

Criteria Grid
Hepatitis C Research Studies, Tools, and Surveillance Systems

Best Practice/Intervention:	Prevalence and risk factors of hepatitis B and C virus infections in an impoverished urban community in Dhaka, Bangladesh. (2010). Ashraf et al. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 10, 208.			
Date of Review:	March 25, 2011			
Reviewer(s):	Alison Marshall			
Part A				
Category:	Basic Science <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical Science <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health/Epidemiology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Science <input type="checkbox"/> Programmatic Review <input type="checkbox"/>			
Best Practice/Intervention:	Focus: Hepatitis C <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis C/HIV <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Hepatitis C and Hepatitis B _____ Level: Group <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Target Population: <u>0-60 years of age, community of Kamalapur, Dhaka [not high risk groups]</u> Setting: Health care setting/Clinic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Home <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ **stratified cluster sampling: approached at home, blood collected at clinic Country of Origin: <u>Bangladesh</u> Language: English <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Article is in English</u>			
Part B				
	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
<i>Is the best practice/intervention a meta-analysis or primary research?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary Research. From June 2005-November 2006, 1997 participants were screened for HBsAg, anti-HBc, and anti-HCV.
<i>Has the data/information been used for decision-making (e.g. program funding developments, policies, treatment guidelines, defining research priorities and funding)?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Future study to identify transmission and common risk factors of HBV by comparing family members of HBsAg positive participants to family members of participants who are negative.
<i>Do the methodology/results described allow the reviewer(s) to assess the generalizability of the results?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Are the best practices/methodology/results described applicable in developed countries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Are the best practices/methodology/results described applicable in developing countries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The research study/tool/data dictionary is easily accessed/available electronically	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2334-10-208.pdf
Is there evidence of cost effective analysis with regard to interventions, diagnosis, treatment, or surveillance methodologies? If so, what does the evidence say? Please go to Comments section	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Did not perform some diagnostic tests for HBV (e.g. anti-HBc IgM, anti-HBs) and HCV [e. g. recombinant immunoblot assay (RIBA) or polymerase chain reaction (PCR)] due to cost constraints primarily related to laboratory tests.
Are there increased costs (infrastructure, manpower, skills/training, analysis of data) to using the research study/tool/data dictionary?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
How is the research study/tool funded? Please got to Comments section	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ICDDR,B, the Gastroenterology Science Foundation, University of Basel (GR-409) and the Velux-Foundation, Switzerland.
Is the best practice/intervention dependent on external funds?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Other relevant criteria:</u> Notable Findings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four (0.2%) participants were positive for anti-HCV, and another five (0.3%) for both anti-HBc and anti-HCV. • Given small number of hepatitis C infections, no tests of association were performed. • Study tested for HBsAg and anti-HBc. Majority of past studies in Bangladesh tested for HBsAg in high risk groups only. • 39% of family members residing at same households with HBsAg positive participants were also HBV seropositive.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates clear need for Hepatitis B vaccinations. • The use of disposable needles for ear-nose-body piercing needs to be promoted through public awareness programs.
WITHIN THE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FOR REVIEW				
<i>Are these data regularly collected?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not among general population.
<i>Are these data regularly collected at and/or below a national level?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Are these data collected manually or electronically?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manually.
RESEARCH REPORTS				
<i>Has this research been published in a juried journal?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Does the evidence utilize the existing data/surveillance information or has it generated new data and/or information?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Generated new data.