

Review of: "HIV/HBV Coinfections Among People Living With HIV/AIDS in Yenagoa, Bayelsa, Nigeria"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The study presents valuable insights into the prevalence of HIV/HBV coinfection among people living with HIV/AIDS in Yenagoa, Nigeria. If the full article is well-written, well-researched, and includes a more in-depth analysis of the factors contributing to HIV/HBV coinfection among the study participants, it could potentially be of interest to readers in the field of HIV/AIDS research.

Review: The study investigates the prevalence of HIV/HBV coinfection among people living with HIV/AIDS in Yenagoa, Nigeria. The authors recruited 104 HIV-positive patients and evaluated them for the presence of HBV. The study found an overall coinfection rate of 2.0% for HIV/HBV. CD4 counts and viral load were identified as indicators for HIV/HBV coinfections, with a higher prevalence of coinfection observed among older age groups, females, and those with lower CD4 counts and viral loads. None of the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants were significantly associated with HIV/HBV coinfections. The study confirms the presence of HIV/HBV coinfections among PLWHA in Yenagoa, Nigeria, and highlights the need for improved screening and management of these comorbidities.

Based on the information provided in the abstract, it is not clear if the authors addressed the existing literature on HIV/HBV coinfection among people living with HIV/AIDS in Yenagoa, Nigeria. It would be helpful to know if the authors reviewed previous studies on the topic, identified gaps in the literature, and explained how their study addresses these gaps. Additionally, the abstract does not mention if the study explored the risk factors or transmission modes of HIV/HBV coinfections among the study participants. Therefore, it would be useful to know if the authors conducted a more in-depth analysis of these factors to better understand the prevalence of coinfection in the study population.

Questions to the authors:

What are the implications of the study's findings for the management of HIV/HBV coinfections in Yenagoa, Nigeria?

Were any interventions or treatments provided to the participants identified with HIV/HBV coinfections? If so, what were they, and were they effective?

The study found a higher prevalence of HIV/HBV coinfections among older age groups, females, and those with lower CD4 counts and viral loads. What are the potential reasons for these associations?

The study identified none of the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants as significantly associated with HIV/HBV coinfections. Do you think there might be other factors not examined in the study that could contribute to

HIV/HBV coinfection?

What are the limitations of the study, and how could future research address these limitations?