

IB is not only a precipitant of cirrhosis decompensations but also represents a significant risk factor for a severe clinical course.

Ethical statement: The research was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki statement of the World Assembly 2013.

Declaration of interests: None.

Funding: This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

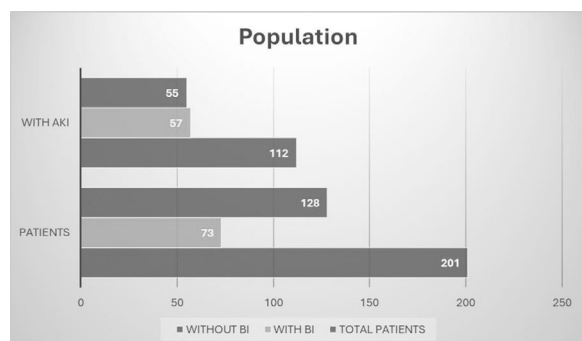


Figure 1

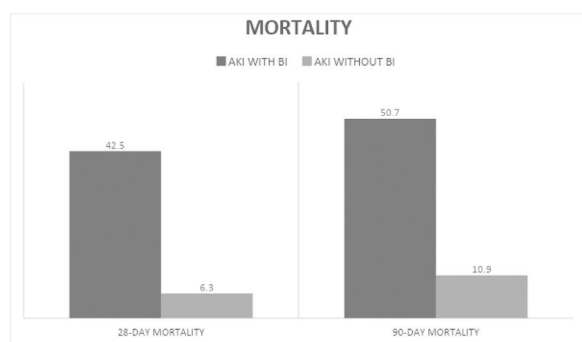


Figure 2

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Seroprevalence of hepatitis b and c viruses in blood donors in a third level hospital from 2019 to 2023.

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Introduction and Objectives: Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and C virus (HCV) infection are public health problems and risks for transfusion medicine, which have been reduced by routine serological screening. The aim of this work is to describe the prevalence of these infections in blood donors in a tertiary hospital.

Materials and Patients: An observational, descriptive, retrospective and analytical study was conducted from 2019 to 2023 in blood donors in a third-level hospital, a total of 99,393 donors; only the complete records of the donors who resulted with reactivity and later confirmation for HBV and HCV were reviewed. The data were analyzed using the Statistical Program SPSS. Qualitative variables are

expressed as percentages and quantitative variables as mean±SD, as appropriate.

Results: A total of 370 donors who tested positive for some virus were included, despite having been classified as suitable to donate blood products following an official questionnaire with no relevant history and laboratory tests with no alterations. The mean age was 42.02±11.88 years; 54% were men; 135 patients were reactive for HBV and 235 for HCV; however, the true seropositivity found was 2 (1.4%) cases with HBV and 11 (4.6%) cases for HCV (figure 1); the rest of the donors with reactive serology had negative confirmatory studies. The overall seroprevalence observed in our population was 0.002% for HBV, 100% for men and, 0.011% for HCV, 45.4% for women and 54.4% for men. The frequency was 5.5 times higher for HCV than for HBV.

Conclusions: In people with no apparent risk factors, the prevalence of HBV and HCV infection is very low, with HCV being more frequent. However, if the "fit" is infected, it is necessary to optimize the health system to offer universal screening that includes those with risk factors.

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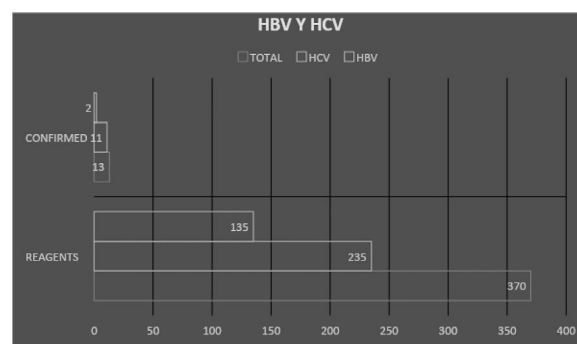


Figure 1.

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Experience in the treatment of simple hepatic cysts in a tertiary care hospital

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Introduction and Objectives: Simple hepatic cysts have a low prevalence. Most are diagnosed by finding, some produce pain, are characterized by ultrasound or tomography and the indications for treatment are pain and risk of rupture. **This study aims to** report experience in the treatment of patients with simple liver cysts over a 5-year period.

Materials and Patients: Retrospective, descriptive, observational study of a cohort of patients with simple liver cysts with an indication for drainage and sclerosis. Descriptive statistics with measures of central tendency and dispersion were used.