## Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Health Workers Concerning the Occupational Risks of Hepatitis B Virus in Asser Region

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## ABSTRACT

The hepatitis B virus (HBV) is one of the most common causes of acute and chronic liver disease throughout the world. Uganda is one of the most endemic countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, with over 1.4 million chronically infected individuals. In the United States, 0.4 to 1.6 % of adults have chronic HBV infection; in Europe, 1.2 to 2.6 %; in Southeast Asia, 1.5 to 4.0 %; in the Eastern Mediterranean, 2.6 to 4.3 %; in the Western Pacific, 5.1 to 7.6 %; and in Africa, 4.6 to 8.5 %.

Methods: A purposefully developed questionnaire was used to collect data in this cross-sectional investigation. A questionnaire containing demographic questions as well as questions about health workers' knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding hepatitis B virus occupational risks. After a series of conversations with the panel of experts (which included a subject specialist, a researcher, and a language expert), a questionnaire was created.

Results: Out of total 588 respondents ,15 (2.6%) did not responded, Cronbach alpha of the questionnaire was 0.84. As per table 1, from all respondents 92.3% lives in Aseer region,87.2% were working in a health profession, 59.2% were females while 38.3% were males. we have compared impact of hepatitis B on liver cancer with demographic variables i.e., age, gender and we did not observe any significant differences.

Conclusion: It may be stated that the majority of health care workers in hospitals are aware of the HBV infection. Efforts to create and conduct hepatitis B educational campaigns/health promotion for these groups should continue.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude practice health workers, Occupational risks hepatitis B virus

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