



كلية طب وايل كورنيل في قطر
Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar

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Press Release

Mother-to-child transmission is responsible annually for up to five thousand new Hepatitis C virus infections among Egyptian children

Doha – January 25, 2015: Up to five thousand new Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections occur in Egypt annually as a result of mother-to-child transmission, according to a new study by researchers from the Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar (WCMC-Q) and London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine in the UK.

Egypt has the highest infection level of the disease in the world. 14.7 per cent of the population carry HCV, with at least 100,000 new cases every year, but the proportion of these new infections that occur through different transmission routes is not well understood. This study is the first, for any country, to estimate the number of new cases of HCV as a consequence of mother-to-child (vertical) transmission. The authors estimated that in 2008, between three and five thousand new cases of the infection were caused by this transmission route, which can occur during pregnancy, child birth and the postpartum period from an infected mother to her child. In addition, the findings show that mother-to-child transmission is an important transmission route among children under five years of age, contributing between a third and a half of new cases in that age group in Egypt. These are some of the findings of the study, which has been published in the prestigious journal *Hepatology*.

Lenka Benova, lead author of the study and Research Fellow at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar, said: "This is the first time we have been able to show how many babies are being infected with Hepatitis C virus every year in Egypt, and action needs to be taken to reduce the number of children becoming part of this devastating epidemic. We need to see faster evaluation of drugs that women can use during pregnancy to treat Hepatitis C, as well as interventions to provide treatment to women before they become pregnant."

Dr. Laith Abu-Raddad, principal investigator of the study and associate professor of public health in the Infectious Disease Epidemiology Group at WCMC-Q said: "These results



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highlight a significant and previously poorly understood dimension of the large HCV epidemic in this country. This high number of transmissions to small children, with lifelong clinical and social consequences, demonstrates the need for appropriate public health interventions to tackle this aspect of the epidemic.”

The work described in the study was funded by Qatar National Research Fund (QNRF), a member of Qatar Foundation and by the Biostatistics, Epidemiology, and Biomathematics Research Core at the Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar.

The study is available free-of-charge from the website of the journal *Hepatology*:
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/hep.27596/abstract>

Key scientific findings of the study

- The study estimated that 7% of currently married women in reproductive age had HCV viremia in 2008. This means that their children were at risk of vertical infection, which occurs during gestation and birth.
 - Based on the number of births in Egypt, the study estimated that between three and five thousand children were vertically infected by HCV in 2008. This makes vertical transmission one of the primary HCV infection routes among children <5 years in Egypt.
 - These new cases of HCV are a public health concern. Currently, no effective interventions are available to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HCV.
 - These estimates are essential for health service provision in Egypt, but they also show that there is need to quantify the relative contributions of other transmission routes, which are responsible for the majority of all new HCV infections in Egypt.

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About Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar

Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar is a partnership between Cornell University and Qatar Foundation. It offers pre-medical and medical courses leading to the Cornell University M.D. degree with teaching by Cornell and Weill Cornell faculty and by physicians at Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) and Aspetar Orthopedic and Sports Medicine Hospital who hold Weill Cornell appointments. Through its biomedical research program, WCMC-Q is building a sustainable research community in Qatar while advancing basic science and clinical research. Through its medical college, WCMC-Q seeks to provide the finest education possible for medical students, to improve health care both now and for future generations, and to provide high quality health care to the Qatari population. <http://qatar-weill.cornell.edu/>

About the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine is a world-leading centre for research and postgraduate education in public and global health, with 3,900 students and more than 1,000 staff working in over 100 countries. The School is one of the highest-rated research institutions in the UK, and was recently cited as the world's leading research-focused graduate school. Our mission is to improve health and health equity in the UK and worldwide; working in partnership to achieve excellence in public and global health research, education and translation of knowledge into policy and practice. www.lshtm.ac.uk

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