

Bias may Affect Results of Reported Studies from Referral Centers

Seyed Moayed Alavian¹, Seyed Hossein Aalaei-Andabili^{1,2}

¹Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Baqiyatallah Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease (BRCGL), Tehran, Iran

²Rezvan Medical Research Center, Tehran, Iran

Dear Editor

Recently, we read the article by SA Mousavian et al. in your journal (1). Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is the most common infection among poly-transfused patients. All patients who have received blood or blood products prior to 1985 have been exposed to HCV; approximately all are HCV-Ab positive (2). The HCV prevalence amongst Iranians has been estimated at 0.16%, which varies in different parts of the country. The highest rate is in Golestan Province, which has a prevalence of more than 1% (3). Many studies have reported various prevalence rates of HCV infection among patients with inherited coagulation disorders who reside in different areas of Iran. The overall prevalence of HCV infection among patients with inherited coagulation disorders has been reported at 48.07% (35.66%-60.48%) in a recent meta-analysis (4).

We would like to call to attention the following points from the above mentioned study. Firstly, the Hemophilia Center is a referral center in Iran for transfusion-induced HCV infected patients who want

to establish judicial records with the intent to complain to the Ministry of Health for following their infection costs. Thus, more HCV infected patients are seen in this clinic because it is medically and financially beneficial for them. Hence, the prevalence of HCV infection among hemophilia patients has been over estimated in this center. In addition, the majority of hemophilia patients in Iran have previously received treatment and their sustained virological response (SVR) rate is reported as 65% (2). Therefore, the reported results of this study suffer from some bias and are not generalizable. We would like to suggest that the authors combine the results of several original studies undertaken in primary treatment centers by meta-analysis for the prevention of possible bias. Finally, according to the title of this article the associated factors of HCV prevalence among subjects should be reported, however the authors have mentioned no association in the results section.

REFERENCES

1. Mousavian SA, Mansuri F, Sarayi A, Sadeghi A, Merat S. Seroprevalence of hepatitis C infection and its associated factors among hemophilia patients who have been referred to the hemophilia general clinic. *Govareh* 2011;16:169-74.
2. Alavian SM, Tabatabaei SV, Keshvari M, Behnava B, Miri SM, Elizee PK, et al. Peginterferon alpha-2a and ribavirin treatment of patients with haemophilia and hepatitis C virus infection: A single-centre study of 367 cases. *Liver Int* 2010;30:1173-80.
3. Alavian SM, Ahmadzad-Asl M, Bagheri-Lankarani K, Shahbabaie MA, Bahrami-Ahmadi A, Kabir A. Hepatitis C infection in the general population of Iran. *Hepat Mon* 2009;9:211-23.
4. Alavian SM, Aalaei-Andabili SH. Big gap of knowledge about hepatitis C infection rate among inherited coagulation disorders patients in Eastern Mediterranean Region Office of WHO (EMRO) countries; a meta-analysis. *Hepat Mon* 2012; In press.

Corresponding author:

Seyed Moayed Alavian, MD

Professor of Gastroenterology and Hepatology,
Director of Baqiyatallah Research Center for
Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Tehran, Iran

Tel : + 98 21 88945186-8

Fax: + 98 21 81262072

Email : alavian@thc.ir

Received : 27 Feb. 2012

Edited : 10 Mar. 2012

Accepted : 15 Mar. 2012