

## ***Seroepidemiological prevalence of HAV Antibody in Ardabil in 2018***

### ***Abstract***

***Background and objective:*** Recently, the epidemiology of hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection has been changing due to lifestyle-related variations. To our knowledge, there are no published data about the seroepidemiology of this infection in Ardabil, by which decisions on the commissioning of a vaccination program could be made. This study aimed to assess the seroprevalence of HAV immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody at the Ardabil northwest Iran

***Methods:*** In this cross-sectional study, 700 serum samples from Subjects referred to Gastroenterology and Liver Disease Research Center in both urban and rural areas of Ardabil, during 2018 tested for HAV IgG antibody using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The data analyzed was using the Descriptive statistics methods, Pearson chi-square test, Independent T-test and Mann-Whitney U in SPSS version 24 used.

***Results:*** It was found of the remaining 665 (50.08%), 333 were men and 332 (49.9%) were women. The mean age of the subjects was  $34.40 \pm 19.74$ . Also, 401 (60.30%) were positive for HA virus, 259 (38.95%) were negative and 5 (0.75%) were visual. Also in the present study were analyzed with parametric analysis.

***Conclusion:*** The results of our study showed that the prevalence of hepatitis A virus was higher in patients referred to Ardabil Research Digestive and Liver Center. We recommend that population of the province are vaccinated against HAV.

***Key words:*** Ardabil, Hepatitis A, Seroepidemiological