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FAKTORI RIZIKA ZA OBOLEVANJE OPIJATSKIH ZAVISNIKA OD HEPATITISA C

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RISK FACTORS FOR MORBIDITY OF HEPATITIS C IN OPIATE ADDICTS

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SAŽETAK

Cilj. Cilj rada jeste prezentacija rezultata serološkog ispitivanja na HCV kod opijatskih zavisnika na metadonskom programu.

Metod. Serološko testiranje ispitanika koji su na tretmanu u Metadonskom centru Psihijatrijske službe Zdravstvenog centra u Valjevu bilo je sprovedeno u periodu od 1. jula 2008. do 30. juna 2010. godine. Za potrebe ove studije korišćen je odgovarajući upitnik („Pompidou“ upitnik), dizajniran za istraživanja zavisnosti od psihoaktivnih supstanci. Ispitanici su podeljeni u dve grupe u zavisnosti od načina uzimanja opijata. Sprovedeno je poređenje, u odnosu na serološki status i druge prediktore, sa unutargrupnom analizom za intravenske zavisnike. Za statističku obradu podataka korišćen je metod deskriptivne analize i testiranja hipoteze, sa verovatnoćom od $p < 0,05$.

Rezultati. Serološko ispitivanje je urađeno kod 72 ispitanika muškog pola. Ispitanici su podeljeni na dve grupe: grupa A – intravenski zavisnici (58 osoba) i grupa B – zavisnici koji opijate nisu uzimali intravenski (14 pacijenata). Iz grupe A kod ukupno 37 ispitanika (63,79%) dijagnostikovano je pozitivan nalaz na HCV, a u grupi B kod 4 ispitanika (28,57%) pronađen je HCV, što je bila statistički značajna razlika ($\chi^2 = 4,36$; $p = 0,037$). Unutargrupna analiza kod intravenskih zavisnika pokazala je značajnu povezanost HCV serološkog statusa i sledećeg: najviši stepen obrazovanja ($\chi^2 = 7,59$; $p = 0,023$), korišćenje zajedničkog pribora ($\chi^2 = 5,35$; $p = 0,020$) i trajanje intravenskog uzimanja ($\chi^2 = 4,25$; $p = 0,039$).

Zaključak. Intravensko uzimanje opijata znatno utiče na HCV infekciju, pri čemu neki bihevioralni i sociodemografski faktori povećavaju taj rizik.

Ključne reči: hepatitis C; oboljenja povezana sa opioidima; faktori rizika.

UVOD

Istraživanja pokazuju da je intravensko korišćenje psihoaktivnih supstanci (PAS), ključno u širenju infekcije hepatitisa C (HCV) u svetu. Smatra se da je ova bolest četiri puta više zastupljena od HIV infekcije, i da je obolelo preko 5 miliona Amerikanaca i oko 170 miliona ljudi u svetu. U razvijenim zemljama najveći broj obolelih

ABSTRACT

Objective. The aim of this paper is to present the results of serological testing for HCV infection in opiate addicts on methadone maintenance treatment.

Method. Serological testing of subjects who were on treatment at Methadone Center, Psychiatry Service of Health Centre in Valjevo was performed between 01/07/2008 and 30/06/2010. For the purpose of this study we used the appropriate questionnaire (Pompidou questionnaire), designed for psychoactive substance abuse researches. The subjects were divided into two groups according to the way opiates were taken. Comparison was made, according to serological status and other predictors, with subgroup analysis for intravenous abusers. Descriptive analysis and hypothesis testing were used for statistical calculations, with a probability of $p < 0.05$.

Results. Serological testing was performed on 72 male subjects. The subjects were divided as follows: 58 people in Group A (intravenous addicts) and 14 patients in Group B (addicts who had not been taking opiates intravenously). The total of 37 subjects from Group A (63.79%) were diagnosed with positive finding of HCV, whereas the HCV was found in 4 subjects (28.57%) from Group B, which was a statistically significant difference ($\chi^2=4.36$, $p=0.037<0.05$). Subgroup analysis of intravenous addicts showed significant relationships between HCV serological status and the following: the highest degree of education ($\chi^2=7.59$; $p=0.023<0.05$), use of common equipment ($\chi^2=5.35$; $p=0.020<0.05$) and duration of intravenous consumption ($\chi^2=4.25$; $p=0.039$).

Conclusion. Intravenous consumption of opiates shows significant association with HCV infection while some behavioral and socio-demographic factors increase the risk.

Key words: hepatitis C; opioid-related disorders; risk factors.

od HCV regrutuje se iz grupa intravenskih zavisnika (1). Tri od četiri osobe obolele od HCV su intravenski zavisnici (2), pri čemu ostali putevi prenosa infekcije uključuju transmisiju preko zaražene krvi i terapijskih produkata, seksualnim putem, ili vertikalnu transmisiju (sa majke na dete). Rizik od pojave HCV infekcije kod

