

Table 1 Sociodemographic characteristics of the study participants (n = 1000), Kerman, 2016

Variable	Total (n=3119)	HBV (n=2957, 94.7%)	HCV (n=151, 4.9%)	HBV+ HCV (n=11, 0.4%)
Sex				
Male	1517 (48.6)	1390 (47.0)	111 (77.0)	9 (81.8)
Female	1602 (51.3)	1567 (53.0)	33 (22.9)	2 (18.1)
Marital status				
Married	2776 (89.3)	2669 (90.6)	97 (63.3)	10 (90.9)
Single	250 (8.0)	210 (7.1)	39 (26.7)	1 (9.0)
Divorced	15 (0.4)	7 (0.3)	8 (5.2)	-
Widow	65 (2.0)	58 (1.9)	7 (4.5)	-
Location				
Capital city	1374 (44.5)	1296 (43.8)	74 (49)	4 (36.4)
Suburban areas	1712 (55.4)	1661 (56.2)	77 (51)	7 (63.6)
Risk factors				
Infection in other family members	644 (20.6)	639 (24.6)	4 (2.6)	1 (9.1)
Blood transfusion	57 (8.1)	51 (1.7)	6 (4)	-
Sexual contact	35 (1.1)	11 (0.4)	7 (4.6)	-
Intravenous drug users	53 (1.7)	11 (0.4)	27 (17.9)	1 (0.9)
Dialysis	36 (1.2)	16 (0.5)	20 (13.2)	-
Mother to child	7 (0.2)	7 (0.2)	-	-
Health worker	11 (0.4)	11 (0.4)	-	-
Others	2250 (72.1)	387 (13.1)	68 (45)	8 (72.7)
Non responders	40 (1.3)	37 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.9)
Clinical spectrum				
Chronic	2718 (87.8)	2580 (87.9)	129 (86)	10 (83.3)
Carrier	408 (13.1)	385 (13.3)	20 (13.3)	2 (16.6)
Acute	108 (3.4)	99 (3.3)	8 (5.3)	1 (8.3)
ND	269 (8.6)	255 (8.6)	13 (8.6)	1 (8.3)

HBV=Hepatitis B virus; HCV=Hepatitis C virus; ND=Not defined