

HEPATITIS B VIRUS PREVELANCE AND LAMUVIDINE PROPHLAXY IN OUR PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA

Mustafa Korođlu¹, İlhami Berber¹, Emin Kaya¹, Mehmet Ali Erkurt¹, İrfan Kuku¹, Ramazan Dertli²

¹İnönü Üniversitesi Hematoloji Bilim Dalı

²İnönü Üniversitesi İç Hastalıkları Bilim Dalı

SUBJECT: Hepatitis B virus infection is an important cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). The prevalance of Hepatitis B virus in AML cases is investigated in this research.

METHODS: Hospital automation system results of 104 AML patients, which were diagnosed between January 2009 and June 2012, were examined for HBsAg results.

RESULTS: 104 cases which were diagnosed as AML in our unit in the 42-month period have been reviewed retrospectively. ELISA test results of 90 cases at AML diagnose stage were gained. Positive HBsAg was found in three cases (3.3%). Lamuvidine prophylaxis was given to HBsAg-positive patients without taking their HBV DNA results into consideration. The development of Hepatit B virus activation was not seen in all cases which were taken prophylaxis. It was not diagnosed a positive Hepatit B which is over the avarage level of the society in our AML cases.

CONCLUSION: Our center attracts patients from the east of our country in general. The number of patients with Hepatit B virus in the eastern part of our country is higher than the number of patients from the western part of the country. However, in our AML cases, Hepatitis B virus seropositivity was measured the same with the national average. Kemoterapi alan AML hastalarında Lamuvidin etkin bir proflaksi sağlamaktadır. Complications of HBV infection, including acute liver failure, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma, are responsible for an estimated 1.2 million deaths per year. This reality places HBV among the most important health problems in the world. Lamivudine prophylaxis is an effective strategy in HbSAg-positive AML patients who receive cancer chemotherapy.