Abstract

BACKGROUND:
Although lifestyle changes have led to changes in the epidemiology of Hepatitis A infection in different countries, there is no special guideline for its prevention. The latter is because of the lack of information about the prevalence of this infection. Hence, in this study the anti-HAV seroprevalence was determined in Isfahan province, Iran.

METHODS:
In this cross-sectional study conducted in 2005, a number of 816 subjects aged over 6 years who were selected by multi stage random cluster sampling from urban and rural areas of Isfahan province were studied. Demographic data and blood samples were collected and anti-HAV antibodies were measured by ELISA method. Chi-square test was used for statistical analysis and p