

Risk of perinatal transmission of hepatitis B virus in Jordan

Naji Batayneh and Salwa Bdour

Department of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan

Objectives: To determine the risk of perinatal transmission of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in Jordan.

Methods: Plasma samples from 1000 pregnant Jordanian women were screened by ELISA for HBV markers (HBsAg, HBeAg, anti-HBe, anti-HBc and anti-HBs).

Results: HBsAg and HBeAg were detected in 4.3% and 0.1% of the pregnant women, respectively. The overall prevalence of antibodies was 6%, 11.1% and 7.5% for anti-HBe, anti-HBc and anti-HBs, respectively. Women were assigned to four groups according to the serological patterns of HBV markers: susceptible (85.9%), with acute infection (2.9%), with chronic infection (1.4%) and previously infected (9.8%). Most women were at the third trimester of pregnancy, therefore women with acute and chronic hepatitis at this gestational age were at risk of transmitting HBV infection to their newborns. Women who belonged to the low socio-economic class were at higher risk of HBV infection.

Conclusions: Based on the results, we recommend screening women for HBV during pregnancy in order to identify HBV carriers. All newborns born to carriers should be vaccinated immediately after birth, both passively and actively. Also vaccination of HBV seronegative pregnant women is recommended.

Key words: HEPATITIS B MARKERS; PREGNANCY; MATERNAL TRANSMISSION OF HBV; JORDAN

Perinatal transmission of hepatitis B virus (HBV) is an important route of infection. It occurs mainly in infants due to exposure to infected blood and genital secretions during delivery^{1,2} and to *in utero* passage of HBV DNA³. In the absence of immunoprophylaxis, perinatal transmission occurs in 10–20% of women who are seropositive for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and up to 90% in women who are seropositive for both HBsAg and hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg)^{4,5}. Newborns to HBsAg-positive mothers who do not become infected at birth remain at high risk of infection until the age of 5–6 years⁴. However, newborns of HBeAg positive women are carriers and at risk of long-term complications of hepatitis B infection including cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma^{6,7}. They may not eliminate the virus despite passive–active immunization⁸.

To prevent HBV infection, a universal strategy has been adopted by many countries⁹. The strategy is based on screening pregnant women for HBV markers and providing passive and active immunization to newborns of potentially infectious mothers.

In Jordan, hepatitis B vaccine has been integrated into the current childhood immunization program since 1995. But screening of pregnant or childbearing women for HBV markers is not a routine test. Therefore, the need to know the prevalence of HBV in pregnancy and the risk of perinatal transmission of HBV is vital in the planning of preventive measures. For this reason, the present study has been conducted to: (1) provide information on the prevalence of HBV markers among pregnant women in Jordan; (2) examine the relationship between HBV seropositivity and

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Correspondence to: Naji Batayneh, Department of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan.

Email: bsalwa@sci.ju.edu.jo

risk factors; and (3) evaluate the possibility of maternal transmission in view of seroprevalence of HBV markers in pregnant women.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Subjects

One thousand pregnant Jordanian women aged 15–44 years, attending the antenatal clinic in Amman and Al-Salt, were randomly studied. The implications of chronic HBV infection and the risks of transmission of the virus to the infant were explained to the participating women, and their consent to take part in the study was obtained. Each woman completed a questionnaire that included: age, history of hepatitis, blood transfusion, hemodialysis, surgery and dental procedure and socioeconomic status, which was determined based on family size and annual family income.

Serology

Five milliliters of blood was taken from each woman. The plasma was separated, aliquoted and stored at -20°C until assayed. Plasma samples were tested for antibody against hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc), HBsAg and its antibody (anti-HBs) and HBeAg and its antibody (anti-HBe) by commercially available ELISA kits (DiaSorin, Italy).

Biochemical tests

The levels of alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) in each plasma sample were measured by spectrophotometer

using commercially available ALT and AST testing kits (Menagent, Italy) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed statistically using the Chi-square test. *P* values of less than 0.05 were considered significant.

RESULTS

Prevalence of HBV serological markers

As shown in Table 1, HBsAg was found in 4.3% of plasma samples, indicating acute or chronic infection with HBV. Only one woman was found positive for HBeAg, indicating also acute or chronic infection. The overall prevalence of antibodies was 6%, 11.1% and 7.5% for anti-HBe, anti-HBc and anti-HBs, respectively. Presence of these antibodies indicates chronic infection or recovery from acute infection. There was no significant difference among age groups with respect to the prevalence of HBV antigens and antibodies.

