

ABSTRACT

Background: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is classified under the Hepacivirus genus and Flaviviridae family. It is the leading cause of chronic hepatitis and liver disease. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) can cause both acute and chronic infection. Acute HCV infection is usually asymptomatic, and is rarely associated with life-threatening diseases. However, patients with chronic HCV infection may develop liver cirrhosis, liver damage or even liver cancer if left untreated. Hepatitis C virus is a bloodborne virus. It is usually transmitted through exposure of small quantities for blood. For instance, sharing of syringes or needles for injection or even unsterilized medical equipment (syringes and needles). In fact, hepatitis C virus (HCV) can also be transmitted through sexual contact, though it is less commonly found.

Aim: To study the profile and prevalence of the chronic hepatitis C infected patients who were treated at Dr. Sardjito Hospital from the year 2015-2018.

Method: The method for this study is cross-sectional study using retrospective design using secondary data (medical record).

Results: Males have a higher prevalence of chronic hepatitis C infection compared to females which is 57.9% and 42.1% respectively. Chronic hepatitis C infection is highest in the largest age group, above 60 years old, which is approximately 38% of the total amount of patients from both genders. Number of patients presented with comorbidities were higher in male patients. However, a total of 73.7% of the total female patients were presented with comorbidities, whereas, only 70.7% of total male patients were presented with comorbidities.

Keywords: chronic, age, gender, comorbidity, coinfections, multiple chronic conditions