

P-70 SEROPREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS IN DONORS OF THE BLOOD BANK OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL OF MEXICO "DR. EDUARDO LICEAGA" A FOUR-YEAR EVALUATION

José Luis Pérez Hernández¹,
María Virginia Murcia Sandoval²,
Alejandro Bonilla Ramos²,
Carlos Andrés Campoverde Espinoza²,
Yadira Lilian Béjar Ramírez³,
María de Fátima Higuera de la Tijera⁴

¹ *Coordinador de la Clínica de Hígado Servicio de Gastroenterología, Hospital General de México "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga"*

² *Residente del servicio de Gastroenterología Hospital General de México "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga"*

³ *Jefa de Servicio de Banco de Sangre, Hospital General de México "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga"*

⁴ *Jefa del Servicio de Gastroenterología Hospital General de México "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga"*

Introduction: Since the molecular identification of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) in 1989 and the development of antibodies as an initial part of the diagnosis of this infection, blood banks have taken an important step to exclude potential donors with this infection, the World Health Organization established as a mandatory measure, the screening of all blood donated for transfusion for communicable infections such as HCV, HBV, HIV and HTLV as a mandatory measure. HCV affects between 130 and 150 million people worldwide, with a global prevalence of around 2.2%, and is the cause of 27% of cirrhosis cases and 25% of primary hepatocellular carcinoma cases in the world. In developed countries.

Objective: To evaluate the seroprevalence of HCV and risk factors in potential blood donors in a tertiary hospital for 4 years.

Methods: Retrospective, observational, cross-sectional, descriptive study carried out in blood donors at the Hospital General de México "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga." From January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2019. Donor files were reviewed, and those with HCV positivity were analyzed. The SPSS v 22 program was used for statistical analysis.

Results: 92,214 donors were included. Of these, 1,265 patients (1.37%), 449 women (35%) and 816 men (64.5%) were positive. Risk factors found in the positive group: alcoholism 153 (12.09%), dental surgery 128 (10.11%), tattoos (6.87%), piercings (7.19%), acupuncture (3.08%) and risky sexual partners (0.23%).

Conclusion: The prevalence of 1.37% is similar to that reported in the literature; the predominance is slightly in the group of men, which contrasts with the past years that due to obstetric events, women were the most prevalent, perhaps it is related to tattoos, piercings, and use of intravenous or intranasal drugs. Although all the donors were approved in the official questionnaire, the positivity may be related to factors not declared by the patients themselves.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aohep.2021.100433>

P-71 EVALUATION OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS AND THE IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE

Pérez Hernández José Luis¹, Flores Torres Andrea²,
Lopez Pérez Raquel Yazmin²,
Soto Hernández Karla Andrea²,
Higuera de la Tijera Maria de Fátima³

¹ *Coordinador clínica de Hígado Hospital General de México "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga"*

² *Médico Residente de Gastroenterología Hospital General de México "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga"*

³ *Jefe del Servicio de Gastroenterología "Dr. Eduardo Liceaga"*

Introduction: Patients with cirrhosis develop multiple complications (ascites, hepatic encephalopathy, hemorrhage, etc.), which contribute to the deterioration of the quality of life, these patients can also present anxiety and/or depression, but few studies show the prevalence of these in these patients, as well as its impact on the quality of life.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of anxiety and depression in patients diagnosed with liver cirrhosis and its impact on life quality.

Methods: Observational, prospective, cross-sectional, and analytical study. Patients with a diagnosis of liver cirrhosis of any etiology and any stage, evaluated in consultation and hospitalization in the gastroenterology service, were included. The SF-36 questionnaire was applied for quality of life and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) screening anxiety and depression.

Results: 108 patients were included, 55 (50.9%) men, and 53 (49.1%) women, aged 54.14 ± 11.29 years. The etiology: Due to alcohol 51 patients (47.2%), In patients with fatty liver associated with metabolic dysfunction (MAFLD) 24 patients (22.2%), autoimmune liver disease 16 patients (14.8%), chronic hepatitis C virus 10 patients (9.3%), cryptogenic cirrhosis 7 patients (6.5%). The Child-Pugh stage: 48 patients (44.4%) A, 38 patients B (35.2%), and 22 patients C (20.4%). 84.3% of the patients had a primary caregiver. 26 patients (24.1%) were diagnosed with depression and 32 patients (29.6%) with anxiety. When evaluating SF36 of these patients, it was found that the 8 domains have deficient scores for emotional role and health.

Conclusions: Patients with liver cirrhosis develop anxiety and depression, which are frequently not diagnosed or treated; In the group that we studied, the prevalence of anxiety and depression is much more frequent than that documented in the literature, as well as a deterioration in the quality of life-related to stress, depression, and progression of cirrhosis.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aohep.2021.100434>

P-72 CLINICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS SUBJECTED TO ENDOSCOPIC LIGATION OF ESOPHAGEAL VARICES IN A REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mateo Duran Aileen, Sanchez Fabiolina

Department of Gastroenterology, (CEDIMAT), Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Introduction: From 40 to 50% of patients with cirrhosis present esophageal varices at the time of diagnosis of their disease. To date, the association of the presence of esophagogastric varices with splenic size, liver function, platelet count, and other clinical factors is controversial.

Objectives: To identify the clinical, laboratory and imaging variables that could alert us to the presence of esophageal varices in patients with portal hypertension. What is the clinical profile of patients undergoing endoscopic ligation of esophageal varices?

Methods: A descriptive, retrospective and longitudinal study was carried out. Data were collected from patients who underwent endoscopic ligation of esophageal varices from January 2015 to December 2020, electronic records were reviewed in search of laboratory variables, liver Doppler and upper endoscopy at the time of ligation, qualitative variables were expressed in simple frequency, the associations were made using the chi square test.