Liver function tests

All women with the serological markers shown in Table 1 had transaminases within the normal range, indicating the absence of liver damage.

Hepatitis B status

The women were divided into four groups (I–IV) according to the serological patterns of HBV markers (Table 2). Eight hundred and fifty-nine

Table 1 Seroprevalence of HBV markers in pregnant Jordanian women by age

Age	Number of positive women									
	HBsAg		HBeAg		anti-HBe		anti-HBc		anti-HBs	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
15–24	16	1.6	1	0.1	15	1.5	25	2.5	15	1.5
25–34	15	1.5	0	0	30	3	56	5.6	37	3.7
34–44	12	1.2	0	0	15	1.5	30	3	23	2.3
Total	43	4.3	1	0.1	60	6	111	11.1	75	7.5

women were susceptible to HBV infection due to the absence of all serological HBV markers (group I). A total of 141 women showed HBV serological markers; forty-three of them were HBsAg-positive and 98 were HBsAg-negative. Of the 43 HBsAg-positive women, 28 were at the incubation period (group IIa), one was at the acute phase of infection (group IIb) and 14 had chronic infection (group IIIa,b). Of the 98 HBsAg-negative women, 41 were at recovery phase or convalescence with typical HBV antibody markers (group IVa), while 57 were at this phase with loss of one or two of the antibodies (group IVb-d).

Prevalence of HBV infection according to socio-economic status

Data presented in Table 3 clearly demonstrate that most women (685) have a low socio-economic status, while 312 and 3 women have mid and high status, respectively. HBV infection is correlated inversely with socio-economic status. All women of higher status were susceptible to HBV and none had hepatitis at the time of or prior to the study. In contrast, 276 and 580 women of mid and low status, respectively, were susceptible (group I) and the rest had hepatitis at the time of the study (groups II and III) or had recovered from hepatitis (group IV).

Table 2 Hepatitis B status of Jordanian pregnant women

Group	Maternal status	HBV serological markers					Total	
		HBsAg	HBeAg	anti-HBe	anti-HBc	anti-HBs	n	(%)
I	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	859	85.9
II	a Acute infection (incubation period)	+	-	-	-	-	28	2.8
	b Acute infection (acute phase)	+	+	-	+	-	1	0.1
III	a Chronic infection	+	-	+	-	-	2	0.2
	b Chronic infection	+	-	+	+	-	12	1.2
IV	a Recovery or convalescence	-	-	+	+	+	41	4.1
	b Recovery with loss of anti-HBs	-	-	+	+	-	5	0.5
	c Recovery with loss of anti-HBe	-	-	-	+	+	32	3.2
	d Recovery with loss of anti-HBs and anti-HBe	-	-	-	+	-	20	2

+, positive result; -, negative result

Table 3 Prevalence of HBV infection in pregnant Jordanian women, stratified by socio-economic status

Characteristics	Group I (n = 859)		Group II (n = 29)		Group III (n = 14)		Group IV (n = 98)		Total (n = 1000)	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Economic status										
High	3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
Mid	276	32.2	7	24.1	2	14.3	27	27.5	312	31.2
Low	580	67.5	22	75.9	12	85.7	71	72.5	685	68.5
Employed	60	7	5	0.5	0	0	5	5.1	70	7
Unemployed	799	93	24	2.4	14	1.4	93	94.9	930	93

HBV infection is significantly higher in women of lower socio-economic status than in those of mid status ($p < 0.01$). Most HBsAg-positive women were of low status. Twenty-two HBsAg-positive women with acute hepatitis (group II) were of low socio-economic status compared with seven of mid status. Twelve HBsAg-positive women with chronic hepatitis (group III) were of low status while two were of mid status. Similarly, 71 women who had hepatitis prior to the study (group IV) were of low status while 27 were of mid status.

The majority of women (930) were unemployed; there was a higher prevalence of HBV infection among unemployed than employed women (Table 3). Sixty employed and 799 unemployed women, respectively, were susceptible to HBV infection (group I). Most HBsAg-positive women (24) with acute hepatitis (group II) and all HBsAg-positive women with chronic hepatitis (group III) were unemployed.

Prevalence of HBV infection in relation to risk factors

Data presented in Table 4 is based on the answers in the questionnaire. Only two women reported a history of hepatitis, 117 had a blood transfusion, five had hemodialysis, 776 had a dental procedure and 417 had undergone surgery. There were no significant differences between groups I–IV with respect to these risk factors ($p = 0.5–0.9$).

