

Risk Factors Evaluation and Antiviral Eradication Therapies Among HCV Infected Family Members of Northern Regions, Pakistan

**Ikram Ullah¹, Mashhood Ali², Hamza Altaf^{3*}, Shahid Aziz⁴, Salamat Ali⁵, Ghulam Mustafa⁴,
Ali Akbar⁶, Muhammad Ayub Jadoon¹, and Faisal Rasheed⁷**

¹Abbottabad University of Science and Technology, Havelian, KPK, 22502, Pakistan

²Department of Gastroenterology, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan

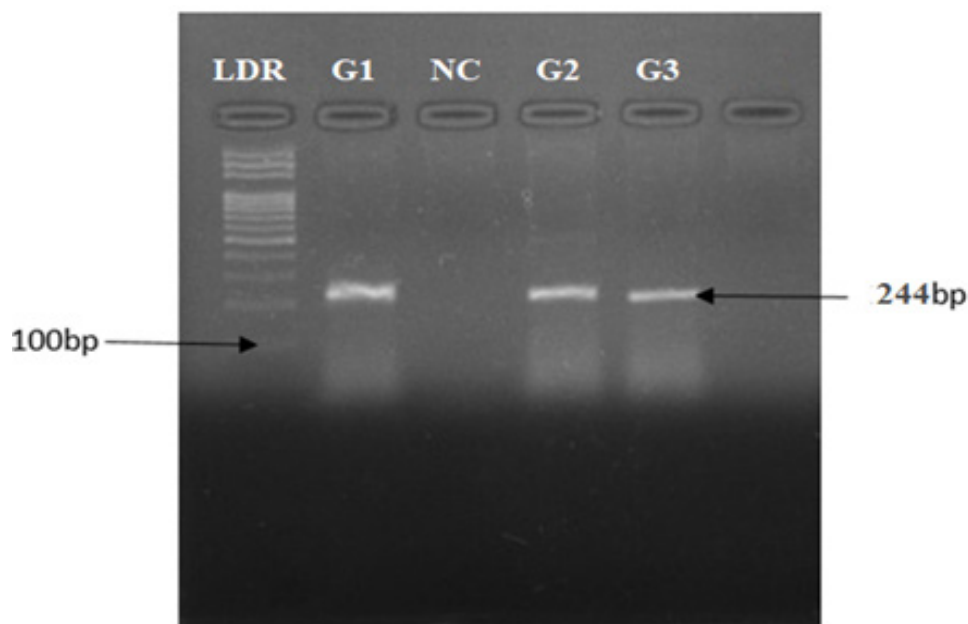
³Department of Microbiology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, 45320, Pakistan

⁴Institute of Allied Health Sciences, Wah Medical College, The Mall, P.O.F. Wah Cantt., Pakistan

⁵Department of Pharmacy Practice, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

⁶Centre for Biotechnology and Microbiology, University of Swat, KPK, Pakistan

⁷Patients Diagnostic Lab, IAD, PINSTECH, Nilore, Islamabad, 45650, Pakistan



Supplementary Fig. S1. Target DNA bands on agarose gel.

* Corresponding Author: Hamza Altaf <hamza.altaf764@gmail.com>

Supplementary Table 1. Association of demographic, socioeconomic, and education level with HCV infection among HCV-positive families.

Variables	Infected family members	HCV infection status n(%)	Odd ratio (95%CI)	P value
Number of rooms				0.061
1-4	115	49 (42.6)	1.96 (0.90-1.01)	0.105
5-8	08	06 (75.0)	0.75 (0.50-1.11)	0.429
9-12	01	04 (100.0)	1.00 (1.00-1.00)	1.000
Number of people				0.334
1-5	48	25 (52.1)	1.67 (0.78-3.54)	0.179
6-10	66	26 (39.4)	1.00 (1.00-1.00)	1.000
11-16	11	06 (54.5)	0.54 (0.15-1.95)	0.345
Education level				0.007
Illiterate	69	39 (56.5)	1. 27 (1.31-5.72)	0.007
Literate	56	18 (32.2)	1.00 (1.00-1.00)	1.000
Monthly income				0.073
5000-20000	86	47 (54.7)	3.61 (0.36-36.15)	0.245
21000-50000	35	09 (25.7)	1.03 (0.09-11.29)	0.975
51000-90000	04	01 (25.0)	1.00 (1.00-1.00)	1.000