

HEPATITIS FACTSHEET

NATIONAL SUMMARY SHEET

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

MAY 2019



The 2018 Nigeria HIV/AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey (NAIIS) was a national household-based survey that assessed the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and related health indicators, including national prevalence of two additional blood borne viruses, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV), as well as hepatitis co-infection among people living with HIV (PLHIV). Data collection was conducted from July through December 2018. Data were collected from household members age 0-64 years old, with home-based HIV counseling and testing services provided to people who participated in the survey. PLHIV and a sample of participants aged 15-64 years in preselected households received HBV and HCV tests. Participants receiving a hepatitis-positive result were provided information about hepatitis and local facilities able to provide services.

NAIIS was led by the Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), conducted with funding from the United States (U.S.) President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria with technical assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The survey was implemented by the NAIIS Consortium, led by the University of Maryland, Baltimore (UMB) under the supervision of the NAIIS Technical Committee.

KEY FINDINGS

Indicator	Female		Male		Total		Unweighted sample size
	%	95%CI*	%	95%CI	%	95%CI	
HBV Prevalence							
15-49 years	6.1	5.1-7.0	11.1	9.6-12.5	8.6	7.8-9.5	8,682
15-64 years	5.8	4.9-6.6	10.3	9.0-11.6	8.1	7.3-8.9	10,438
HCV Prevalence†							
15-49 years	0.8	0.5-1.1	1.0	0.6-1.4	0.9	0.6-1.2	8,683
15-64 years	1.0	0.7-1.3	1.3	0.9-1.6	1.1	0.9-1.4	10,439
HIV/HBV Co-infection‡							
15-49 years	7.1	2.3-12.0	14.9	6.6-23.1	9.6	5.3-13.8	2,204
15-64 years	6.5	2.2-10.8	13.3	6.4-20.3	8.9	5.2-12.6	2,734
HIV/HCV Co-infection‡							
15-49 years	1.2	0.2-2.1	0.6	0.3-1.0	1.0	0.3-1.7	2,204
15-64 years	1.2	0.4-2.1	0.8	0.4-1.2	1.1	0.5-1.7	2,734

Abbreviations: HBV - hepatitis B virus, HCV - hepatitis C virus, HIV - human immunodeficiency virus

* The 95% CI (confidence interval) indicates the interval within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time.

† The numerator for HBV and HCV prevalence is the number of people tested positive in each subgroup. The denominator is the number of eligible people tested in each age group who were tested for hepatitis.

‡ Co-infection is defined as infected with HIV and either HBV or HCV. The denominator for co-infection is the number of eligible PLHIV in each age group.

- Prevalence of HBV among adults age 15-64 years was 8.1%, 5.8% among females and 10.3% among males.
- Prevalence of HCV among adults age 15-64 years was 1.1%, 1.0% among females and 1.3% among males.
- Prevalence of HIV/HBV co-infection among PLHIVs age 15-64 years was 8.9%, 6.5% among females and 13.3% among males.
- Prevalence of HIV/HCV co-infection among PLHIVs age 15-64 years was 1.1%, 1.2% among females and 0.8% among males.

CONCLUSIONS

- HBV and HCV infections continue to be a public health problem in Nigeria, with 8.1% HBV prevalence and 1.1% HCV prevalence among adults.
- HBV, HCV, and HIV are spread by contaminated blood, including exposure to needles. HBV can also be spread by other body fluids, like semen. Nigeria will focus efforts on ensuring infection, prevention and control measures are used to minimize risk of transmission in medical settings. Individuals should practice safe sex and injection practices to minimize their personal risk of HBV, HCV, and HIV.
- An effective vaccine to prevent HBV infection is available in Nigeria. Hepatitis B vaccination is recommended for infants, less than 1 year (including birth dose), children and adolescents (age 1-11 years) and vulnerable adults (health care workers, sex workers, people who inject drugs). Adults who are not infected with HBV infection should talk with their health care provider to see if it is appropriate to be vaccinated to prevent HBV infection.

RESPONSE RATES AND HEPATITIS AND HIV TESTING METHODS

Of 11,991 eligible individuals, the response rate for viral hepatitis testing was 87.1% of individuals.

Only 54% and 42% of the enumeration areas in Zamfara and Borno States, respectively, were accessible during the survey due to security restrictions.

Rapid HBV and HCV testing was conducted for all PLHIV and selected sample of individuals age 15–64 years using Determine HBsAg Test kit and OraQuick® HCV Rapid Antibody Test for HBV and HCV, respectively. For all participants with a rapid HCV positive test result, an HCV RNA test was conducted at the central lab.

HIV antibody testing was conducted using a serological rapid diagnostic testing algorithm based on Nigeria's National HIV Testing Guidelines, with laboratory confirmation of seropositive samples using a supplemental assay.

The Government of Nigeria is grateful to all citizens who agreed to be part of NAIIS. Their dedication and willingness will help improve the lives of all Nigerians.



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