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Inyama *et al.*, (2005), reported that married women with a seroprevalence (3.5%) were more infected than the students (1.0%). This might be due to the higher number of women in that stage that participated in this study. This observation is contrary to those of Isa *et al.*, (2014), who reported that women (3.5%) had a higher prevalence of HcV antibodies than women (4.6). However, this study agrees with Mustapha *et al.*, (2007), Isa *et al.*, (2014) and Imarenezor *et al.*, (2016) that women had a higher prevalence to HcV antibodies. In the same note, Akyala *et al.*, (2013) reported a higher prevalence in women which conform to the finding of this present study.

In this study also, women of different marital status are considered those are married were more infected having a seroprevalence of 4%. This result agrees with the findings of Isa *et al.*

(2014) who reported that women that are married had a higher prevalence than others. Therefore, religion was also considered and those that had high infection were the Christians 4.5%. Pennap *et al.* (2010) had earlier demonstrated the contribution of religion which he had a higher prevalence of the virus in his findings.

In line with (Mustapha *et al.*, 2007) women with seroprevalence of 4.5% in the tertiary level have the higher infection followed by the one with primary qualification (1%) all other have a comparable prevalence. This corresponds with the works of (Isa *et al.*, 2014) but there is total disagreement with the works of (Mbotto *et al.*, 2012) which he records a very low seroprevalence of HcV infection in women attending antenatal at specialist hospital Makurdi in Benue State.

### **Conclusion**

Hepatitis C virus infection is a major and growing public health problem which could easily lead to chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, and even hepatocellular carcinoma. It is a common serious complication of blood transfusion and is recognized as an important viral disease in Nigeria. The infection is often asymptomatic, but once established chronic infection can progress to liver damage and even death. The result of this study pinpointed the serological evidence of HCV antibodies among women attending antenatal at general hospital Bogoro, in Bauchi State. Out of two hundred (200) serum samples tested in this study, about 13(6.5%) was found to be positive. In this also, socio-demographic variables such as age, tribe, religion, marital status and level of educational qualification were considered statistically significant in this study.

### **Recommendations**

The result of this study shows that the Seroprevalence of HCV (6.5%) is high higher than the estimated average prevalence rate in the general population of Nigeria. Most of these women do not know much about viral infection, it's mode of transmission, treatment, prevention, and

control hence the high prevalence rate recorded in this study population. We recommend that adequate screening should be regularly conducted to prevent further infection. The women should orient on modes of transmission and prognosis of the infection. Every blood or blood-products prior to its transfusion should be screened. In view of the asymptomatic nature of the infection in the most infected individual as reported by the literature reviewed, more studies need to be carried out in order to identify such carriers within the population.

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