vaccination project, vaccination coverage of emplyees and immunologic status of them were satisfactory. Because of repetitive encountering of under considertion individuals with hepaptitis virus, 2% of unvaccinated subject had been infected but fortunately were be cured. Concomitant reduction in probability of immunity was being occurred after vaccination with the passing time and considering the importance of booster dose injection.

### Key Words:

Hepatitis B- Hospital personnels- serelogical immunity