

## ABSTRACT

This study was to determine about the prevalence and risk factors of blood borne viral infections such as HBV, HCV and HIV among pregnant women who are visiting hospital for their antenatal checkup. Total 200 samples were collected and tested for HBsAg, anti HCV and anti HIV 1 2 and/or subtype O by using EIA technique. Prevalence of hepatitis B is 1%, hepatitis C is 5% and HIV is 0.5%. After statistical analysis for HBV, significant risk factors are blood transfusion ( $p=0.05$ ) and history of family contact with HBV patient ( $p=0.000$ ). For HCV, significant risk factors are blood transfusion ( $p= 0.001$ ), previous surgery ( $p=0.000$ ), dental surgery ( $p=0.037$ ), using of IV/IM injections ( $p=0.000$ ), history of family contact with HCV patient ( $p=0.000$ ) and HBV patients ( $p=0.000$ ). For HIV, significant risk factors are blood transfusion ( $p=0.002$ ), sharp injury ( $p=0.001$ ), history of abortion ( $p=0.030$ ) and history of family contact with HBV patients ( $0.000$ ) and HCV patient ( $0.008$ ). It was found that blood transfusion, previous surgery, dental surgery, using of IV/IM injections, history of abortions, sharp injury and history of family contact with HBV and HCV are significant risk factors for blood borne viral infections.