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## Prevalence and factors associated with VIA positive result among clients screened at family guidance association of Ethiopia, southwest area office, Jimma Model Clinic, Jimma, Ethiopia 2013: A cross sectional study

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**Background:** Cervical cancer is the 2nd most frequent and top killer cancer among women in Ethiopia. Prevalence and factors associated with visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) positive result is not studied yet at the study area.

**Methods:** A cross sectional study was conducted at Jimma Model Clinic of Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia from September 11, 2013 to October 11, 2013. Pertinent data of 334 screened clients were transferred to Epidata version 3.1 using checklist, double data entry verification done and exported to SPSS version 16.0. After cleaning the data, descriptive analysis was done and logistic regression model employed to identify predictors of VIA positive result. Statistical Significance was declared at  $P < 0.05$ .

**Results:** Out of 334 screened clients, 43 (12.9%) had VIA positive result. Initiation of sexual intercourse earlier than 16 years was found to be an independent predictor increasing the risk of VIA positive by 2.2 times as compared to clients who started at the age of 16 or more years (AOR [95% CI]=2.2 [1.1, 4.3]).

**Conclusions:** Early initiation of sexual intercourse was an independent predictor of VIA positive result in this study. Thus, any cervical cancer prevention and control effort at the study area should address the problem of early initiation of sexual intercourse.

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## Chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay based detection and prevalence of HCV infection

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Due to the high rate of asymptomatic infections an advanced screening assay is of prompt importance to be used for the clinical diagnosis of HCV. Early detection of anti HCV is the first step in the management of chronic hepatitis and in the selection of patients needing treatments. The frequent methods used for the diagnosis of HCV infection based on the detection of anti HCV antibodies in the serum or plasma but nevertheless the concentration of these antibodies reaches to detectable level after a long window period of HCV infection. Various methods are implemented for the diagnosis of hepatitis infection i.e., Immune Chromatographic Technique (ICT), Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) and HCV-RNA by PCR, but due to the false positivity rate of HCV with ICT based methods, ELISA is considered to be more consistent than ICT based HCV. Chemiluminescent Microparticle Immunoassay is the modified and advanced form of the Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) technique. Architect system is designed to detect antibodies to putative structural and non structural protein (HCr-43, c-100, NS3, NS4) of HCV genome. According to the CDC all the screening methods used for the detection of anti HCV need supplementary methods like HCV RNA or nucleic acid testing (NAT) for their further confirmation.

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