KSN 2021
FULLY VIRTUAL MEETING
September 02 (Thu) - 05 (Sun)

Abstract Submission No. : 2510

Prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in hemodialysis patients in Senegal: a multicenter cross-sectional study.

Sidy Seck, Moustapha Mbow, Yacine Dia, Lotingo N Motoula-Latou, Yaya Kane, Souleymane Mboup
Department of Internal Medicine-Nephrology, Faculty of Health Sciences/University Gaston Berger, Senegal

Objectives: This study aimed to describe the seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in the hemodialysis population of Senegal.

Methods: We conducted a multicenter cross-sectional survey, between June and September 2020 involving 10 public dialysis units randomly selected in eight regions of Senegal. After seeking their consent, we included 303 patients aged ≥18 years and hemodialysis for ≥3 months. Clinical symptoms and biological parameters were collected from medical records. Patients' blood samples were tested with Abbott SARS-CoV-2 Ig G assay using an Architect system. Statistical tests were performed with STATA 20.

Results: Seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies was 21.1% (95% CI= 16.7%-26.1%). We noticed a wide variability in SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence between regions ranging from 5.6% to 51.7%. Among the 38 patients who underwent nasal swab testing, only six patients had a PCR-confirmed infection and all of them did seroconvert. Suggestive clinical symptoms were reported by 28.1% of seropositive patients and the majority of them presented asymptomatic disease. After multivariate analysis, a previous contact with a confirmed case and living in a high population density region were associated with the presence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies.

Conclusions: To our knowledge, this study reveals for the first seroprevalence data in African hemodialysis patients. Compared to data from other continents, we found a higher proportion of asymptomatic patients with SARS-CoV-2 antibodies but a lower lethality rate. The current vaccination campaign should integrate this high proportion of immunized dialysis patients.