

Introduction:

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a world – wide public health concern with significant morbidity and mortality rates especially in developing countries.

Objective:

The major objective of this study was to determine the sero prevalence of Hepatitis B virus among HIV infected individuals attending Naguru Hospital. Determination of this prevalence was deemed as critical and important for the timely ninitiation of both drug therapy and proper public health measures like awareness and vaccination programs.

Methodology:

We conducted a cross-sectional study in which various samples were collected from HIV positive individuals attending Naguru hospital and further tested for Hepatitis B surface antigen and 11 individuals tested positive for this virus hence making a prevalence of 8% in the study.

Results:

Of these individuals enrolled we had the females with a bigger number than the males 93 and 45 respectively. The females were more infected 7(5.1%) than males 4 (2.1%).

The age group between 30-39 having he highest number of Hepatitis B infected individuals with HIV 7(5%)

Conclusion:

Our study was conducted in an urban setting and at a prevalence of 8% we concluded that this is high and warranted urgent intervention and Heptitis B screening interventions.