DISCUSSION

Maternal screening and treatment of newborns by passive and active immunization can control perinatal transmission of HBV. Screening of pregnant Jordanian women revealed that 4.3% were HBsAg positive with acute or chronic hepatitis. There was no significant difference in the prevalence of HBsAg in different age groups. Similar results were reported by other investigators¹⁰. In other parts of the world, the prevalence of HBsAg in pregnant women has been reported as 0.1–39.7%^{10–13}.

One out of the 1000 pregnant women was found positive for HBeAg. Higher prevalence has been reported in pregnant women: 4.6% in South Africa¹⁴, 6.2% in Turkey¹³ and 43% in Taiwan¹⁰.

Presence of HBsAg or both HBsAg and HBeAg in pregnant Jordanian women indicates high risk of maternal–fetal transmission. Their newborns should receive hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) immediately after birth and vaccination within 12 hours of birth.

Screening of Jordanian women for HBV antibodies revealed that 6%, 11.1% and 7.5% were positive for anti-HBe, anti-HBc and anti-HBs, respectively. Presence of anti-HBe indicates a risk of perinatal transmission in those with chronic infection. Anti-HBs was found in most anti-HBc mothers who had hepatitis indicating that those women are immunized and there is no risk of maternal transmission. Anti-HBc was detected in most women with chronic infection and in all women who had hepatitis. Lower prevalence of

Table 4 Prevalence of HBV infection in pregnant Jordanian women in relation to risk factors

Characteristics	Group I (n = 859)		Group II (n = 29)		Group III (n = 14)		Group IV (n = 98)		Total (n = 1000)	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
History of hepatitis	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	2	2	2	0.2
History of blood transfusion	99	11.5	3	10.3	3	21.4	12	12.3	117	11.7
History of hemodialysis	4	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0.5
Dental procedure	658	76.6	22	75.9	13	92.9	83	84.7	776	77.6
Surgery	350	40.7	10	34.5	8	57.1	49	50	417	41.7

anti-HBc was reported in Swiss (3.3%), Spanish (3.7%) and Portuguese (5.4%) women¹². Higher prevalence was reported in ex-Yugoslavian (18.6%), Turkish (29.9%) and African (39.7%) women¹². Of special interest is the group of 20 anti-HBc positive women with 'isolated anti-HBc'. They could either have recovered from acute HBV infection and cleared HBsAg but not yet developed anti-HBs, or infected for a long time and lost both anti-HBe and anti-HBs. In the former case, newborns – especially for mothers in the third trimester – could be at risk of *in utero* infection which might occur some time before delivery, as reported in pregnant Swiss women¹². To eliminate the risk of perinatal transmission in Jordan, we also recommend active and passive immunization of newborns of this group of women.

In the present study, 85.9% of women are susceptible to HBV infection and need vaccination and follow-up during pregnancy. Their infants require only vaccination¹⁵ according to the immunization program in Jordan.

Most women, including those who have acute and chronic infection, are of low socioeconomic status. Intrafamilial transmission might occur due to sharing of facilities and overcrowding (median

number of family members before marriage = 10; median number of children = 4). There was no statistical difference among the groups of women according to the risk factors (Table 4). We concluded that blood transfusion, hemodialysis, surgery and dental procedure are not major routes of HBV infection in the population studied.

In conclusion, we reinforce the potential value of the vaccination program targeted at Jordanian children in early life along with passive immunization of newborns of HBsAg-positive and HBeAg-positive mothers. Seroprevalence surveys of HBV infection in children must be carried out to determine the effectiveness of the HBV vaccination program in Jordan. We also recommend HBV screening during pregnancy and possibly vaccination of pregnant women.

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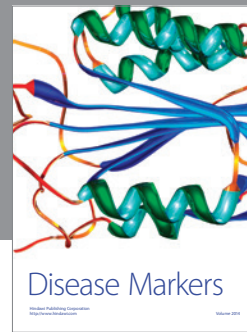
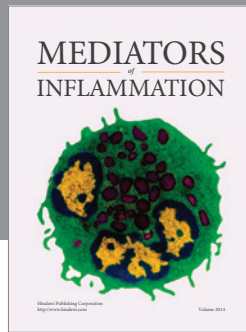
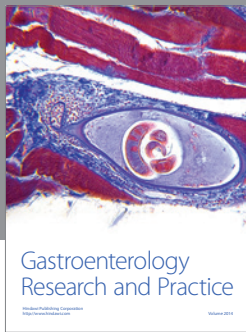
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