Table 1 **Demographic characteristic of the study patients with chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) or C virus (HCV) infection**

Characteristic	Overall (*n* = 36)		Hepatitis C cases (*n* = 12)		Hepatitis B cases (*n* = 19)		*P*-value[a]
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Age							
Mean (SD) (years)	32.1 (11.2)		32.9 (10.0)		32.8 (13.2)		0.97
Sex							0.108
Male	28	77.8	11	91.7	12	63.2	
Female	8	22.2	1	8.3	7	36.8	
Ethnicity							0.026
Turk	6	16.7	0	0.0	4	21.1	
Kurd	9	25.0	1	8.3	7	36.8	
Fars	20	55.6	11	91.7	7	36.8	
Lurs	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	5.3	
Education							0.783
Below grade 12	15	41.7	5	41.7	7	36.8	
High-school diploma	11	30.6	4	33.3	5	26.3	
University	10	27.8	3	25.0	7	36.8	
Marital status							0.710
Single	14	38.9	6	50.0	7	36.8	
Married	22	61.1	6	50.0	12	63.2	
Employment							1.000
No	18	51.4	5	45.5	9	47.4	
Yes	17	48.6	6	54.5	10	52.6	
Mode of acquisition of virus							0.014
Unknown	15	41.7	3	25.0	8	42.1	
Injection	4	11.1	4	33.3	0	0.0	
Sexual contact	2	5.6	0	0.0	2	10.5	
Transfusion	4	11.1	2	16.7	2	10.5	
Congenital	3	8.3	0	0.0	3	15.8	
Dentistry	4	11.1	0	0.0	4	21.1	
Needlestick	2	5.6	1	8.3	0	0.0	
Tattoo	2	5.6	2	16.7	0	0.0	
Residence							1.000
Urban	27	77.1	9	75.0	14	77.8	
Rural	8	22.9	3	25.0	4	22.2	
Follow-up							
Mean duration (SD) (months)	21.9 (25.2)		7.6 (7.5)		33.1 (29.3)		0.005

[a]*P-values are based on 2-tailed Fisher exact, Yates' corrected* χ^2 *test or independent samples* t*-test, as appropriate, between patients with HBV and HCV infection* (P < *0.05 is significant).*
SD = standard deviation.